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PAPERS OF
WILLIAM TRUMBULL THE ELDER
1611—1612

EDITED BY A. B. HINDS, M.A.

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This Report has been edited by Mr. A. B. HINDS, who has also prepared the introduction and index. The greater part of the text is based on transcripts made by the late Mr. E. K. PURNELL (see Introduction to Vol. II, pp. xxiii and xxiv).

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS, the third volume of the series, contains papers for the two years 1611 and 1612. The material is of substantially the same character as that of the preceding volume. It contains, for the most part the information supplied to Trumbull by his correspondents at different places, Brussels being an excellent centre for the gathering of news. The completeness of the picture is somewhat marred by the absence of a number of the most interesting and informing letters, which have already been printed in the work called "Winwood's Memorials" and of Trumbull's own despatches, most of which are to be found in the files of *State Papers, Foreign, Flanders* at the Public Record Office.

I.

The European scene at the opening of the year 1611 presents the not unfamiliar spectacle of exhaustion following a long period of strife, with conflicting ideologies threatening a fresh outbreak and a general apprehension that it might not be long delayed. Thanks to outside intervention the Cleves Juliers dispute had been provisionally settled by the joint occupation of the duchies by the princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg, known, for that reason as the "Princes Possessioners." The emperor's claim to arbitrate in the matter had been thwarted. The troops collected under his brother, the Archduke Leopold, to enforce this claim, being left unpaid and known as the Passauers from the place where most of them were levied, had become a general menace. It was feared that they might repeat the sack of Antwerp at Basel, an equally rich city, but in the event they turned their steps towards Prague, where the emperor was then residing. So Rudolph, who had hoped to bridge and alarm his brothers by this army, found himself confronted by the monster of his own creation. On the 14 February they surprised one of the gates of the city and occupied the quarter known as the "little side" (*kleinseit*), amid terrible scenes of slaughter and outrage (p. 18).

The emperor had advised the Bohemians not to arm, but they had taken no notice of this and offered a stout resistance. They also sent to the Archduke Matthias, asking him to come to their assistance. Matthias took some time to collect an army, but when once he began to move the Passauers did not

stop to await his arrival. After occupying the "kleinseit" for over three weeks they decamped on the 11 March and proceeded to Budweis, where they formed an entrenched camp. That same day the Bohemians searched through the "kleinseit" and butchered without mercy all the stragglers whom they found and all those in hospital (p. 40).

It was not until the 24th that Matthias reached the city when he made a triumphal entry amid general rejoicing. For the moment he found himself master of the situation. The recent events had completely discredited both the emperor and Leopold. Rudolph had no love for affairs and such was his irresolution that he was never of the same mind for twenty four hours together. He now found himself abandoned and defenceless. The Estates of Bohemia threw off their allegiance to him and caused all his principal counsellors to be arrested. Rudolph was thus obliged to submit to all the demands of his brother and to see him crowned king of Bohemia.

The Bohemians would have liked to be led against the Passauers, but Matthias contented himself with buying them off, and after some negotiations with their leaders, they were eventually disbanded. In the midst of the turmoil Sir Stephen Lesieur, the English ambassador, arrived on the scene. He had come on a mission to the emperor concerning the renewal of the ban of 1597 against English traders in the empire. Lesieur had only one audience, but these papers contain no particulars of his negotiations. There is only a grumble from Hotman because he passed through Dusseldorf without a word. "If Dickenson and I, who have known Lesieur for thirty years, had been able to have a couple of hours' talk, we should have learned more, but he has given a day and a half to these princes and has not bidden me good day or adieu. Our friendship and my work here deserved better" (p. 52). On leaving Prague Lesieur was stopped a short distance outside the city by a troop of Bohemian horse and brought back, together with Tegnagel, a very unpopular minister of Leopold, who was in his company. The ambassador ran some danger from the populace, who mistook him for Leopold, but he was treated with courtesy by the authorities and left the next day with an escort.

In the short span of life that remained to him the Emperor Rudolph endeavoured, though somewhat feebly, to retrieve his position. Thus he made advances to the Princes of the Union, which he had not previously recognised, and even asked for their support. The Protestants indeed began to have hopes of him, especially as he had come to rely wholly upon the courage and loyalty of the marquis of Anspach, the prince of Anhalt and the count of Hanau (p. 168). But these hopes were belied by the publication of an imperial ban against the city of Aix, where the people had risen against the influence of the Jesuits and their Catholic magistracy.

In the mean time Rudolph did his best to put off as long as possible a meeting of the Electors to choose a king of the Romans, in the fear that such a step would render his authority even weaker than it was already. At the turn of the year he was very ill and could get no rest, night or day. He thought of leaving Prague for Innsbruck, as being the more healthy place, but on the morning of the 10th of January he died. The end came unexpectedly; even the imperial princes at Prague had not been informed of his illness. His valet and some others were forthwith arrested and the valet, not long afterwards, hanged himself in prison. This sudden end is said to have upset the plans of the Archduke Albert in Germany. It was little felt in the empire, although the Bohemians were regretting their old master before the year was out (p. 396).

Rudolph had little capacity and less inclination for rule. His heart was in his collections. His treasure, consisting chiefly of paintings, medals, clocks and other curios was estimated to be worth eight or nine million crowns (p. 229). Months after his death men were at work in his treasure chamber, where they found very precious things, besides fifteen bales which the emperor had intended to send away (p. 367).

II.

When Rudolph died there was no king of the Romans ready elected, to take his place. The question had been in agitation for some months, but the late emperor's efforts to postpone a decision had been only too successful. Although other names were mentioned, the choice eventually narrowed itself down to two of the emperor's younger brothers, Matthias and Albert. At one time Maximilian of Bavaria was considered to have a good chance as he had the ecclesiastical electors on his side (p. 70); but at the time of Rudolph's death he was considered to be out of it (p. 233).

The Electoral College had itself recently undergone important changes. In September 1610 the Elector Palatine, Frederick IV had died, leaving an heir who was a minor, only fourteen years of age. This was of special consequence because the Elector Palatine was, by the constitution, vicar of the empire during an interregnum. The administration of the Palatinate with the vicarship pertaining to it, was in dispute between the dukes of Deuxponts and Neuburg. The question was settled in favour of the former with the consent of all but his rival, but Neuburg received the decision with a very bad grace. In June 1611 Christian of Saxony died and was succeeded by his brother, John George. Saxony was one of the claimants to the Cleves inheritance, but he had not been included in the possession. Although both the brothers were Protestants, the attitude of the new elector was felt to be problematical. In February 1612 the Elector of Cologne closely followed

Rudolph to the grave. But he was immediately succeeded by his nephew, who had long acted as coadjutor, and so there was no material difference in that quarter.

In the early months of 1612 Albert seemed to have the better chance of obtaining the suffrages of the Electors. He had courted and won the goodwill of Saxony and was also favoured by the ecclesiastical Electors. As he had no issue his candidature was favoured by Spain in the hope that he might keep the place warm until an Infant of Spain was old enough to take it. On the other hand Matthias's treatment of the late emperor and the manner of his seizure of the crown of Bohemia did not meet with general approval and it was feared that his election might divide the brothers and the empire (p. 208).

In favour of Matthias was the position of his estates, which formed a bulwark against the Turks and he seemed to be the prince who was most competent to cope with them (pp. 233, 302). The Protestants also preferred him before any other prince of his faith. The support of Spain was not an unmixed advantage, as the German princes were very apt to resent any sign of Spanish interference. The Spanish ambassador Zuniga, who seemed to be taking altogether too much interest in the election, received a smart snub. He was preparing to make a splendid appearance at the diet, but when he expressed a wish to be present at the election he was told that he would be sent for if his king's affairs were brought forward and if they needed him (p. 144).

In the end the question was settled by the withdrawal of Albert, who recommended Matthias to the choice of the Electors. It seems likely that this renunciation was due to representations made to him by the Archduke Maximilian and other Austrian princes (p. 235). It thus came about that Matthias was elected without any opposition. The ceremony is described in some detail in a letter from Frankfort of the 3rd June (p. 310).

III.

How would Matthias deal with the questions that divided the empire? Of these three were outstanding: the Cleves Juliers succession; the revolt at Aix and the fortification of Mulheim by the Princes Possessioners. The provisional settlement of the duchies had been reached in defiance of the late emperor. This had been achieved, at least in part, through assistance from France and England. Those two powers as well as the princes of the Union wished to have Saxony included in the possession, in order to give additional strength against encroachment by the House of Austria. A treaty to this effect had actually been drawn up at Juterbog between Saxony and Brandenburg. Christian died before this was ratified and difficulties soon began to show themselves. The young

Palatine of Neuburg objected to the treaty from the first and hindered its acceptance by his father (p. 87). The Electress of Brandenburg also disliked it and the prince induced her to write to France and England against it. In spite of this both powers did their best to induce Neuburg to give way especially as John George had professed his readiness to join the Union if he was assisted in maintaining the treaty (pp. 125, 143). It was all in vain for Wolfgang William averred that he would never ratify it. In February 1612 the Elector of Brandenburg wrote to the Saxon definitely repudiating the treaty, since it had not been accepted either by Neuburg or by the Estates of the duchies (p. 233). Later in the year the French ambassador Ancel suggested a new treaty between Brandenburg and Saxony; but the breach only threatened to become wider. John George declared that he would not suffer himself to be mocked by Neuburg and that he meant to have his share either amicably or by force (pp. 191, 208).

Owing to the value of the electoral vote John George was much courted by the other side, and his consequent intimacy with the Archdukes and the ecclesiastical Electors only made him the more suspect to the Protestant party. This led Brandenburg to send a special mission to France and England to set forth the reasons why he refused to consent to the admission of Saxony to possession of the duchies. He declared that Saxony had not performed any of the articles of the treaty; that the chief argument for admitting him had been to withdraw him from Spain, but that he had only become more deeply committed to those interests (p. 364).

For the time being Matthias had not declared himself on the subject. It was believed in Spain that he would announce his intentions in the spring and show his displeasure at the rebellious action of Brandenburg (p. 380). In the autumn of 1612 the Princes Possessioners sent their ambassadors to him. A meeting of those interested in the duchies was to be held at Erfurt in January, but at the end of the year Matthias had not issued any instructions on the subject.

The question of Aix had already been judged by the Emperor Rudolph who issued a ban against the rebels in October 1611. A settlement was of consequence owing to the proximity of the imperial city to the dominions of the archdukes and to the disputed duchies. The citizens had demanded the expulsion of the Jesuits, admission to the Senate of men of both confessions and freedom of worship, points on which the old magistracy refused to make any concession. Deputies of the Princes Possessioners intervened and had almost reached a settlement when commissioners arrived from the archdukes and threw everything into confusion again. The citizens refused to recognise their competence, declaring that they recognised the emperor as their chief and the duke of Juliers as their

protector, but that they were independent of the archdukes. Ambassadors from France next put in an appearance; but they fared no better. The citizens refused to act with them because France was not of the empire. But the French ministers helped to save the situation when the publication of the emperor's mandate caused an outburst of fury against the archdukes' commissioners. They eventually left without having achieved anything but before going they signed a promise of support for the Princes Possessioners in case of need (p. 198). An attack by the archdukes was fully anticipated, which the preparations going on around them gave the citizens good reason to expect.

At this critical moment the emperor's death brought relief. It gave the Austrian party other matters to think about and in the mean time the functions of the emperor devolved upon the vicar of the empire who happened to be the Protestant duke of Deuxponts. He appointed commissioners to deal with the question and although the old magistracy of the city refused to recognise their competence they proceeded with their task, appointing a new magistracy that was entirely Protestant.

It was not until four months after his election that Matthias appointed commissioners to proceed to Aix. This action threatened to bring about a conflict with the Princes of the Union and Aix forthwith sent to Heidelberg to ask for assistance. Commissioners were accordingly appointed by the administrator there to meet the emperor's representatives. Such was the position at the end of the year. The emperor claimed to be sole arbiter in the matter and he betrayed his bias by taking the Jesuits under his protection. But the honour of the administrator was deeply concerned in the business and it was believed that Matthias would hardly go out of his way to offend him, especially as he needed help from the Protestant princes to enable him to fight the Turks.

The fortification of Mulheim, intended as a defence against Cologne, was regarded there as distinctly provocative. The point was particularly sensitive because at Rome and in Germany Cologne was regarded as the chief bulwark of the faith in Western Germany (p. 384). This question was taken up very promptly by Matthias and only a month after his election he issued an order for the demolition of the works without listening to what the other side had to say. He entrusted the execution of the order to the archdukes; but they, always with an eye on the Dutch, were in no hurry to take action. Matthias was not minded to desist and in September he sent a peremptory order to Brandenburg and Neuburg to obey his mandate within a month (p. 372). Faced with this the Possessioners at once stopped the building, but they sent a special messenger to the emperor to make their excuses for not demolishing what had

already been erected and to refute the calumnies of their enemies (p. 381). At the same time they sent to all the princes of the Union. Writing in August Dickenson did not think that the emperor would challenge the latter (p. 348).

Matthias did not wait long before showing his true colours. All the old and evil councillors at Prague were restored, with Klesl, archbishop of Vienna at their head, who came to exercise a complete ascendancy. Furstemberg, one of the commissioners to Aix, let out his idea of his master's programme. It was, to fight the Turks in the coming year and after that to deal with the rebels, meaning the Protestant princes (p. 430). Even apart from this revelation the general situation caused the Protestants considerable uneasiness. This was by no means allayed by the arrival in Germany of the Marquis Spinola, the best general in the service of the House of Austria. He left Spain in April and, passing through France, arrived at Brussels in June. After consulting with the archdukes and with Zuniga, the Spanish ambassador, with a visit to Cologne, he proceeded in August to Prague. There the emperor received and made much of him. There also he conferred with Klesl, with much mutual satisfaction. Spinola declared that he had never met a more politic man than the archbishop who, for his part, averred that he knew no better soldier than Spinola (p. 378).

These proceedings could not fail to excite attention. Rochester wrote to Trumbull that the king suspected that some mischief was hatching and he wished all his ministers abroad to hold strict intelligence together to try and get to the bottom of it (p. 348). In the general opinion projects were on foot to break up the Union, to expel Brandenburg and Neuburg from the duchies, to incorporate Liège in the Spanish Netherlands and to prepare the way for a younger son of the king of Spain to become king of the Romans (p. 317). Spinola's chief business at Prague was reported to be about stopping the building at Mulheim and harassing the inhabitants. A secret understanding with the archdukes was suspected, with the intention to proceed against Mulheim if the princes refused to obey the emperor's commandment (p. 390). Such was the position in which the affairs of the empire were left at the close of the year 1612.

IV.

The position of the queen regent in France was one of great difficulty. She had to deal with the princes of the blood and the nobles, who were both greedy and troublesome. It was also necessary to reassure the Huguenots who were doubtful about the observance of the Edict of Nantes, and to keep them in order. That the queen would lean more strongly to the Catholic side seemed very probable. Some indication of a change of heart was shown by the substitution of a more Jesuitical tutor for the king than M. des Yveteaux. The

removal about the same time of M. de Souvray, the king's governor, seems to have been for no other reason than his age and because the king found him stiff and peremptory.

In foreign affairs there seemed to be no likelihood of any drastic change of policy. Friendly relations were maintained with England and support was continued to the Dutch and the Princes Possessioners. But these allies were destined to receive a severe shock when it became known that the efforts of Spain to secure an alliance with France had proved successful. The impression was deepened when it appeared that the marriages were to be double. This caused apprehension, not only to other states but to many in France itself (p. 133). English sentiment was expressed by Throckmorton who wrote "the quiet of us and our neighbours consisteth much in keeping those great kingdoms divided" (p. 148). In Paris Edmondès remonstrated with the ministers, pointing out that though they might be justified in seeking quiet during the king's minority it was evident that the king of Spain had a deep design to make them serve his other ends (p. 151). In Venice also the French were generally decried for a poor piece of policy that to keep themselves quiet during the king's minority they gave way to such greatness as might oversway him all his life after (p. 262).

The French were at great pains to reassure their allies. There was, indeed, a party in France that would have preferred an English alliance (p. 23). In reply to Edmondès' representations the French ministers told him that nothing had been definitely concluded, owing to the youth of the parties. Their main object had been to secure good relations with Spain during the king's minority. They protested that no marriage with Spain would make them recede from the policy which united them with England in the strictest bonds of amity (p. 150).

To their other friends the Dutch the French sent M. de Reffuge, just back from a mission to the Swiss. He informed them of the settlement about the double marriages and tried to make them believe that the treaty contained some special clauses for their assurance; but he left none of his auditors possessed with that opinion (p. 235).

The best guarantee against a sinister combination between the two great powers lay in their intense mutual dislike. This, by the irony of events, was brought into particular relief by the state embassies which were sent to celebrate the contract. Each side jealously watched the other to see that strict parity was observed in matters of ceremony. The duke of Mayenne went to Spain with a splendid train, but his followers behaved with such arrogance that the Spaniards declared that the English were perfect angels by comparison, an allusion to Nottingham's mission seven years before. Near Burgos a serious affray took place, while Mayenne was on his way to the capital, and there were other incidents.

The duke of Pastrana went to Paris with a stately company of 300 persons and with 450 mules. Before he reached the capital he sent to ask for 250 horses, so that he might not give the Parisians occasion to call out *aux asnes* after him, as they had after the duke of Feria (p. 340). In spite of this precaution and a proclamation against insulting the Spaniards the populace could not refrain from mocking at the sorry appearance of some of the train, as they rode their mules (p. 345). The unfavourable impression was deepened when it transpired that the seemingly splendid liveries worn by the better dressed were of counterfeit stuff, and that the inferior followers fared like beggars. It was stated that in Pastrana's own house the officers daily sold the best part of the sumptuous provisions which were supplied at the king's cost (p. 357). When the time came for the Spaniards to go the king and queen were very glad to be rid of them. It was certain that they would be roundly abused as soon as they had turned their backs, for the French had gathered a large catalogue of Pastrana's base and unworthy actions (p. 359).

To dissipate English suspicions about the Spanish marriages the duke of Bouillon was sent over in May 1612. He was to give assurances that the new alliance would not disturb in any way the existing friendly relations with England. He had a most friendly reception at Court there, though the Spanish ambassador avoided meeting him, owing to a quarrel with the lieger, a remarkable state of affairs between the representatives of princes who were to be so nearly allied (p. 296). A full account of this mission is given by Foscarini, the Venetian Ambassador, in his despatches from London.* From Paris, after the duke's return, the Ambassador Giustinian reported that although they made public the honours accorded in England they kept secret the duke's account of his negotiations.† This omission is, at least to some extent, made good here. Soon after Bouillon arrived back Edmondes went to Court to mark the result of the visit. A letter of Beaulieu's records what took place at the audience. In reply to the assurances given by Bouillon James had asked that the ambassadors of both countries should be instructed to hold free and confident communication with each other upon all matters concerning the common good and especially concerning the maintenance of the United Provinces. He asked that the queen regent should join with him in persuading the princes of Germany to receive the Dutch into their own Union and to enter the same herself, to show that the league was one, not of religion, but of state. Finally he proposed that France and England should unite to draw the duke of Saxony from his dangerous course of seeking assistance from Spain and the archduke. To the first

* *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, pp. 299, 349, 364, etc.

† *Ibid.*, p. 380.

and third of these demands the queen readily assented. With regard to the second she replied that she thought that sufficient provision for the security of the States had already been made, and that to go further might cause offence to the king of Spain, which France, in her present condition could not afford to do. Nevertheless she said she would be glad to see the Dutch received into the Union if it could be done by any other means (p. 320). This seems to have been a fair statement of French policy. Lesieur, who was going to Prague to make joint representations to the emperor with the French ambassadors about Mulheim, told Bilderbeck that the two kings proposed in future to act together in the affairs of their allies (p. 408).

V.

Owing to a suggestion offered by the Ambassador Velasco, Sir John Digby was sent to Spain to arrange a match between the prince of Wales and the first Infanta. When he broached the question at Madrid he found that they had no serious intention of any such union and discovered, for the first time, the truth about the alliance with France. The rebuff was severe and was deeply felt by James. Velasco tried to put himself right with the king by protesting that he had received positive instructions from Lerma to make the suggestion. It was an unlucky beginning for Digby, who had made special preparation for an embassy that promised to be one of peculiar importance. He was a young man, only 31 years of age, and it was his first diplomatic mission. It was not likely to be an easy task at best. Cottington, who was in charge at Madrid, regretted that such a noble gentleman of so much ability should be employed in an unhappy country where he could reap no honour and give no contentment (p. 96). Yet fundamentally the prospects were not quite so hopeless. Spain had need of friendly relations with England because the hostility of that country involved a serious threat to the safe arrival of the indispensable treasure fleets from America and to communications with Flanders. The people in fact rejoiced at the coming of an English ambassador because they had feared that another course might be taken to repair the wrongs daily committed against the English (p. 50).

Nevertheless there seemed to be no bright lining to the clouds at the outset. At San Sebastian officers of the Inquisition boarded the ship and took away all the books, sending them under seal to the Cardinal of Toledo. There was apparently some difficulty about getting possession of the house provided at Madrid and the Cardinal forthwith tried to stop the celebration of the Anglican communion in it (p. 111). Arriving in the summer time Digby and his party suffered all the effects of a trying climate. During the first weeks sickness was rife in his house, he himself was ill and his wife miscarried. In September he wrote that he believed half of them would have

been dead but that he had the pleasantest house in Madrid, with gardens and other conveniences (p. 140). Small wonder that he grew despondent and declared that there was nothing but hatred and villainy in the country towards England (p. 158). In the mean time English merchants trading to Spain were being very badly treated. They complained daily of the wrongs done to them, that orders in their favour were never carried out and that no redress could be obtained from the king (p. 197). In London Salisbury took the Spanish ambassador aside and warned him that Digby would be recalled and letters of reprisal granted if no redress could be obtained from the king. "What misery it is," wrote Sanford, "to live at the mercy of Spain." Digby suspected ulterior designs and said that he found the Spaniards strangely arrogant and lifted up upon the strength of the new alliance with France (p. 301).

Nevertheless, by character and ability Digby was winning for himself an honourable position in the country. It was not done by giving way. At the very beginning he had insisted upon his right to have the communion celebrated in his house, and at once carried the point. When the president of the Hacienda pretended to make some difficulty about receiving him, he promptly brought that official to his knees (p. 225). In treating for the payment of a debt due to the merchant Calley he succeeded in arriving at a satisfactory settlement, although it was a particularly difficult case that had dragged on for years. In this he seems to have received notable assistance from Father Creswell, although Edmondes considered it a scandal that he should be on friendly terms with a Jesuit (p. 128). "My lord," wrote Sanford, "is a man, very reasonable in disposition gracious by reason of the account they make of the amity of England, powerful here and the one most likely to do good in this business" (p. 226). In connection with a report that the widowed king of Spain proposed to ask for the hand of the Princess Elizabeth, the Venetian ambassador reported that Digby was in such high favour at that Court that it was impossible to form an opinion on the subject. This report had been so industriously spread that Digby suspected it had been put about for the purpose of concealing some other matters, and he did his best to discredit it. An equally ill founded report circulated later in the year. This was that the English fleet had set upon a Spanish squadron and that, in consequence, Digby had been ordered to leave Madrid in three days. Amid these conflicting rumours Digby pursued the even tenor of his way.

Towards the end of this period the embassy extraordinary to England of Don Pedro de Zuniga excited a good deal of attention and much conjecture. It seems to have been intended chiefly as an effort to prevent the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Elector Palatine. To hold out the prospect of a Spanish alliance, which they had no intention of fulfilling,

in order to prevent one that was distasteful to them, was in accordance with the policy pursued by Spain for the rest of the reign.

Of the various matrimonial projects for Prince Henry and his sister there is not much here that is unfamiliar. An anonymous paper of some interest (p. 251) discusses the relative suitability of various parties for the princess. The Palatine is dismissed very curtly; rather more consideration is given to Count Maurice of Nassau (he was 45 at this time) but the final vote is given in favour of an alliance with Savoy. This match found no favour at the English Court and the ambassador who came from Savoy to promote it was politely bowed out.

From an early date James seems to have favoured the Palatine. But the prince appeared to be in no hurry to take advantage of this friendly disposition. Beaulieu commented on the slowness of the Germans, who were "so dull and tedious that they often lost the fairest occasions" (p. 94). He feared that "their slow and disrespectful proceeding" might breed disgust against them. Levinus Munck expressed the wish that the German minds "were a little more kindled to compass that jewel." Matters were set going in earnest in the spring of 1612, but the prince did not actually arrive in England until October. Ill wishers had spread reports disparaging his person and manners, but these were speedily dissipated by his appearance on the scene. His presence and behaviour left nothing to be desired. He is described as a very fine prince, tall for his years, of a strong constitution, round faced, of a pleasing aspect, with eyes black and quick (p. 391). The king at once took to his prospective son in law and before the end of the year it could be said that the prince was as dear to him as one of his own children (p. 436).

VI.

Although Trumbull had no correspondent in England in these years whose letters match those of Edmondes and Beaulieu in the preceding volume, there is a good deal about home affairs from other correspondents. The king began the year 1611 with many good resolutions. He meant to play the good husband, to reject all importunate and impertinent suitors, to reform excess of apparel and generally to practise economy (p. 28). But it is evident that these resolutions went the way of their like. The special favour accorded to the Scots rendered them very unpopular and Sandford roundly calls them "Court cormorants." There was another side to this and a correspondent of lord Haddington declared that the nobility were the cause of the present wants, rather than the Scots, who had but small sums by comparison with the others (p. 3). None the less, the unruly and overbearing behaviour of certain Scots

served to accentuate the general feeling. This found expression in a jingle of the time :

The Scots beg our goods, lands and lives,
They switch our nobles and lie with their wives.
They pinch our gentlemen and send for our benchers ;
They stab our sergeants and pistol our fencers.

One of the worst offenders, lord Sanquhar, who had committed murder, was duly hanged, contrary to expectation. The king remained firm, although the king and queen of France, as well as many others pleaded for him (p. 325). Of another murder said to have been committed by a Scottish lord, I have failed to find confirmation. The report is that a son of the earl of Essex was stabbed at Oxford by lord Kinloss, son of a late Master of the Rolls (p. 332). Robert Carr now begins to come into notice. In March 1611 he was created viscount Rochester, and by becoming an English lord, got the start of all his countrymen. The king's affection for him made the queen furiously jealous and led to a curious incident, recorded on page 83, in which Sir Thomas Overbury was involved. For over three months the queen nursed her wrath, but in September Sir Thomas was able to approach the Court again, chiefly due to the strenuous efforts of Rochester on behalf of his friend (p. 139). Two months later the offender was duly received again with the queen's consent.

The king's well known delight in the chase brought him some unusual presents. The most remarkable of these was a cheetah brought by the Savoyard ambassador in the autumn of 1611, as a gift from his master. This gave the king great delight. The animal followed him like a dog and would catch a hare in two or three leaps and kill any deer that were pointed out to it (pp. 167, 180, 192). At some other time the elector of Brandenburg sent the king a present of eland deer (p. 406).

Prince Henry, now aged seventeen, was beginning to take a part in public life. On Monday the 7th October, 1611 he sat for the first time in the Council, of which he was nominally president (p. 155). About a year later Trumbull forwarded to him a book of policy and government, as "the first sacrifice and earnest penny" of his unfeigned devotion. Unfortunately we are not told the title of the work which he considered worthy of the prince's attention. Apart from the various projects for his marriage the references to the prince are more concerned with the lighter side of his life. The very first paper describes a masque which he had performed at Whitehall. The writer, a Spaniard, adds that at the close of the performance, everything was torn down with furious haste, according to the strange custom of the country. This would seem to give an additional significance to Prospero's well known lines :

And, like this insubstantial pageant faded
Leave not a wrack behind.

Another masque, got up by the prince and his mother was performed towards the end of the year. At the Easter festivities following the prince lost a supper at a running at the ring. He was preparing to take part in the tilting at the coronation festivities of 1612. There is a hint, in a letter to Trumbull, of an interest in sculpture and pictures (p. 238). In contrast to his father the prince is described as a good husband, though bountiful in giving where he thought it deserved (p. 333). His last public appearance was at the reception of the Palatine at Whitehall. He was too ill to attend the lord mayor's banquet soon afterwards, when he was said to be suffering from a chill. Four days later Mayerne, the famous French physician, told the king that he was in desperate case and that he was not to be dealt with as a prince but as a common person if his life were to be saved (p. 401). His death was regarded as a national calamity at which the enemies of the country were expected to rejoice. It was noticed that the French Court did not go into mourning for him. A few days after his death a youth, stark naked, came to St. James', knocked loudly at the gates and, being admitted, marched boldly to the privy chamber, where he made a speech to all the company, saying that he was the prince's soul come from Heaven (p. 414).

In April 1611 little Prince Charles, at the age of ten, was chosen a knight of the Garter. Later in the year there was some idea of making him Lord High Admiral, with Prince Henry in charge during his minority and a body of commissioners to do the work (p. 147). But when the time came for Nottingham to hand over his patent, the king refused to take it and in view of the veteran's services, asked him to enjoy the office for life. The prince, in order to gain experience, would act as his assistant (p. 171). Charles celebrated his twelfth birthday whilst his brother still lay unburied, dining with his mother. It was expected that he would continue to live with her. In the mean time two of the king's chaplains were appointed to attend him and instruct him in the principles of the Church of England (p. 436).

VII.

The death of Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, marks a definite stage in the reign. He had been ill for a long time, but he seems to have cherished hopes of recovery right up to the end. Yet, in taking leave of the queen in April, he told her that he did not expect he should see her again, though she was only going to Hampton Court (p. 276). He was not a popular figure. "Our great, strange little lord is gone," wrote Calvert, "and as soon forgotten." One of his last acts certainly shows a strange lack of consideration. He made his men charge themselves with new clothes for St. George's day, though they were very poor (p. 283). He had gathered all the affairs of state into his own hands, having been treasurer as well as secretary

since Dorset's death. He showed a great unwillingness to share responsibility, though during his absence at Bath, before his last journey, Sir Julius Caesar acted as treasurer and Sir Thomas Lake as secretary. But two of Salisbury's own private secretaries were charged to open packets and to bring all matters of importance before the Council (p. 290).

Before Salisbury's death Calvert advanced the opinion that no one was anxious to succeed to the office, the king being so deeply in debt and with so little to meet his obligations. This applied to the treasury but not to the secretaryship, as is shown by the report of another correspondent: "Here is extreme elbowing by great lords, to bring in their friends to be secretaries" (p. 436). In spite of Salisbury's admitted eminence there were several who believed that they had claims and the capacity to take his place. Among these Winwood showed himself the most pushing. Leaving his post at the Hague, he hurried off to London to see the king. James received him graciously, but he gained nothing by his impetuosity and returned almost immediately to Holland, empty handed. Some thought that he had done himself no good by this show of indecent haste.* Edmondes who watched his proceedings with a jealous eye, had been advised by friends to return to Court, but he showed more prudence or caution and preferred to wait on events (p. 312). The king desired him to remain where he was for the present, promising to remember his services and to give him some good preferment in due course (p. 333).

James was, in fact, in no hurry to settle the matter. He had come to the conclusion that, for the future, he would not allow several great offices to be held by one person (p. 412). He decided that for the time being he would act as his own secretary, until he could fix upon some fit person to hold the place. The various claimants† were therefore left in suspense, though it was expected that the king would appoint a treasurer and that Nottingham would be the man. No one could be pointed at so confidently for secretary though towards the end of the year there were indications that Rochester would perform at least some of the duties of the office.

VIII.

The appointment of Abbot early in the year 1611 to be archbishop of Canterbury caused some surprise and no little heart-burning. Before it was publicly announced Launcelot Andrews, the bishop of Ely, expressed his own opinion on the subject. If York had it, he said, it were but his right; if Winchester,

* The evidence on this is conflicting. More says that he "went by order from the king, both secretly and suddenly" (p. 323), Beaulieu, on the other hand, says no one knew of the king sending for him (p. 333), while Nieuland heard that he had gone in the hope of the office of secretary, taking as a pretext the affairs of the Hanse Towns (p. 329).

† It is curious that in his survey of possible candidates for the secretaryship, Gardiner does not mention either Winwood or Edmondes. *Hist. of England*, Vol. ii, page 146.

that he had but his desert, but if London had it then he (Ely), had wrong. It is stated that Abbot, by the king's command, was made to take an oath that he had used no practice, either directly or indirectly, to attain that office (p. 32). Shortly after his appointment Abbot was drawn into a controversy with Sir Edward Coke about the jurisdiction of the High Commission Court (p. 84).

The policy of certain of the popes and the Jesuit doctrine of their right to depose kings rendered the government somewhat doubtful about the undivided loyalty of its Catholic subjects. Their treatment was therefore a difficult problem. They formed a numerous section of the community and one writer here expresses the opinion that they were even more numerous than they appeared to be, because many were Protestants more for show than at heart (p. 252). In Catholic Europe the treatment of priests, who were regarded as traitors in England, aroused very strong feeling, even so far afield as Venice. At Louvain an English arrival brought a story of a plan of Archbishop Abbot to poison all the priests in custody, though the king was revolted by the idea and the queen and Northampton opposed it vigorously (p. 341). English ministers abroad found themselves called upon to explain the true position. When Brussels was scandalised by the execution of some priests Trumbull replied that they had already been convicted as traitors. The king, in his mercy, had commuted the sentence to banishment, but as they returned to the country in spite of this, they deserved their fate. As this sort of thing was constantly happening the king proposed that whenever he released priests at the intercession of an ambassador, he would get an undertaking from the minister that they should not return (p. 327).

The seminaries abroad which trained priests expressly for the mission to England, were regarded by ministers as nests for hatching treason. Their great attraction could not be denied. Trumbull lamented the concourse of "besotten English," which flocked to Flanders to the "harlot of Babylon and her jingling priests" (p. 273). Salisbury merely shrugged his shoulders and wrote that such things were "like the tree they grow on, unpleasant, unsound and such as are far fitter for a settled peace to bring forth than remedy" (p. 127). An enthusiastic Dutchman of property proposed to found a new order of Eremites, called "*Fratres Martyrisationis*," who, upon command of their superior, must repair to England or to any other part of the world and expose their lives to all kinds of dangers for the winning of souls (p. 304). At Paris Edmondes exerted himself to stop the establishment of an English nunnery there under the auspices of the duchess of Longueville's sisters. Numbers of English gentlewomen were already gathered at a house selected for the purpose, but the ambassador succeeded in having them sent clean out of the country (p. 440). In Spain, Father Cresswell, though at first

thwarted in his plan to found an English seminary there, seemed likely to prove successful at another attempt. The pre-dominance of the Jesuits and their activities did not meet with the general approval of Catholics. In April 1612 a meeting, under the pope's auspices, was held at Douay, of five distinguished secular priests, of whom Dr. Richard Smith, later bishop of Chalcedon, was one. Among other things they discussed how they might get the seminary there out of the hands of the Jesuits and sent their reasons and motives to Rome for approval (p. 304).

IX.

The difficulties of the English merchants in Spain have been referred to above. A letter from one Richard Church from Constantinople describes the state of trade there. Sir Thomas Glover, the ambassador at the Porte, had been devoting his energies, fruitlessly, to supporting the claims of Stephen Bogdan to be prince of Moldavia. Upon Bogdan's departure Glover called all the merchants together to make his apologies, as while the prince was there he had never respected his merchants or their affairs. He promised for the future to devote himself to their interests which he admitted he had neglected, because he could not follow both businesses together (p. 184).

In the empire the merchants were suffering from the emperor's policy of promoting the interests of the Hansa Towns at their expense. To this end he had revived the edict of 1597 for excluding them and their trade altogether. Lesieur had been sent to Prague on this business, and the edict was not rigorously enforced. The merchants seemed able to cope with the situation, but, in order to compose their differences with the Hanse more easily, they proposed to move their head quarters from Stade to Hamburg (p. 196).

A threat to English trade with which Trumbull was much more nearly concerned was due to a project of the archduke to revive the cloth trade in Flanders. Some English renegades and certain natives of the country had represented to the archduke the desirability of promoting such a revival. They offered to pay 5000 crowns a day in lieu of the customs paid by the English company, for three years, if their ancient privileges and immunities were restored (p. 63). One Anselm Prevost took a prominent part in the agitation to set the industry on its legs free from foreign competition. As early as October 1611 he obtained an assurance for those who were doubtful about risking their capital if they were not fully protected. The archduke promised that when the passports issued for the importation of cloth had expired he would not grant any fresh ones for any cause whatsoever (p. 153). The question was referred by the archduke to the provincial councils, which reported in its favour. Prevost considered that the victory was won. He boasted that he had obtained from

the king of Spain letters enjoining the archduke not to grant any more passports for English cloth. Later he declared, in Trumbull's hearing, that he would procure English cloth to be prohibited in Liège and Spain as well, in a few months' time (p. 361).

Edmondes in Paris wondered that this threat was not taken more seriously in England and thought it was due to a habit of never trying to prevent a mischief until it had actually befallen (p. 128). Salisbury was not unduly perturbed. He thought that the archduke would have to consider two points if he really intended to take such action (1) whether they could establish their trade and exclude English cloth without infringing the treaty, and (2) whether they could furnish sufficient cloth of their own and enough wool to make it without an underhand supply of English wool. If he relied on the latter, care would be taken to frustrate him. In the mean time the treasurer advised Trumbull to make use of both friends and money, that the cure might follow more speedily and soundly (p. 199).

The archduke found indeed that there were difficulties in the way which he had not anticipated. Spanish wool cost more than English by a third or fourth, and English wool might be difficult to get if their cloth was shut out. In England food was good and cheap and workmanship less costly, whereas in Flanders articles of consumption were heavily taxed in order to meet the expenses of government (p. 236). It was, in fact, found impracticable to decree an absolute prohibition for the time being. In order to limit the import as much as possible it was decided to prohibit the sale of English coloured cloth absolutely and to try and force English traders to bring in their cloth by the river Schelde (p. 260). At the same time great efforts were made to promote the native industry, workmen being brought from Liège to make mingled coloured cloth, as an experiment. Salisbury's determination to prevent the clandestine export of English wool did not stop the conveyance of a considerable quantity which was smuggled across from the Thames and the Cinque Ports by way of Zealand or else by Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk. The archduke, for his part took steps to see that his orders were obeyed. But this caused a stir among the people, who complained that their privileges were being violated and who threatened to refuse the supplies for which he was asking, if he would not permit English cloth to be sold in their country. The effect of exclusion had already made itself felt by a rise of 12 per cent. in the cost of their own coarse cloth (p. 426).

The English merchants concerned were not greatly alarmed by the move. When the matter came before the Council, they desired the lords not to be too solicitous in the business but to attend the further event. They thought it probable that the archduke's attempt would cool of itself or that they could right themselves in another way. Towards the end of

the year Northampton and some others were appointed to deal with the matter, but the merchants still made no great account of it. They felt confident that they would make the archduke weary of that course and ready to set it open again (p. 447). There was a project among some of them to stage a test case, for which Trumbull's assistance was enlisted, but the result of this is not recorded here.

A more serious reason for the decline in the cloth trade was the deterioration in the quality of the goods. According to Trumbull the baizes, which used to sell in great quantities in the Low Countries, had banished themselves through false and corrupt making, the whole trade being engrossed by the Liegois. Much the same thing had happened with the *perpetuanas*, which had once been in great request and worn by all the lords and gentry of the land. They were now generally decried for the falseness of their colours and the deceitfulness of their fabrics (p. 280). The merchants themselves recognised this and the archduke's action seemed likely to do good by forcing them to reform their ways.

In spite of James's detestation of piracy and his efforts to put it down the pirates continued to flourish. In the summer of 1611 it was decided to send a fleet against them. Strange to say this was opposed by the merchants, who were reluctant to contribute to the cost. In consequence of this the idea of a fleet was given up and it was decided to offer a pardon if the pirates would surrender 40,000*l.* which they had recently taken (p. 109). The pardon, for their lives only, was refused by the pirates, but at the end of the year Capt. Roger Middleton, who was sent out to seek them, found them off the Barbary coast, and his offer of the king's pardon was accepted (p. 196). The idea of a fleet being given up, the king left such action to the Dutch, who had fitted out a squadron for the purpose. He went so far as to give them leave to attack the pirates in his own ports, with this reservation that any goods recovered must be handed over to the king's officers at the ports for the benefit of their original owners (p. 119). Although the Dutch fitted out 18 ships ostensibly to go against the pirates, Throckmorton learned that the admiral really had instructions to exact reparation from the Spaniards for injury done to Dutch ships in the East Indies (p. 131). One enterprising merchant, Alderman Sir Stephen Soame, aggrieved by the losses he had sustained, armed a ship of his own. This had the good fortune to catch a straggler. All who escaped death in battle were hanged at Wapping, the king remaining inexorable, although the queen pleaded for one (p. 169).

In view of the numerous difficulties under which the merchants laboured it is hardly surprising to learn that in May 1612 five considerable ones failed (p. 307). In June 1611 John More mentions a project for a general commerce. He gives no particulars. He did not think it would come to anything.

X.

During the whole of these two years Trumbull stuck closely to his post. A friend, Thomas Floud, remonstrated with him for his ceaseless diligence. I was glad," he wrote, "to read in your letter some passages of recreation, for your over care and over travelling your weak body doth much grieve your friends. I know your inclination and education to savour nothing but diligence and watchfulness; but do not wrong your health out of an honest and industrious mind, for we all know how free it is from ambition " (p. 193). An intimacy with Lionel Wake, who lived at Antwerp, probably helped to relieve the strain. In October 1611 Trumbull offered Wake the use of his house, and in the following year Wake seems to have stayed with Trumbull at Brussels for nearly two months, from September to November. Trumbull was evidently with his friend at Antwerp soon after this and he promised to celebrate the Christmas festivities there (p. 437).

Trumbull still remained merely a *chargé d'affaires* with a somewhat uncertain tenure. At Easter 1611 Samuel Calvert wished that he were secretary to the Merchant Adventurers in London, where he might be free to enjoy himself and his friends, rather than live ever in doubt and distrust (p. 44). The uncertainty no doubt tended to make Trumbull restless. In a letter of September 1612 Beaulieu refers to a dream which Trumbull had no doubt described to him, whether a night or a day dream remains untold. He says: "If by any means that unexpected happiness could be expected from you, I conjure you for myself and for all your good friends here who have longed these three years for your company, to lose no opportunity for it (p. 368). Apparently Trumbull would have welcomed a recall. In forwarding a letter in October 1611 Kirkham wrote "I could wish it were for your revocation, but of that I can yet give you but little hope."

It was supposed that the selection by the archdukes of Boischot as ambassador, by removing the difficulty about punctilio, would lead to the appointment of an ambassador to go to Brussels. More reported that two suitors were after the place. Sir George Calvert, Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Edwin Sandys and Sir Dudley Digges are all mentioned at different times as likely candidates for the post. But weeks and months passed and no nomination was made. The choice of Boischot was an unfortunate one. Edmondess who knew the circumstances as well as any man, declared that if the election had not been governed more by necessity than by good consideration, a person so much decried would not have been chosen (p. 12). As if aware that he would be unwelcome, Boischot was in no hurry to appear. Although his appointment had been announced at the beginning of the year, he did not

arrive in England until September and even then it was some time before he visited or spoke with the lord treasurer (p. 187).

Trumbull, in the mean time, was giving great satisfaction, and the talk of a successor gradually faded away. The death of Salisbury made it even less likely that he would be disturbed. "I cannot hear," he was told, "of so much as a thought of an ambassador to relieve you" (p. 315). If he had lost a patron he had no lack of well wishers. After his flying visit to England, Winwood assured him "I pray you believe that in England I did you right with those who have the greatest power to take notice and requite your services. When I have means to do you any good office, no man shall be more forward, because no man doth better know your merit" (p. 343). Similarly Overbury wrote that he had done his best offices for him with Rochester, who had done the like with the king, and he hoped that Trumbull would find good effects of it in due time (p. 369). Albery concluded that he needed no intercessor more than his letters.

Trumbull's diplomatic activities are recorded in his despatches, of which the majority are to be found in the series *State Papers, Flanders* at the Public Record Office. But there are twenty in this volume which are not to be found in that collection. Of these eleven were for Salisbury, four for the king, after he had taken over the secretaryship, and one each to Prince Henry, the duke of Wurtemberg, the Landgrave of Hesse, the archbishop of Canterbury and the Lords of the Council.

Trumbull was indefatigable in the collection of news and the sources of his information are, to a large extent, to be found here. Among the correspondence there is a letter from one who claimed to be able to disclose the most secret intelligence, but he intimated that without a plentiful supply of money he would not be able to do much (p. 375).

Among the subjects contained in the additional letters of Trumbull printed here, there are particulars of William Seymour, whose escape from England after his marriage with the Lady Arabella caused a surprising commotion. Trumbull received instructions to go and see the archduke to try and prevent the fugitive from being received in his dominions. Besides fulfilling this duty Trumbull went himself to interview the young man, remonstrating with him about his behaviour and asking him about his plans. Seymour did not stay long in the archduke's dominions. He travelled with two other young gentlemen and a third of about forty, who served as interpreter and guide. They gave themselves out to be merchants, but their appearance and behaviour showed that they were other than what they pretended to be. Seymour is described as a very stout and solemn person, with a fair beard, wearing a doublet of grey English fustian with a plain silver hem (p. 213).

Trumbull had been joined by his wife in the autumn of 1610 and in the following year she bore him a son. He hoped that Edmondess would consent to be godfather to the boy, but when the subject was broached to him by Beaulieu he made no response (p. 124). Trumbull's eldest boy, William, had remained behind at Town Malling in Kent, in charge of one Christopher Wragge. But in the spring of 1612 Trumbull decided to have him brought over and to send him to the college at Sedan. He came to London on 23 May and crossed with de Quester soon after. The boy seems to have spent some time with George Russel at Louvain, whose wife made much of him. He did not get to Sedan until September, where he was placed with a M. Blanckes. Young William's reports are very favourable on the whole (pp. 295-6, 416) though perhaps not more so than is usual when tutors are writing to influential parents.

The following miscellaneous items are worthy of notice: the mission of Marshal Lavardin to England was delayed because the George of Henri IV could not be found (p. 8). Carleton noted with astonishment the licence and disorders that occurred in a commonwealth so famous for government and justice as Venice (pp. 14, 117). The new coinage issued in Flanders in the summer of 1612 was so debased that pieces of 12 stivers were not worth more than 10 in pure silver (p. 305). New copper farthings were to be coined in England in the same year. 21 shillings' worth could be bought for 20 shillings, the purchaser being bound to make payment in silver at any time to any one who brought 5*l.* worth of them (p. 412). There are some fresh particulars of the rather remarkable mission of Theodore Rodenburg to Spain (pp. 67, 161). Among the famous persons who passed away was Antonio Perez, who died at Paris at the end of 1611, having spent his last five or six years like a dead man in the oblivion of the world (p. 188). Christian IV of Denmark showed little care for the subjects of his brother in law who were in his service. Most of them were slain, at least those of quality, having been put upon desperate attempts (p. 344).

Several references bear witness to the superstitions of the times. At Prague two of the emperor's servants were arrested, one a converted Jew, a professor of cabalistic, the other of magic, for intended mischief to Matthias (p. 57). At Paris a soldier was apprehended with a ring, given him by a religious which, he said, inspired him with a desire to kill the king. Some charms were found under the stone (p. 69). Later on an alleged design to win the queen's love by magic led to the arrest there of a Spanish monk, an Italian, a native of Dauphiné and an adventurer named Moisset (p. 368). At Madrid the Marquis Cameraca, captain of the guard, was imprisoned for attempting to bewitch the king (p. 246). Two witches were burned there in July 1611 (p. 110). In England the change of the moon and

the eclipse of the sun were considered dangerous to the earl of Rutland, who had had a paralytic stroke a fortnight before; and the same celestial influences were supposed to threaten Salisbury as well (p. 297). In England also a man named Paton was found in possession of a book containing divers charms in Italian, Latin and some gibberish. Among them was one that no weapon should hurt a man; another how to shoot a gun so that it should not miss, and a third, how to win a woman's chastity (pp. 387-8). It is strange to read that a heretic was to be burned near Oxford for denying the Trinity (p. 180).

A letter of Throckmorton mentions a consignment of trees and plants sent by Trumbull for the lord treasurer (p. 182) and a year later Trumbull seems to have sent across some trees for the countess of Arundel (p. 394). The Spanish ambassador, who inquired about the quantity of tobacco brought to England yearly from the Indies, was told that it was valued at 200,000 crowns (p. 282). On the return of Hudson's ill-fated expedition, it was at first believed that the North West passage had been discovered. The leading seamen of the country, after examining the journal of the voyage reported on the Exchange to this effect (p. 179). The making of pipes and gutters of clay burnt hard like bricks is mentioned here as a new invention (p. 223).

Two items, entirely unconnected, to conclude. Trumbull's cousin Salmon mentions a sickness, rife in November, 1612. It was called a new disease. Many died of it and few houses escaped (p. 407). Writing of the new order of baronets More says: "Their number is limited to 200 and their contribution to 1,100*l*. I thought this new dignity would not be so much affected at so dear a rate, but now I find the power of ambitious wives passes my understanding" (p. 85).

I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Wood, of the Public Record Office for transcribing the German text of the ten papers printed at pages 18, 37-8, 60, 140, 141, 144, 146, and 152. The writing is difficult and the German peculiar. A French version of the last six of these papers had been prepared for Trumbull and is also in the collection. The translation is by no means free from error and more than once it would seem that the translator has been completely beaten and has abandoned the task as beyond him.

The duke of Neuburg's son, who was in England in September 1609 was not Wolfgang William, the eldest, as recorded in the index of the preceding volume, but a younger brother. Mr. Boger, in the same volume, should be Boyer to be identified as Robert Bowyer, clerk to the parliament of 1609-10. I am indebted to a reviewer in the *Times Literary Supplement* for this correction.

LONDON, May 1938.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 13 line 35 *after* scarce *insert* know.

„ 20 „ 25 *after* might *insert* be.

„ 52 „ 20 *for* on condition *read* under certain conditions.

„ 53 note line 2 *for* Cepio *read* Caepio.

„ 132 line 5 from bottom *after* Princes *delete* and.

„ 170 „ 6 from bottom *for* Oct. 19 *read* Oct. 29.

„ 188 lines 20, 21, *for* provided . . Huguenots *read* seeing
that they do not yet cease to persecute the
Huguenots, rich and poor alike.

„ 193 line 38 *for* be sent *read* he sent.

„ 210 „ 9 *for* Misc. *read* Min. i.

„ 230 „ 32 *for* provost *read* Prevost.

„ 289 lines 32, 33 *for* and will . . promised, *read* that it
will not treat with them because of a promise.

„ 290 line 7 *for* salve *for* *read* salute.

„ 347 „ 22 *for* Misc. *read* Min.

„ 352 „ 12 *for* Aug. 27 *read* Aug. 22.

„ 385 „ 36 *for* Oct. 28 *read* Oct. 29.

MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE

PRESERVED AT
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK, BERKSHIRE.

VOL. III.

PAPERS OF WILLIAM TRUMBULL THE ELDER
(continued).

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611] [*endorsement*], Jan. 11. N.S. The Hague.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 250.]

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XLVII, I.

A Short Account of the Masque made by the
PRINCE OF WALES.*

1611, Jan. 11.—The new hall of the palace was furnished as usual with its galleries round about, a green carpet on the floor, a dais at the top for the king and queen. At the bottom a very large curtain painted with the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the legend above *Separata locis concordi pace figantur*. When their Majesties entered accompanied by the princess and the ambassadors of Spain and Venice, flageolets played and the curtain was drawn discovering a great rock with the moon showing above through an aperture, so that its progress through the night could be observed. Old Silenus mounted on this with some dozen satyrs and fauns who had much to say about the coming of a great prince to be followed by a thousand benefits, in the hope of which the fauns danced about joyfully, exciting great laughter. They then danced a ballet, with appropriate music with a thousand strange gestures, affording great pleasure. This done the rock opened discovering a great throne with countless lights and colours all shifting, a lovely thing to see. In the midst stood the prince with thirteen other gentlemen chosen as famous dancers of the Court. Before passing into the hall ten musicians

* Performed on 1/11 January. The masque was "Oberon or the Fairy Prince," by Ben Jonson. Birch: *Life of Henry, Prince of Wales*, p. 224. Jonson: *Works* ed. Cunningham, vol. iii, pp. 72-7.

appeared each with a lute and two boys who sang very well some sonnets in praise of the prince and his father. Then ten little pages dressed in green and silver with flat bonnets à l'antique danced another ballet with much grace. During this a cock crew ten times, standing on the rock, and then, according to the prophecy of Silenus, there came the gentlemen in short scarlet hose and white brodequins full of silver spangles coming half way to the calf, some wearing jackets with wide folds, as the Roman emperors are represented and the sleeves the same, all in gold and silver cloth, white and scarlet feathers on their heads and very high white plumes, and black masks. Each one wore a very rich blue band across the body, except that of the prince, whose band was scarlet to distinguish him from the rest. They entered dancing two ballets intermingled with varied figures and many leaps, extremely well done by most of them. The prince then took the queen to dance, the earl of Southampton the princess, and each of the rest his lady. They danced an English dance resembling a pavane. When the queen returned to her place the prince took her for a coranta which was continued by others and then the gallarda began, which was something to see and admire. The prince took the queen a third time for *los branles de Poitou*,* followed by eleven others of the masque. As it was about midnight and the king somewhat tired he sent word that they should make an end. So the masqueraders danced the ballet of the sortie, in which the satyrs and fauns joined. With vocal and instrumental music the masqueraders approached the throne to make their reverence to their Majesties. The masques being laid aside, the king and queen with the ladies and gentlemen of the masque proceeded to the banqueting hall, going out after they had looked about and taken a turn round the table; and in a moment everything was thrown down with furious haste, according to the strange custom of the country. After this their Majesties withdrew and the ambassadors took leave.

It is thus observed that the Spaniard† ate with the king in public and received great honour from his Majesty, conversing on various topics, among others on the beauty of his sister and daughter-in-law and how highly the queen had spoken of them. The ambassador's health was then drunk and he responded in complimentary terms.

2½ pp. *Spanish*. Misc. XIV, 1.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 3. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 247.]

2½ pp. IV, 117.

* Espèce de danse a plusieurs personnes qui se tiennent par la main et qui se mement tour a tour l'un après l'autre. *Dict. de l'Acad. Française* sub voce *bransle*.

† Don Alonso de Velasco, the Spanish ambassador.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 13. Dusseldorf.—We hear this week of the intimation to the Ruvestein officers of the grant of investiture, which, we believe, was only done after consultation with the oracle of Spain. At any rate your princes have no excuse for having contravened our neutrality and the parole they gave a year ago to M. de Lutzerad, who was sent by these princes to obtain this investiture, *i.e.* that nothing should be done to their prejudice, since this intimation does not contain the usual clause *salvo jure tertii*, at least not our copy. These princes have held their Estates in Juliers and Berg and found them better disposed than expected, in the matter of contributions and the entertainment of troops, which was left as you will see by the Latin extract, which my secretary has translated as best he could. I ask you to pass it on to M. de Beaulieu as the best part of my letters; in this way you will relieve my eyes, which can do no more at present. For the same reason I shall write now to you, now to M. Berruyer, and you will do the same, writing to Messrs. Dickenson and Markham, to let me know anything particular. One thing more I ask, that you will not make your letters the cover of the packets. I value them too highly to tear them before reading. This is because of the Spanish wax, which is often on the writing.

I thank you for the counter arret of our Council. I read it with regret to see the scant intelligence between the Council and parliament but we must get what good we can out of our weakness. The first arret anyhow will have its good effects in due course.

I have yours of the 3rd. The enclosed is for my wife.

1 p. *French*. xxvii, 33.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[–11], Jan. 3. London.—I have yours of Nov. 5. The proclamation to dissolve Parliament was signed on Monday, and is in press. The Lower House belike was too busy with H.M.'s prerogative and too cold in advancing the expected contribution without that harsh-sounding reciprocal retribution. The king's coffers are very empty. I see no means of replenishing you, though I presume that those that are *a secretis* see the way to supply H.M.'s expenses, or Parliament would not have been dissolved. Not long since a letter was written to my L. Haddington in nature of a "Pasquil" taxing the nobility to be rather the cause of the present wants than the Scots who had but small sums in regard of the others. We have a rumour that the Lo. Cranborn was desperately sick at Padua, or even dead, but he is better and like to be here with his young lady before the time limited at his departure.

I have a debenture for your half-year's fee due at Michaelmas

last, but have not received the money, being unable to find means to acquit you of the subsidy.

From the Hague I hear that Barneveld's quartan continueth. The poor Count of Emden still attends the States' resolution.

The Sweden ambassadors* have this answer that the States will follow, not go before the Kings of France and England in making a league with them. We are not disposed to support the ruinous estates of vanquished Princes.

How strangely the P. Princes live in Cleves, seldom coming together, for the difference of precedency, in regard of Nuborg's imaginary administration. How the D. of Bouillon negotiates in the Palatinate you know from better hands.

2 pp. XXXII, 6.

HEN. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 14. Cologne.—I now have yours of the 3rd with letter for Hotman. I want to know what Dr. Fuxius is doing with your Archduke, and if he solicits anything more than the investiture of Ravestein. It is sad how Saxony, whence the truth of the Gospel spread over Germany *jam patiaturs tam grandem Eclypsum*. There is now no religion in the world. I hear from Strasburg that de Creange and all his captains are at Rupach in Alsace, treating with those of Ensisheim for the pay of their men. I am told that Colonel Lutzelsburg's regiment runs to 25,000 philip dalers a month. The Ensisheim folk would be glad to deduct the cost of the munitions supplied, but there are difficulties over this abatement. There is also the fear that these Leopoldians will venture to make their balls at Basel where there is rich booty to be had in gold and silver, money and plate. It is not forgotten that Antwerp was sacked by 5,000 men in November, 1576.

Savoy has 16,000 horse and foot in Piedmont, and Spain in the Milanese 25,000. No one knows where the storm will break. Common report says that the duke means to recover what he claims from Berne and to force Geneva to help him.

At Friburg in Brigsau has been printed a book *Examen epistolae monitoriae Magnae Britanniae Regis* by Leopardus Coqueus Aurelius *Eremita Augustiano*.† A reader tells me that he makes things hot for the king, your master, and that it is elegantly written.

I would know the name of your predecessor at Brussels, and whether you know the Tozer family.

3 pp. French. Seal. VIII, 60.

* Gustavus Ericksen Sternborch, baron de Orenstein; Olaus Stralen; Jean Schutsen and Jacob de Dijck, Meteren: *Hist. des Pays Bas*, f. 712.

† The full title is: *Examen praefationis monitoriae Jacobi I Mag. Brit. et Hib. regis praemissae apologiae suae pro juramento fidelitatis . . . in quo examine refellitur et Apologia ipsa regis et summi Pontificis brevia ad Catholicos Anglos defenduntur*. Printed at Freiburg in Brigsau, 1610.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 15 [N.S.]. The Hague.—(See Vol. ii of this Report, page 213.)

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 16. Dusseldorp.—This is mainly to accompany the present made to you by M. de Plessen, the worthy ambassador of the Palatine with these PP. and who has been my chief consolation here these 18 months. I think I shall have to change style especially as Mr. Markham is going a long journey with M. le Palatin so I beg you to let me still have the benefit of your letters. None the less Mr. Dickenson and I live on good terms though I am sometimes afraid of diverting him from his studies.

The Passau troops have entered Tyrol, without being paid. Those of Alsace are not disbanding, although paid for the most part. Another assembly is to be held at Dresden. The bishops of Bamberg and Wirtzburg are keeping their troops whom they were going to dismiss, and King Matthias has sent his ambassadors to Nuremberg and on to Berlin because of his distrust at all this and of the Milanese troops.

Your investiture of Ravestein, granted with the knowledge of Spain, gives us also something to think about and so does the passage so instantly demanded by Ruscheberg. The great disturbances in Germany have some fresh joy which they do not yet tell out loud. I do not know if they have a promise from the king of Spain or if they have been given to understand that our queen is tired of German affairs. Up to now I find by my letters that our Council is very sensible, it is only the frequent escapades of M. le Prince that make me uneasy. I have seen nothing of M. de Beaulieu since the 8th November.

Our PP. are still at Essen. From there our Palatine is to confer with M. le landgrave Maurice. Some are sceptical about Larache, but not I.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 35.

M. DE PLESSEN to M. DE VILLIERS HOTMAN.

[1611, Jan. 16].—I beg you to let M. Trumbull have the attached copy of the “Deduction de l’Administration,” and to tell him, in due course, that there is a gentleman of the Elector Palatine here who, though he does not know him, esteems him for his character and prudence. He also thinks it seemly that Mr. T., with his position at Brussels, should be acquainted with the fundamentals of the Palatine’s disposition. If the fine weather lasts until after dinner we shall make a turn of the ramparts.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. XXVII, 34.

From Strasburg.

1611, Jan. 16.—I sent you word before that it was considered certain that the *Nederlandishe Reiter* would begin their retreat last week. Now they write me that there is no money to pay them and that the horse and foot of M. de Chrechange will not get their money in a hurry. I have further news from Saltzburg of the 3rd inst. that the Leopoldians have their pay and do not yet budge. It is feared there may be some knavery in the matter, although the floods are offered as an excuse. The common report is that they have heard that Saxony means to make use of them and that orders have been given to retain them a month longer in this country. This is certain that M. de Chrechange is on the point of passing to the other world; the swelling has spread upwards and now extends to above his waist.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Copy. French. Misc. III, 177.

COLONEL LAURENCE DE LA RAMÉE to the
COUNT ALTHEIM.

The decision of the marshal and the rest of us is to employ you. You may count on this and forthwith make a levy of 5 companies of horse. If the marshal, who is going to Prague in 4 or 5 days, cannot give us a colonel's commission, he will see that the troops are joined to his own and that you are lieut. colonel of them. I pledge my word that you shall not be the loser and if it all comes to nothing we will get you a good *adjuto de costa*. Upon this you can be content to set out with your troops. The best way is to go straight to the Tyrol whither I am marching with the emperor's army and by his Majesty's command. Oblige me by forming 2 or 3 companies of foot, to whom you will give my writing and the command which I have to raise troops. The instant you have made your decision, send me your quarter master and I will arrange the quarters as well as for the other regiments of the army. The marshal will send you despatches from Prague. I have no doubt your envoy will tell you the rest.

On the same sheet as the preceding. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Copy. French. Misc. III, 177.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 18. Düsseldorf.—You will share what I write to Berruyer, which is not much, for we have nothing from Germany since my last of the 15th. I think Markham writes to you of his journey with these PP. to Essen and how the Palatine did not find the Landgrave what he hoped. After this assembly of the *Etats particuliers* the Deputies of all the provinces come here for a definite settlement and to give these PP. their final decision upon the articles, of which I have sent

you a copy. On Saturday we shall have news of Germany to give you.

[*Postscript*].—Bellarmin's book is printed at Cologne. Your last was of the 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. xxvii, 85.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[–11], Jan. 9. o.s. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of the 1st. The conference here should have begun, but the Princes were delayed at Essen and by the waters. Each province hath given such good words that we may hope at least some tolerable proportion of consents whereby the countries may be warranted from sudden invasion. If the cloud of Elsass dissolve itself on these parts, and the vermin who were in Passau do the like, we may infer that Austria hath enchanted the Saxon, and although I suppose not the K. of Spain will really embark himself, yet Leopold's jollity causeth men to fear that there is some assurance of underhand help. The Archduke Albert's investing of that big-bellied Elector is not correspondent to his former promises of neutrality. The extraordinary favours heaped on Doctor Fux argue partiality, and tell us he hath received a new lesson from Spain. God grant the pretext made for the sending supplies out of Italy into your parts do not *monstri aliquid alere*.

My chief comfort is that our King's authority with that of France and the States, concurring with the industry and careful spirit of the Landgrave Maurice, and being well employed by the Pr. of Anhalt, will dash all pernicious designs. True it is that neither the Princes nor their Principals like the overture which is to be made, and nor, I think, shall be canvassed at Berlin, *sed e duobus malis*. I have seen Bellarmine's book against Barlaie* and find it fraught with pestiferous doctrine.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xxii, 9.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[–11], Jan. 10. o.s. Madrid.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, vol. iii, p. 250.]

2 pp. xxi, 29.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610–1, Jan. 10. Paris.—Our great quarrel between the Princes is now pacified. To prevent such inconveniences hereafter a proclamation has been made to forbid the wearing of any arms *a feu*, as they began to do here, riding up and down the street carrying pistols at the pommel of their saddles, and to forbid the nobility that have pensions of the king, as most of them have, to resort to any of the princes but to come all to

* William Barclay. His "*De Potestate Papae*" published in 1609.

wait about the king. The sum of 300,000 crowns has been bestowed upon Condé. M. Bisseau leaves for England tomorrow, to remain as ambassador. The reason the Marshal Laverdin stayed here so long was because the George or some other piece which he was to carry back to England could not be found. I think it is lost. . . .

1 p. IV, 75.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 20. C[ologne].—Those of the Grisons have refused passage to the Milanese, but fear an advance into the Valtelline which they are preparing to thwart. The long stay of the Leopoldiens in Alsace, on pretence of being unpaid, suggests that they have an understanding with the Italian army to attack the Protestant towns and Princes. Spinola is said to have sworn to the Duke of Savoy to use every effort to take Geneva. The Piedmont and Milan troops increase daily, but the Spaniards in Savoy do not move. The Genevans are alarmed.

The Passauers commit great outrages in Austria and threaten Tyrol.

The Imperial Chamber at Spier accepts the Duke of Deux Ponts as Administrator. This is to discourage Monsr. de Neuburg.

1½ pp. *French*. VIII, 9.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610–11, Jan. 17. Paris.—As your friend I cannot rejoice at the archduke's decision to send an ambassador into England* as you may be called away from your employment. But you have enjoyed it for so long to the advantage of your fortune and reputation. You may not be leaving so soon, for I think they will not be over hasty to send an ambassador considering the small necessity and the little respect they have shown the king. However it fall out I must find some means to see and speak with you once more before your departure.

The choice of the Auditor for the embassy is a sign that he finds very little to do in his place, since he affects that employment. His former usage of the nation and his proud carriage towards my Id. cannot make him hope for any contentment if he be served as he has deserved, unless he hold them to be of a great deal better and kindlier nature than he is, or else will go to make amends for his former misdeeds. From hence you shall soon have M. de Preaux. M. de Launay returns with him as his steward.

All things now remain very quiet here. To prevent further broils the fair of St. Germain has been put off this year, to the

* Ferdinand de Boisshot, auditor general of the Army. Trumbull to Salisbury on 2 Jan., 1610/1. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, f. 1.

great discontentment of the merchants. A proclamation has been published to purge the town of all loose and wandering persons. Sully is about to resign his place, for which he is blamed by his friends.

In reply to the French ambassador's complaint against Bellarmine's book *De Potestate Summi Pontificis* the pope retorted that a book entitled *Le Theatre de l'Antichrist* printed here was no less criminal against the see of Rome, and refused to suppress the former before a like course had been taken with the latter, and the author punished, who is a minister of good reputation. . . . Rumours of the besieging of Geneva continue. Laverdin was forced by contrary winds to land at Portsmouth.

My lord willed me to tell you upon the advertisement of the pope's excommunicating his Majesty, that though he knoweth their evil wills to be great he doth not hold their affairs in Rome to be now in such a state as they dare to do it.

2½ pp. IV, 118.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[–11] [*endorsement*], Jan. 18. London.—I have many small businesses to dispatch before my going to Oxford as I can make no large return for yours of Dec. 26. I enclose the league between the States and the Barbarians.*

You will have the new instructions from the Court of Wards. No wardship shall be granted until one month from the ancestor's decease, and then *au plus offrant*, regard being had to the natural guardians as far as may stand without the King's *damage*. The disparting of forests in remote parts is like to bring money to the King with a joint commodity to the commonwealth. Divers other good devices now broached to the same purpose will in time replenish the Exchequer, which for the present yieldeth no payment to you nor any man else. I find that you have but only six months fee due at Michaelmas last. If by further enquiry I can discover any error, I will get your debenture amended.

[*Postscript in another hand*].—Our colonies in Ireland and Virginia begin to promise good success. We hear the Muscovite is quite conquered, and the K. of Sweden's affairs in very ill terms, but those remote accidents and the success of business there come not with us *en ligne de compte*, because we have *aliquid maius ex sese et maius*.

1 p. XXXII, 8.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 30. Dusseldorp.—In yours of the 17th you refer me to Dickenson for news, but he is now at Cologne. I have

* Treaty between the United Provinces and Muley Sidan, King of Morocco, signed at the Hague on 24 December, 1610. Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V, pt. ii, p. 156.

to thank the ambassador for a favour he has done me at Paris. You may judge the lack of faith in some and the simplicity of others in having disarmed so soon. I see that those of this side are much troubled while Saxony is extremely pressing and menacing. There are some princes at Hall, common friends of the two houses, to try to settle the difference about the Palatinate and others about Saxony at Berlin. The Landgrave Maurice was expected there but he means to wait until he thinks he can get some advantage there. I believe that the Prince of Anhalt is there now. In the end, to avoid a greater evil, I foresee that they will be compelled to acquiesce in the advice given by England, to admit Saxony, upon honest conditions.

The deputies of the States are still here upon the business of contributions and the entertainment of the troops left in this country. As for the last year and a half these PP. have employed the most certain part of their revenues these Provinces tried to convince themselves that the PP. were obliged to maintain them out of their own purse and patrimony, which is contrary to all example and to all reason.

1 p. *French.* xxvii, 37.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-11, Jan. 31. Antwerp.—Yours of 30th and your former by Mr. Trulove I have received, and for the present which you now send to Sir William Browne, they shall be sent away by the first with your letters.

I am sorry that Bartholomew Lemire has not supplied you with money as he promised, for he owes me above 300*l.* Flemish sold in March last and has not paid one penny but that 300*gs.* to you, but seeing he doth not, you shall not want so long as I have it, and because you wrote me in your former to supply you, I presently wrote to my compere Colford to pay you 150*fl.* for your present wants, which he wrote me he would see performed, so that if he has not already brought it, demand it, for he will pay it, and that being spent, we shall supply you with a new charge. Money is scarce, otherwise I would have given order to pay you more, but I hope your turn will be served with that. You did well to give that care in your postscript, for if I had had so much in the house, I had sent it.

For our Spanish business I hope we shall one day receive from them more than good words, but meantime we feel the want of it. If you have any good news by the next or by extraordinary, send me an express for I would willingly pay that charge.

The graver at the Mint brought me this little box and said he must have for cutting it and the stone together 10*gs.* besides 5*gs.* of old. Write me what I shall give him, for he doth often come to me for money.

1½ pp. XLV, 23.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-1. Feb. 1. N.S. The Hague.—[See Vol. ii of this Report, page 224.]

Copy of Letters from Prague.

1611, Jan. 23/Feb. 2.—Portents at Benaky, Brandeis and Prague, followed by Latin verses *Carmen Praga*, sent to the writer by the author.

Latin. 2¼ pp. Misc. III, 83.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], Jan. 23. Paris.—Apologises for silence due to the occurrence of many accidents. "I may say that it hath been a continual fair-time with me." For want of assistance to bring information I am forced to be perpetually in campagne, my time being taken up by making visits or entertaining those which come to me. From their variable dispositions a minister here must be attentive to their proceedings.

You have understood by Beaulieu's former letters the many great broils of late between the great men here, but that between the Count of Soissons and the Duke of Guise was like to breed a great combustion, and although that quarrel be appeased, it is with no better terms of friendship than before, and subject to break out again upon least provocation. It was thought that those broils would have wrought a change in the resolution of the Duke of Sully, but his adverse party went forward with these designs against him, and because he had offered to resign, took him at his word, and also forced him to yield up the government of the Bastille, pretending that it is not fit that he should have the keeping of the treasure, seeing he quitteth his place. He receives in recompense 100,000 crowns, and is said to have a grant of a Marshal's place. The Bastille is bestowed on de Chateaufvieux, *Chevalier d' honneur* to the Queen. The Surintendence of Finances is not yet settled, the Queen being troubled what order to take, for the Princes of the Blood would assume the chief authority thereof which she cannot permit, and knows not whom to subrogate for the discharging of that place.

Parliament here is busy in examining the informations of the woman that accused the Duke of Espernon and Mademoiselle du Tillett and the Marquise of Vernneil to have held intelligence with Ravallac which she still maintaineth.* Though the principal points of the information may not be true, she has spoken with such probability concerning other accidents that judgment is held in suspense.

The Pope's Nuncio has made earnest instance with the Queen that for the repair of the disgrace done to the Pope's authority

* Madame d'Escoman.

by the granting the arrest by the Parliament against Bellarmine's book, the book of Vignier the Minister entitled the *Theatre de l'Antichrist* might be publicly condemned, but the deputies of the Religion objected to this, for the subject of Bellarmine's book was directly in prejudice of the Royal authority of this State, and that of Vigner was only maintaining a point of their doctrine, and thus the Edict would be broken. The deputies expect that nothing will be done against them. Two Flemings are apprehended here, said to have come from Brussels with an enterprise against the King and Queen, but I doubt it.

I concur with your judgment that the employing of the Auditor General into England hath grown from his own suit to procure himself the place of a Privy Counsellor, for that if otherwise, the election had not been governed more by necessity than by good consideration, a person so much decried would not have been chosen, but though they resolve to send the Auditor General ere long, from us no Ambr. will be sent this twelvemonth unless unexpected accidents fall out. I cannot believe that they have any such desperate sottish resolution at Rome, as you write of, to proceed to the excommunicating of his Ma^{ty}. They are the accustomed boastings and menacings of our viperous countrymen, that speak as they wish that all the world were in combustion. Sir Dudley Carleton will be willing to correspond with you, and when you write to him about the business of Lemens you will find that I have recommended the same to him at the desire of his friends.

3 pp. xxiv, 91.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 24. Paris.—Acknowledges letter of the 11th inst. Concerning Sully's resignation and the charges made by the woman against Epernon and others. Madam Hotman being named by her for her familiar acquaintance with the Marquise de Verneuil was sent for and examined by the Commissioners last Sunday. Rumours of the siege and taking of Geneva. This is vanished in smoke, but there are 6 or 7,000 of the Duke of Savoy's men near the town.

"Mr. Toby Matthew hath been here this fortnight, being come out of Spain with . . . a double indisposition, . . . stronger in his perversion and professing of Popery than ever, and . . . troubled with a looseness which has brought him so low that at first we could scarce know him." We are expecting Sir Henry Wotton here on his return to England.

2 pp. iv, 119.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 3. Cologne.—I have yours of Jan. 24. Please tell Ambassador Edmondes that I wish to know if any of the Tozer family married his sister. A man in the service of the

States is making love to a noble girl, a relative of mine, and boasts that his brother married Edmond's sister. The Passau army is pillaging round Freystad in Austria. They are worse than the Turks. The King of Hungary protests in vain. They should not have disarmed entirely, for now that this canaille is ravaging every where, they might easily attack the Upper Palatinate and Marquisate of Anspach. The King is beating the drum throughout Austria, and the Bishop of Salzburg sends him 4,000 musketeers to join Dampier who has 500 horse. Germany is in great danger of a serious civil war. The Protestants are divided, some being led by the nose by the Romans and Spaniards, others by their private ambitions. *Omne enim regnum in se diuisum desolabitur*. The Princes who have been treating at Berlin have gone to Dresden with the conditions agreed by Brandenburg for the admission of Saxony. If he accepts much mischief will be prevented.

The deputies of the Provinces are still at Dusseldorp. The Princes ask them to maintain 3,000 foot and 600 horse for three years. They agree to 2,000 foot and 600 horse till October next.

2 pp. French. VIII, 63.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[–11], Jan. 25. [London].—Laverdin is arrived from France not in so good a state as was reported though he was privileged by mourning. The King and State use him well. There is a poor form in all our general proceedings. Our business in Ireland would go excellently forward, if wise men had [it] in handling, but our citizens are fearful and jealous. They suspect their bargain, though it be known to be a worthy one. Many would take the Plantation from them, if they would quit it, yet for honour and credit sake, they dare not. The next spring will show a perfect success; either the Londoners shall not have it (and so I lose my profit), or else some private men, in companies or otherwise, will carry it away, and so *c'est fait de moy*, for I scarce how to live without that employment."

Kinloss* is dead. Sir Ed. Phillips succeeds him in the Rolls, and was carried to Westminster with above 50 foot cloths, Barons' sons and knights of quality.

Our Parliament is dissolved and Privy Seals resolved of. God send us better times for we are inclining to worse and worse.

[*Postscript*].—The note of the beer is sent you. It comes to 4*l*. Mr. Dickenson is employed at Cleves. He is allowed 20*s*. *per diem*, or as much as other Agents now have abroad.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. XIV, 33.

* Edward Bruce, baron Bruce of Kinloss, Master of the Rolls.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1610, Jan. 25. O.S. Venice.—I have yours of Dec. 29 and Jan. 4. My house has been full of company, my L. of Cranborne with his train being with me to see the carnival and to recruit after his long sickness at Padua. In ten days he will set out for England through Germany, and afterwards by Brussels or Holland. The motions of this state are very regular; only the carnival gives some entertainment and that a poor one. Yet with few exceptions men and women disguise themselves and range about the streets . . . without any other motion or action. Some disorders have fallen out of late. One Ludovico Lusper was assailed, as he went disguised, by his own bravos and left for dead in the streets. Two merchants leading a courtesan were set upon by a bastard of Basadonos and both slain. It is to me most miraculous that in a commonwealth so famous for government and justice, this licence should be continued.

The Constable of Castile lets loose the reins at Milan which were strongly held in by Fuentes, and in other things takes a course contrary to his predecessor. He hath licensed the armed strangers in that State, but increased his number of Spaniards, in which respect the D. of Savoy keeps his troops, though some suspect that he serves himself of this pretence to enterprize in the spring upon Geneva. He is sending an Ambassador, the Count de Cartignan, to France to assist Monsr. Jacob in the matter of marriage, and he is after to go to England to give his Maty. an account of the Duke's proceeding with Spain. Sir H. Wotton had extraordinary good usage in his passage by Turin, which makes greater matters to be talked of upon occasion of this ambr. going to England. Here is a bruit of hard proceeding against Papists in England and execution of some as if it were simply for religion without mixture of other crimes, which though in general I may boldly deny, yet I would understand the particulars to give some satisfaction who are passionately transported with the rumour. Letters come slow out of England and I marvel at the expedition of yours which came from Brussels in 12 days. Mr. Chamberlain thanks you for your letter.

3½ pp. XVI, 32.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 7. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Jan. 25 and the enclosure. The States of these provinces are still here, and will not agree to the contribution demanded for the maintenance of 3,000 foot or 600 horse, only offering part thereof on the ground of the devastation of their country. I have letters from Berlin of Jan. 27. Anhalt will not leave as long as he thinks he can help the settlement of the Saxon business, for which the two mediators—Culembach and the Landgrave

of Darmstat have gone to Dresden with the conditions proposed by Brandenburg on the question of the admittance to possession, which are indeed necessary, but of which these obstinate councillors of Saxony, arrogant, mostly pensioners and confidants of the emperor, may not be convinced. Landgrave Maurice is also asked to go to Berlin, and I believe our Palatine will also go soon, for without him and the consent of these provinces nothing can well be settled. Hungary, Austria, Moravia are upset by these Passau troops, who, finding the passage to Tyrol and Styria closed, have turned back into Bohemia. So you see the Emperor, who thought by that means to bridle and alarm his brothers, will be the one to suffer most, all to please one of his relations who wants to acquire glory by starting a general blaze and supporting a claim unjust, not for the actual demand but for his pretext of satisfying his ambition and private desires. Even his own Gratz brethren are by no means pleased at his conduct. We shall see the wonders he will work with his firebrand the Ct. of Zollern. The trouble may not come our way, unless some of the Alsace troops return to Luxembourg.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 87.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 31. Paris.—Changes in the administration following Sully's resignation. Three of the worthiest judges of the Parlement will be eclipsed out of it, to the no small apprehension of all honest men. Sully has refused the offer of 100,000 crowns. I will send you a copy of his letter by the next post. On Saturday the queen in Council decided to send M. de Barrault to tell the duke of Savoy that if he undertakes anything against Geneva he will have the forces of France against him. These rumours have roused the spirit of the Protestants everywhere.

There has been a fresh quarrel at Court, between M. Le Grand and M. de la Chastigneraye. . . .

The proceeding against the Italian whom my Id. caused to be imprisoned for his wild speeches* is suspended until the return of one of the chief witnesses. The answer to the *Anticoton* having been approved by four doctors of the Sorbonne, they were afterwards censured for the approbation by the whole body of the faculty by reason, it is said, of some places therein which seem to favour Mariana's book.

Asks for a copy of Bellarmine's book "De Potestate," if reprinted at Cullen, to be sent to M. de St. Sauveur; my Id. would also be pleased to have another copy. . . . Expecting Wotton for whom my Id. hath prepared a chamber in his house. For his company, numbering 25, there is an inn taken hard by.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. IV, 120.

* See Beaulieu to Trumbull on 27 Nov. 1610. Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 234.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], Jan. 31. London.—Since receiving your last of 16th I have been in the country and at my return found yours of 9th.

Touching your revocation I learn no news, nor of any nomination of your successor. When the Archdukes' Ambassador is here and had audience, it will be time enough to prepare our Ambassador for that place.

My L. Treasurer hath recalled Mr. G. Calvert, and Sir H. Wotton is daily expected. Sir John Digby doth now receive of his entertainment 6*l.* per diem from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, and about Lady Day will be in the West to take ship for Spain.

At the taking of La Rache we take no such alarm as you imagine. We will then seek to ease ourselves, when we shall feel in what part we are pinched.

I cannot yet receive those moneys which my L. Amb^r. hath long since disbursed in his Ma^{ty}'s service, whereby you may conjecture how little hope there is to receive speedy payment of his or of your advance for diets.

Most men judge that Parliament must shortly be reassembled, and some that the former shall hold notwithstanding the Proclamation.

At Baldwin's last examination in the Starchamber one Ratliel accused him to have told in the Low Countries a little before the discovery of the Powder Treason that there was a plot for the relief of English Catholics which Providence itself could not prevent. But the form of his accusation, some of the circumstances foregoing the main point, being somewhat to blame, did so disgrace the accuser that in the matter itself his bare affirmative would not sufficiently overweigh the Jesuit's negative who at the accusation carried himself very petulantly, unworthily of his gravity and of the greatness of those before whom he stood. Sir Wm. Ward hath likewise born the Lords in hand that one Strange, a Jesuit remaining in the Tower, would then have accused Baldwin of great matters, but Strange did not make good Sir William's promise.

Since the death of the L. of Kinloss, Master of the Rolls, whose office Sir Ed. Phillips has, (whereof Sir Julius Caesar has the reversion) the E. of Dunbar is dead. Whether his daughter's marriage to my L. Walden shall hold I know not. Lord Fenton is to be sworn a Privy Councillor.

2 pp. *Seal.* XXXII, 9.

Articles proposed by the Princes Possessioners in the
Assembly of their Estates.

1611, January (*endorsement*).—*Illustrissimi Principes possidentes optarent quidem ut frequenti hoc suorum statuum conventu nihil adeo opus esset, et ea molestia supersedere possent: quoniam vero tractatus Coloniensis absque culpa*

tamen Principum ruptus est, et praeterea PP. assistentes consulant et suadeant ut seipsos adiumento fidelium suorum statum et subditorum securos reddant, necessarium fuit, ut omnia constanter et ordine fierent eos hac vice convocare, et maxime ipsis gratum esse quod comparuerint.

1. Imprimis vero quoniam ob impedimenta militem dimittere hucusque non potuerint nec consultum foret, illum rebus sic stantibus dimittere; Imprimis cum opus sit munitas arces, urbes et transitus praesidiario milite custodire, petunt ut posthac status de 3^m peditum et 8^o equitum alendis eorumque prefectis, conveniant.

2. Ut de mediis cogitare velint quibus aliqua pecunia constituatur qua 10 vel 12 praefecti equitum cum ipsorum officariis et praefecti duo peditum cum 20 capitaneis alantur, qui omnes indigenae sint, et in casum hostilis tumultus parati esse, et designato loco cum suis comparere teneantur, ita ut semper ex vasallis et subditis ad minimum 1000 equites et 4 aut 5000 peditum certi esse, et PP. iis una cum lectis militibus qui supradicto modo alendi uti possint.

3. Ut de continua aliqua contributione ad comparandum numerum tormentorum, plumbum, pulverem, et instrumenta alia necessaria, quae in certa arma mentaria disponenda erunt, rationem ineant.

4. Ut deliberent de colligendis nummis ad restaurandam urbem et arcem Juliacensem, munitionem urbium, castrorum, aliorumque locorum, et inter caetera pro custodienda arce Dusseldorpiensi contra fluminis vim.

5. Ut concludant de continuanda pecuniae provisione ad comparanda ligna et praestanda servicia ut vocant, militibus excubiariis: necnon de ordine annonae et victualium.

Consentiunt praeterea PP. in casum paratae voluntatis statuum, se velle eam quae ex noviter constitutis gabellis recipitur, pecuniam et in proximis comitiis consensu eorundem imposita onera, quae 'accisen' vocant, contribuere.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 82.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Jan. 19.—The Passau troops instead of going straight to Bohemia, as promised, have turned towards Mattausen and made themselves masters of the Danube. This will perhaps make the king of Hungary resolve to deliver himself once for all from these continual disturbances. The Bohemians continue to arm, though the emperor has advised them not, as well as against a diet. We are on the eve of great changes, while you enjoy the calm of the truce.

1611, Feb. 12. The Passauers have come within 3 leagues of this town and have so alarmed the Estates assembled here that they will probably grant most of what is asked of them. Leopold comes and goes between them. His brothers and

cousins, especially King Matthias may not be too pleased at the prominent part he is taking. The said king is busy with his levies and expects to take the field himself. The embassy sent by the Bohemians may possibly delay him.

2 half sheets. French. Misc. III, 81.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Feb. 16. N.S.—On Monday the 14th about 8 o'clock at night the Prague Passau troops approached the Carcheuser gate at Prague, silent and unseen. There they attacked the watch and continued to press until nearly day. The noise and tumult in the whole city were terrible and the people old and young ran for the little side. In the mean time the Passauers had blown in the gate and entered by force. Our troopers were encumbered in the streets and pressed close together. On their side also 500 of the picked and experienced troopers fell and La Ramée was shot and they likewise betook themselves to the little side. Further our soldiers fired on them with heavy artillery. The Count of Thurn was shot in the foot, and so were Herr Ulrich and Herr Pithipiesky, though not seriously. The Passauers then made way on to the bridge with some cornets, beheading and cutting down those whom they took, worse than the Turks. Although ours offered a stout resistance yet the knavish deeds of the false rascals who fired on our foot and horse from the windows of the Saxon house, did more harm to our men than to the enemy. So ours on the bridge had to give ground and some of our cornets were driven to the parapet of the bridge where men and horses were cut down like cattle and lay naked on the bridge, a dreadful sight to behold. There was also an encounter with one cornet as far as the new town, where all were slain so that none of the Passauers escaped. In the mean time the remaining Passauers made themselves masters of the little side and did their will there with the people, plundering everything. This happened through the treachery of the Welschen and of our ruler. God best knows what deeds were done. Ten of our cornets, reiters and infantry are shut up in the citadel. Herr Pitipeski and some other gentlemen with their captains are in another place. We know them well and are assured that they will bear themselves nobly under honourable leaders of the true Bohemian noble blood. Leopold and the chancellor have entered. No one knows what has become of the burggraf. The Emperor is carefully guarded. Our people have taken the artillery and munitions from the armoury. They are well provided for defence if only the populace move. After the battle the herald rode into the old town and tried to bring about peace in the name of the emperor, but the people were too embittered and soon paid him his scot so that he had to beat a shameful retreat. Soon the people will pay attention to no one, saying that as the emperor has not looked after them they will take care of them-

selves. They have strongly fortified the bridge so that we cannot go to them and they cannot come to us.

When all this was over a fresh tumult broke out as the common people rose and making for the convent of St. Cloban plundered it, killing all the monks. They went on to the Carlhoff, Our Lady, St. Anne, the Franciscan convent and stormed six other convents, killing all the nuns and also took them to St. Jacob. The subsequent fate of the Carthusians is terrible to describe. What more is to happen time will show.

3 pp. *German*. Misc. III, 89.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 7. Paris.—Mission of La Noue to Geneva; but they do not seem to rely so much upon the specious promises of France as upon the affection of their surest friends, the Protestants of this kingdom. But some believe the alarm to be raised by Savoy himself to hasten the marriage between Madame and his son. Objects of Barrault's mission to Savoy. Sully's disgrace; rise of Ancre.*

Wotton has been here almost a fortnight. He had audience of the king and queen yesterday. He intended to have gone by Brussels but will now take the direct way to England. He greatly extols the Duke of Savoy's courtesy to him . . . being forced to stay many days at Turin, whether he would or no, at very good cheer, and receiving a fair jewel at his departure. It is thought the duke hath a purpose (whether in good earnest or only to serve his own ends) to move a marriage between some of the king's children and his.

I would be glad of particulars of Diego Lopez' fault and Goodridge's strange evasion. I am sorry for the first, for Chandler's sake, but rejoice at the others for the rarity of the example.

No more confession could be drawn from Baldwin when he and another of his sect named Strange were confronted with one Rateleff of Essex who had known him at Brussels. When asked what he would do if the pope excommunicated the king Baldwin answered cunningly that when the pope did this, though he did not think he would, "those questions would then be fit to be made and that then he would examine the reasons which should have moved the pope thereunto." I could learn no more of Capt. Goltaker's business except that he has as yet received no money at all. I have set some friends to make further inquiries.

2½ pp. IV, 121.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 17. Cologne.—The trouble threatened in Bohemia is due to the Emperor keeping on the Passau force.

* These particulars are contained in Edmondes' letter to Winwood of the same date. Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 254.

The Bohemians will come to Prague in spite of the Emperor, and if Mathias comes will take his side. This is the masterpiece and the fruit of Tengenagel's advice and that of his master L.

The Leopoldians who have been in Alsace are leaving for Luxembourg, viz. the Count of Salme with 14 companies of cavalry, but I hear they are feeble. Baron Anholt, M. de Fontaine and the lieutenant de Rauschenbourg are still near Strasbourg, much dissatisfied that only three months' pay is offered them. They may seize and fortify some place.

The people are exasperated against them, but it would need a lot of peasants to overthrow them for they have many good and experienced soldiers among them. It is thought that if Messieurs of Ensisheim could raise money they would pay these troops, but money is scarce everywhere.

2½ pp. *French.* VIII, 11.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-11, Feb. 8. London.—After apologies for delay in writing he thanks Trumbull for the care taken "to furnish me of a hilt for that which my Lord Amb: had of me, which I received by Mr. Thoris, in all respects answerable to my own desires . . . now the shortness of your abode in that place will take from me all hope of means to perform the like kind offices for you". . . . If wishing could prevail, I would it [his return] might before Mr. Sanford's fatal journey to that mount of pride and vale of misery where he is now going without redemption . . . Sir John Digby is to depart at the beginning of April, his Patent being already drawn at 6*l.* a day for his ordinaries, and to begin from October. We speak of none here to send to you, yet some do imagine that Mr. Calvert is likely to be designed thither. Our Marshall of France is newly returned homeward, I doubt not fully satisfied with his entertainment, having had all things in double measure for good usage of that which my Lo. Wotton had in France, saving only in the present, which I think did fully answer to the worth of that which my Lord had in France, which being a jewel did cost by their own saying 4,500* crowns, and the Marshal hath 3,000 ounces of plate and a cup of gold of good value and Maturino that monster a chain of gold worth 100*l.* The King purposed to have feasted him at Thiballs as he did at Hampton Court, but the death of the Earl of Dunbar (which his Majesty took hardly) changed that resolution. My Lord Fenton succeeds him in all his dignities here; and my Lo. of Mar in those which he held in Scotland and upon the frontiers, unless perhaps Sir Robert Car may have the keeping of the Privy Purse. His Ma^{ty} bestoweth now 40,000*l.* amongst the Scots of the Bedchamber which do most usually follow him,

* Apparently altered from 4,000.

and there is some question betwixt them and the Officers of the Exchequer about it, for that the one demandeth their usual fees, and the others will have it as a free gift of the king's without paying anything.

[*Postscript*].—"Remember me to all my good friends with you and especially to worthy Colonel Patton. I pray you . . . to send me one of your "estuies."

2 pp. Misc. II, 132.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], Feb. 8. London.—Yours of Jan. 23 came on Tuesday. I enclose a bill of exchange for 30*l*. The scarcity of the exchequer remains so great that I can give no great hope of speedy payment of your entertainment due for the last three months. You give me no directions how to avoid the subsidy laid upon your half-year's debenture, and I doubt you must be fain to bear it. Of your successor here is no resolution taken. It is thought Mr. G. Calvert shall be deputed to that charge after his return from Paris. We have no very good opinion of the Archdukes' Amb: elect.* We forgot not the hard measure he offered Wilford† in particular, and generally we think *non amat gentem nostram*. By how many therefore he shall be the less welcome, by so many the less care shall be taken to hasten our Amb: to that side. Barneveld's quartan continues, and Ct. Maurice's cold hath brought him to a quotidian ague, which hinders his necessary journey to Zeland to draw that Province to accept the companies turned from the generality upon them. The like refusal doth Friesland and Gelderland also make, notwithstanding which the States are not willing to cast the companies until they see to what end the affairs of Germany will turn. H.M. writes to congratulate the birth of the D. of Wirtemberg's daughter‡, but to no further purpose. The D. d'Espernon's accusation doth vanish into smoke. Baldwin hath no new matter proved against him, but for his old faults will lodge long where he is.

[*Postscript*].—This bill of exchange is to be paid 8 days sooner than at usance. It will be near 15 days before it reach you, and then 8 days is warning little enough for the merchant to make payment. If it get a quicker passage, I have dealt with Mr. Monger to write to the merchant to pay it with all possible speed.

1 p. *Seals*. XXXII, 7.

1610, Feb. 19. [Prague].—On Tuesday morning the last day of the Carnival, the Passau troops entered the city by the

* Ferdinand de Boisshot.

† Thomas Wilford, arrested, imprisoned, tortured and threatened with death for an alleged attempt to carry off the refugee, Hugh Owen. See *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. ix, ff. 127, 135, 154 etc.

‡ Henrietta, born 12 Dec. 1610.

Nois gate and occupied the Piazza Clansait [Kleinseit]. The Count de la Torre resisted, but being wounded by an arquebus had to retire. Of the Passauers, 200 men, 3 captains and one lieutenant were killed and many of the inhabitants. Fighting lasted two hours. That evening Leopold declared himself leader of the Passauers and made terms with those of the Castello and the other part of the City and all swore fidelity to the Emperor. The Altstadt and the Neustadt refused terms, and fighting among themselves, massacred all the Religious except the Jesuits and the Friars Minor, who were defended by the butchers, Hussite heretics. They violated the nuns of St. Anne. Afterwards the Alt and Neu Stadt showed a willingness to submit to the Emperor provided they should not be molested by the Passau troops who are commanded by Ramée. The Emperor has refused to allow a battery of 4 guns prepared against the Alt and Neu Stadt to advance.

1 p. *Italian*. Misc. III, 91.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 20. Düsseldorf.—Mr. Dickenson showed me yours of Jan. 31. Neither he nor Markham, who left yesterday, have heard from you since. The Palatine left to-day to meet his father at Neuburg. We do not yet know Saxony's answer to the Brandenburg proposals on the point of the admission of these Princes into possession, to which Brandenburg would not have advanced so far had he foreseen the trouble caused to the Emperor by the arming of the King, his brother, and the dissatisfaction of the Bohemians, who likewise arm, the Emperor thus being like to lose all that is left to him. These two Princes yesterday proposed to the States of these Provinces, still assembled here, the question of admission, to which none here would consent. At Hall nothing was settled about the administration, Neuburg's conditions being unacceptable to the Palatinate representatives. Another meeting of the United is proposed for March 11 at Schwinfurt, where several Princes will personally appear, besides similar meetings in favour of the admission for which the Landgraves, Anspach, Culembach and Anhalt are working.

[*Postscript*].—We are all anxious about the Palatine's courier who left Paris on Feb. 1. I do not know if he passed through Brussels.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 38.

NEWS from AUGSBURG.

1611, Feb. 23.—Occupation of Prague by the Passauers. Those who sided with the emperor hung something white out of their windows, those who did not had their houses burned. Those of the Retschin have sent hostages. The situation is unprecedented and the issue hard to foretell. Matthias will not pass it over, and a very bloody summer is to be feared.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 88.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-11, Feb. 14. Paris.—I have yours of the 1st. It is now certain that the D. of Savoy hath some great design on this side of the Alps, and by all likelihood upon Geneva. He has lately taken 3,000 Spaniards into pay, and one Gaucher of Burgundy with 400 horse. But whole companies are said to have been drowned under the snow. Some of his forces are said to be near the sea towards Provence, and Guise and Le Grand are to repair to their governments, and Desdiguieres has been warned. Barrault has gone to the Duke with the commission named in my last. Jacob however protests that his master hath no such design. The K. of Spain is thought to have part in this enterprise.

Yesterday Sully departed to his government of Poitou. But his enemies will not content themselves with what they have done. An inscription on the gate of the Arsenal where he lodged is "*Maison à louer pour le terme de Pasques, et il fault adresser pour le prix chez le Seigneur De Conchine aux faulxbourgs de St. Germain.*"

Bouillon by his good carriage and counsel hath made himself recommendable to the Q. Beside the *compagnie d'ordonnances* which he had as lord of Sedan, he hath gotten a patent as first Marechal of France, leaving the former to his son.

The judges are so puzzled about the woman, who accused d'Espernon, between the proofs of her allegations and the quality of the accused, as that they seek expedients to suspend judgment, and have declared that there shall be no proceeding until they have heard persons who are mostly out of the kingdom.

It is said that Cardinal Joyeuse will go to Spain to requite Feria's journey, but under that practise it is thought he may propose marriages there. Many however are inclined to the alliance of England, whose good motions my lo. hath signified unto the State. If good resolution could be taken, it would stagger the other inclinations. But the overture hath always been coldly entertained in England. Not to discourage our other Allies, there is purpose to continue for one year the two regiments in Holland.

There is a *proces* in Parlement between Condé and Guise for some profits challenged by the Prince out of the County of Eu. The Prince appeared himself, but the Duke's advocate refused to plead against him as being under years, and requested that a curator might be named to follow the cause in his name. The Princess, his Mother, was appointed, and the judgment deferred, "whereby he purchased that prejudicial declaration of his minority, which is like hereafter to give great advantage against him in matters of greater consequence."

De Montespan, captain of the Scotch Guard, had compounded for his place with one Monsr. de Gordes. But the Marquis d'Ancre hath caused one Nerestan to have it, the D. paying

30,000 *cr.* to Montespán. Nerestan is of lewd life, having always been a leaguer, and now general of an old Order called "de St. Lazare," newly raised again, which is addicted to the Pope. He refused to go to Juliers as being in defence of heretics.

Sir D. Carleton writes that 2,500 Spaniards have come to Milan, and more expected. The Venetians are jealous. The Constable of Castile* taketh the title of *Lugarteniente de sa Majestad*, and maketh proclamations in Spanish against the wonted forms.

I send herewith by Mr. Thorys the answer to the *Anticoton* and some pamphlets.

Captain Goltaker is penniless. Sir H. Wotton is still here spending the time in viewing the town. Mr. Calvert goes next week to England. He has had his meals in this house, and given everyone great contentment of his discreet conversation. Mr. Beecher sends remembrances.

3 pp. iv, 122.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 24. Cologne.—I am sorry to learn from yours of 8th that mine have not reached you. I have always written to you weekly.

French news is important. If the accused is a traitor, he will get his reward as did Judas. Women speak when men are silent. At the last the stones and the birds of the air will disclose the mystery of such great iniquities.

Some 11,000 Passauers have fallen on Bohemia, and taken Cromnau and Budweiss, good towns of the Emperor, who disavows their chief Ramée's proceedings, and yet will not disband them, seeing that Mathias is preparing his revenge. The States of Bohemia are raising men, and Ramée writes them to desist, otherwise he will come to Prague and stop them. Mathias has sent to the Protestant Princes to tell them his plans which, says he, are not against the Emperor, the Empire, or Bohemia, but only to save them from robbers. I expect to hear he has taken Prague and that the Emperor will withdraw. Encloses some verses which have a flavour of *Mardi Gras*.

2 pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 67.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-1, Feb. 15. The Hague.—[See Vol. ii of this Report, page 231].

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to the SAME.

1610-1, Feb. 16. The Hague.—[See Vol. ii of this Report, page 233].

* Don Juan Fernandez de Velasco, duke of Frias, governor of Milan.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-[11], Feb. 20. o.s. Dusseldorp.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 258].

1 p. xxii, 10.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1611, Feb. 21. Paris.—I have yours of the 8th. By good chance I did not write to you by the last ordinary, for the post was robbed within two leagues of this town. . . . No more doubt is made of Savoy's design to besiege Geneva, although some think he will rather seek to recover the Bailliage de Vau from the Swiss. The general opinion is that he is abetted by the pope and the king of Spain, and that some great design will come forth in the spring. If the duke takes Geneva they think here that he might attempt some parts of this kingdom. They are therefore preparing to send forces to be ready against all occasions.

A certain Count de Ruffi is coming from Savoy on the way to England to propose a marriage between the Lady Elizabeth and his son . . . but it is thought to be merely a trick. He is not like to speed in his suit as he has been refused before and a more agreeable mate is now proposed, of the young Count Palatine, at the instance of the D. of Bouillon.

Card. Joyeuse's journey to Spain is broken and there is speech of sending Esguillon* thither. . . . Condé is seeking to withdraw Sully's dukedom. The Marquis of Coeuvre lays claim to the Mastership of the Ordnance. But all their pretences are held to be too weakly grounded to do him (Sully) any harm.

The Marquis de Laverdin came back from his ambassage on Tuesday last, being exceeding well satisfied and making very honourable report of his usage in England.

Capt. Goltaker is suing for Col. Ustler's business, but he has received nothing and is penniless. The reason may be because of the alteration in the ordering of the Finances.

2½ pp. iv, 123.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-[11], Feb. 21. London.—I understood to-day at the Court that Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Norton write to you by this convenience.

I forbear to receive your half-year's fee due at Michaelmas last, being loth to pay that large tax from the first payment of the subsidy, and for that your account of a whole year to be due at Xmas last, falleth short of the Tellers' register by a quarter.

I received yesterday from your entertainments for Jan. this Feb. and March (fees deducted) 88*l.* 5*s.* On the 8th I

* Henri de Lorraine, duc d'Aiguillon, later duc de Mayenne on the death of his father in October.

sent you a bill by advance from 30*l.* Now I add 5*l.* to the 10*s.* remaining in my hands, and send you a bill for 60*l.*, so the accounts cleared between us, you remain in my debt just 5*s.*

I am more than half resolved to go to the Hague in a day or two. Before Easter I hope to be here again.

[*Postscript holograph*].—Mr. Sansouer expecteth Bellarmin's book against Barklay in good devotion.

1 p. xxxii, 10.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 3. Cologne.—I thank you for your news of the Tozer family, which enables to advise Mdle. my cousin.

Bohemian affairs are much involved. The Passauers entered Prague on Feb. 15, by the help, it is said, of the Chartreux. The citizens made some useless resistance, Count de Sulz having entered the new town by the aid of the Jesuits with two cornets of horse. Ramée was wounded. Leopold shows himself daily among the Passauers. The Emperor is in great danger by his own fault. Leopold apparently wishes to change his robe; if so we shall see miracles. Mathias will be too late to make himself master of Bohemia. He is afraid they may come to an understanding together, and that in these frequent despatches from Spain to Germany there will be a tincture of *Catholicon*, a very dangerous drug. He asks to be admitted into the Union of Protestant Princes, who have not absolutely refused, having sent Ambassadors to Sweinfort.

1½ pp. *French*. VIII, 12.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1610[-11], Feb. 22. o.s. Venice.—I have yours of the 9th. In this hard time of Lent there is a penury of news as of all other things. Only the Duke of Savoy keeps our discoverers in work and no man can dive into the depth of his designs. The troops he raised upon fear of the forces assembled in Milan, though that fear be past over upon their disarming, he not only continues, but augments, and pays them in French and Spanish coin. The pretence he makes to some is jealousy of the Spaniards, whose numbers increase, though the soldiers of other nations be dissolved in Milan—to others a purpose to assist the Austrians in Germany. Sometimes they speak of an enterprise upon Bearne and then upon Geneva. The last is thought most likely, though hard to effect, he being able to do so little of himself, and the French, or Spaniards either, should not willingly see him greater unless he were of a more quiet turn. And in this peaceful disposition of the Princes and States of Italy, though he was well wished at first in his arming for defence, he finds now but few friends which way so ever his staff fall. He may be forced at last to flee for refuge to the doubloons of Spain, and so be an instrument to trouble the

world. His Amb^rs going now to England gives occasion of speech that if he miss of a match for his son in France, he hopes to speed elsewhere. A match was being secretly made by the Pope for his nephew Marco Ant. Borghese and the D. of Modena for his eldest daughter who is *nubilis* and he but a boy; the Pope was to alienate Ferrara from the Church and settle it on his nephew, and the Duke to relinquish his pretensions in regard of his daughter's advancement. This State offered their protection to Borghese and would have made him general with 20,000 ducats yearly. But Cardinal Nazaret* (who keeps the keys and rules all at Rome) at the instance of Montalto won the Pope for the daughter of Don Verginio Ursino. The match is concluded and the Cardinal hath promise of the Papacy. The Cardinal Borghese is made Protector of the monks of Camaldda, of which order one Fulgentio, who wrote against the Pope in the time of the interdict, and others, have appealed to the state for protection against this new Protector, and the Prince hath promised them the safety of their persons. I thank you for particulars of the priests executed in England. We that know their demeanour rather marvel that so many escape than why these were executed; but such as through ignorance cannot, or through malice will not consider the true cause, make advantage to fill these parts with rumours and outeries. If Sir Stephen Leysure succeeds you at Brussels, he will not be in such leisure as at Prague, where he hath had but one audience of the Emperor. How he speaks now I know not, for the Passau troops are at Prague. The Persian victory is abated from the slaughter of 30,000 Turks to 3,000, and those but stragglers. The main force was untouched, and passed on to Tauris, which the Persian is said to have burnt to the ground, being out of hope to defend it.

Commend me to my old friend Dickenson at Dusseldorp, to whom I would write but that a new comer must first advertise where he is settled.

4 pp. XVI, 37.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1610]-11, Feb. 22. From Sir John Digby's, beyond the Savoy, near Worcester House.—By reason of a rheum and a cold I have scarce head or hand to write a letter. I am engaged to the journey of Spain much against my inclination. We shall depart about March 20 or Easter week, embarking at Plymouth for St. Sebastian. His Lady will go with him, being but a weak woman, and of whom I am much in doubt. She will take her young son, who is the last of his name and the only heir. This is called the year of kind husbands, for every Amb^r. takes his wife with him, as your Deborah. But my Lady

* Presumably Domenico Rivarola, bishop of Nazareth, though he did not receive the red hat until 17 August. Ciaconius: *Vitae et Res Gestae Pontificorum Romanorum*, Vol. iv, p. 423.

inverteth the proverb and saith it is the year of kind wives that put themselves to peril to accompany their husbands. It is said that the King now means to play the good husband, to reject all importunate and impertinent suitors, to reform excess of apparel both in Court and elsewhere, by his own example and by proclamation. They talk also that divers tables in the Court shall be put down. By the book I send you will see there is a purpose or show of some reformation towards. And of the 40,000*l.* given to six of the Court cormorants, I do not hear that they have yet received anything; others conceive they shall not; all the world wisheth they may not. The fall of Dunbar and Kinloss hath made way for Sir Edward Phillips to be Master of the Rolls, for Eskins, Captain of the Guard, to be sworn Privy Councillor, and my Lord Walden to be Governor of Berwick. There is yet no talk of an Archbishop and most voices run upon Winchester. Mr. Higons, the fugitive Minister,* is become a convert and is to make his recantation at Paul's Cross on Sunday, March 3. This has been a shrewd time for Scriveners and Knights of the Post, of which 7 have at various times lost their places. Some think my Lady Wood will marry again, and that Mr. Morrison at Mr. Gervase's doth begin to lay the siege.

I send you a Spanish grammar, which I lately made for our company. You shall receive a dedicatory epistle which I intended to my Lady Digby, but Sir John would have no dedications made to himself or her. As it is suppressed, you must conceal it. I send also my paper of *Tobacco* newly reprinted. In behalf of my young L. Amb^r. I beg you to send your manner of endorsing your letters to the Amb^{rs}. of France, Spain, Venice, *etc.* Also those articles of the treaties that I have seen printed at Brussels between our Princes, Mr. Vignier's book *de la Preseance* and one more *Carnestolendas*.

Sir Harry Leigh of Woodstock Park is lately dead.

1½ pp. XXXVI, 38.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-11, March 9. Cologne.—We await the end of the tragedy of Prague. The Emperor has revealed himself in opposition to Mathias and the States of Bohemia and in favour of Leopold. I feel anxious about the British Amb^r. and Hypolito à Collibus, Amb^r. of the Elector Palatine, who are still at Prague.

The Passauers have taken the Klein Seit, of the town with the help of the Carthusians and so the citizens of the Altstadt have killed all monks in six monasteries. Ramée holds the Reschin and the Emperor's Castle, those of the Old and New Town have their guns pointed at the Castle. The Estates of

* Theophilus Higgon, lecturer at St. Dunstons, Fleet Street, became a Catholic in or before 1609 and fled to St. Omer. He turned Protestant again in this year. Ant. a Wood: *Athenae Oxonienses* ed. Bliss, iv, 482-6.

Slesia, Moravia and Austria are sending help and Mathias was approaching.

A good patriot writes from Berne that he left Geneva hastily in fear of the designs of Savoy against them and the Pays de Vaud, and his troops increase daily. He is quite sure of the French regiments of the Count de la Roche and Mon^{sr.} de la Grange, and is enlisting the troops disbanded at Milan. The army is crossing the Alps. Zurich, Basle and Schaffenhäusen have deputed 5,000 men to help Berne and Geneva. The Bernese will put 30,000 men into the field to begin with. My own view is that the Duke will not attack Geneva, the Queen having sent to divert him therefrom.

3 pp. *French.* VIII, 13.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-11, Feb. 28. o.s. Paris.—Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 261.

2 pp. IV, 124.

ERNEST, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 10. Dusseldorp.—Thanking him for the assistance given to his ambassadors in their affairs and asking his assistance for the Sieurs Langenberg and Heggue, counsellors of State, who are being sent to the Archdukes.

[*Signed by the Margrave and countersigned by Jean Bartholt de Wonsheim.*]

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French.* Misc. III, 95.

J. VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 13. Dusseldorp.—Knowing that M. le Marquis and Dickenson are writing to him in favour of these gentlemen who are going on their affairs to Brussels, merely asks him to assist them with his advice and address. Has made a like request of M. de Berruyer for Dr. Langeberg, with whom he has made friends there.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *French.* XXVII, 90.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 5. o.s. The Hague.—I had yours of Feb. 22 on 2nd. I have at last by fair means brought Sir Chalistenes Brooke to pay me the 30*l.* and have delivered him your bills. He now lays the fault on me that I came not to him sooner. For the book, which must be Mercator* (for he is the best) I have written to Mr Slade to send me one from Amsterdam. It will cost in quires (for so I will send it you) 6*l.* Flemish, and well bound 7*l.*, but to have the maps set out in colours will cost

* The Atlas of Gerard Mercator, first published at Dusseldorp in 3 Vols. in 1595, It was re-issued at Amsterdam in 1606.

11 or 12*l*. I have also written to a merchant in Amsterdam for two birds of paradise, the best that can be gotten, but they cannot be sent by the bearer, there are some in this town and one that is extraordinary fair which will not be sold under 6*l*. sterling, but at Amsterdam I hope they will be cheaper.

We hope now our new troubles at Utrecht will have an end, because many of the most factious burghers are fled. They had laid a plot and meant to put it in execution about 20th ult. to seize upon the Magistrates when they sat in Council, and shut them up prisoners, and to surprise Sir John Ogle the Governor, whom they would have forced to give passports to all the garrison (which is exceedingly strong) to depart out of the town, and then to have murdered him. They imparted their devilish intention to two of the Burgomasters, whom they in the last year's mutiny had made, but they would neither consent to it nor reveal it, for which they lie in prison, and the States have sent thither five Deputies to examine the matter. What course the States will take with them, you shall hear, but it is thought nothing can be done to Canter and the other Burgomasters, because bare consent doth not here, as in England and elsewhere, come under the compass of *lesae maiestatis*.

H.E. has now recovered, but Barnevelt is unchanged.

When the Count of East Frise last returned from hence homeward, he sent over one of his men to England with letters to H.M. the Queen and Prince to entreat them to once more recommend his cause to the States, and to give order to my Lo. to assist at the treaty which was to be held at Groningen to end the infinite miseries this poor Count hath so many years endured, all which they have granted to him, so that when the Count sends for my L. he cannot refuse him, though he is exceeding unwilling to go from hence, and the more unwilling because the place for treating is altered from Groningen and shall be held in East Friseland, which is a great way hence. If we do go, it will be 16 days before we set forward.

Mr. John More hath brought this despatch and returns in 3 or 4 days.

I do not send any money by this post until I know what things will cost at Amsterdam.

2½ pp. XLVII, 5.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], March 5. [London].—I come seldom at Court and as rarely see any friends elsewhere by reason of my attendance on the Irish business. Our dull citizens have done their worst in their buildings at Colrane and Derry, and their chief officers gone. Trouble yourself no more with Sir Thomas Studder; yet if he would allow any piece of stuff to make a suit instead of money, his bill were satisfied.

1 p. *Seals*. XIV, 34.

NEWS from GERMANY.

1611, March 5. o.s. Carlenspurg.—Positive news has just come in that the Austrian Estates, including the loyal commanders Reuschenberg, Anholt and La Fontaine, have resolved that the troops still lying in Alsace shall be paid off with 130,000 florins, 80,000 of them at once, and the rest to be made up in the Frankfurt [diet]. On the other hand it is certain that Reuschenberg is enlisting fifteen companies of new troops, the Salm troopers are gathering again and the count of Salm is pressing on to join Reuschenberg with 1,000 horse. The rendezvous is in Upper Alsace or else in the see of Fulda. La Fontaine is to go to the duke of Savoy, and these with the Savoy and Italian troops have their rendezvous in Burgundy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. German. Misc. III, 92.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1610[-11], March 5. o.s. Madrid.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 264].

2 pp. XXI, 30.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], [March]* 7. London.—After compliments I should be glad if I could in requital . . . but send you word who were certainly designed to relieve you from your purgatory which yet I cannot do, but am in expectation thereof in brief, since we shall have your Amb: so soon here, which will enforce us to a resolution. The report runs upon one named Sir Thomas Overbury, a favourite of Sir Robert Carr's, or else Mr. Calvert who arrived here the 5th of this month from Paris.

The rumour of the besieging of Geneva now drowns all other talk and discourse, and I am sure that you hear of the great preparations in France to resist his attempts. God grant that it be truly intended. Letters are newly come hither from Geneva to crave the king's assistance, but me thinks none of our gallants do stir and muster as they were wont in the like occasions, and I fear we are too far off to relieve them. Sir Henry Wotton is lately returned out of Italy and for reward of his service (as I have been told) he hath a second place of one of the six clerks of the Chancery bestowed on him, when it falls; the first my Lord of Kenloss his son hath.

Upon Sunday the 3rd of this month Mr. Higgins made his recanting sermon at Pauls' Cross, where was present many of the nobility, Counsellors of State and others, and an infinite number of people, but I came too late (not expecting that sermon) to have any place. He performed it exceeding well with evident demonstration of true repentance and sorrow for his offence. I doubt not but we shall have the sermon shortly printed, which I will send you as soon. It was 4 hours

* Dated and endorsed Feb. but the contents show that it must be March.

long at the least. We have been long in expectation who shall be made Bishop of Canterbury, and London hath the preference before all others who thought themselves nearer to it for many respects. Ely said, before it was disposed of, that if York had it, it were but his right. If Winchester, that he had but his desert, but if London had it, then he had wrong, and it is said that by the king's command an oath hath been ministered unto him, which he hath taken, that he had used no practice, neither directly nor indirectly to attain unto it, and if he do equivocate, be it at his own peril. Sir John Digby departeth for Spain the Wednesday in Easter week, and Mr. Sanford with him. I told him he looseth a good opportunity by absenting himself now the Bishop of London, who favours him much, is advanced, but it is past remedy, and I am glad thereof to find that he is with an honourable knight that doth tender and respect him well, and a most virtuous and discreet lady that will give him his due. He is now seeking if he can get Mrs. Ann Wood to go with my Lady for to have but one of his old acquaintance with him will be yet some comfort to him. They will take their way by Paris. . . .

[*Postscript*].—"The Viscount Binden, brother to the Countess of Hertford is lately deceased."

1½ pp. Misc. II, 131.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-1, March 7. The Hague.—[See Vol iii of this Report, page 254.]

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 17. Cologne.—From Prague we know only that the old city holds out against the Leopoldians, but of Monsr. Le Sieur we know nothing, all Bohemia is alarmed, the Estates of the country are reinforced by 6,000 men. The priests and monks did the mischief by aiding the Passauers, and have suffered for it. The good Jesuit fathers escaped at first because they have with them several children of the greatest houses in the country. But since then, as I hear on good authority, a quantity of arms, muskets, pikes, powder and other warlike apparatus has been found in their colleges. Accordingly their college has been seized, to the no small regret of the fathers, as being a veritable arsenal of the Passauers, indeed people say that the Passauers must have had designs on these towns under the pretence of going to mass at the Jesuits', going without arms in the assurance of finding enough there to make themselves masters of the bridge and the gate so that they could subsequently get others to follow and massacre all those of the religion.

The Savoyard has in Piedmont an army of 30-40,000 men and 12,000 infantry and 1,000 horse three leagues from Geneva.

This storm will burst on Geneva and Berne, and the Vaud which will be the first to suffer, for that way they will easily reach Berne and the gates of Geneva. They also attacked Morges a little town on the lake of Geneva belonging to Berne, but that failed, the Bernese having warned their allies, and the Grisons having 30-35,000 men, guarding their frontiers, and others in Geneva. From Basle we heard that the Savoyard now changes his tone, only asking passage for his army, which he requires for the election of a King of the Romans.

Saxony and Brandenburg are reported to have come to terms, and their Electors are to meet at Gutterbock on the 6th to ratify all that the Deputies and the two Princes have settled.

3 pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 16.

J. VILLIERS HOTMAN to TRUMBULL.

1611, March 17. Dusseldorp.—Learns with astonishment that none of his letters has been received since the end of January, though he wrote on 7 and 27 Feb. and 6 and 10 March, besides the letters to Berruyer and one by M. Langeberg who was going to Aix to instal an officer of these PP. Expects he has heard of the new conspiracy discovered at Utrecht.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *French.* XXVII, 39a.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 8. o.s. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 265].

2 pp. IV, 125.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], March 9. Flushing.—The Lo. Viscount Bindon is dead whereby the Lord of Walden hath another good wind-fall fallen unto him. On Sunday last Theophilus Higgins who was sometime a preacher in England and after that a Papist and fled the land and lived, as I am written unto, at St. Omers, made his recantation at Paul's Cross. The like audience was never seen in that place. There were the Lords of the Counsel and many other of the nobility and divers Bishops. The Bishop of London is for certain Archb: of Canterbury. We hear that Pater Cotton should be fled out of France, we say being culpable to the consent of the king's murder. Monsieur Malre said a day or two ago that he had news that the Guisards were altogether in disgrace.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Trace of seal.* Misc. II, 136.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], March 9. Paris.—Lord Rosse is about to go to see the Archdukes' Court and then to Holland. In consequence of his near alliance to my Lord Treas^r, the latter desires

that those Princes may notice him favourably, and I have written to the Archduke and Secretary Pratz in his favour. We have had a long time of quietness here but the underhand enmities are as great as ever.

The state is chiefly busied with the establishing of the New Year's expenses, which is difficult, because the Queen to give contentment to the great men, has had to increase the pensions to the double of the charge in the last King's time, amounting now to some 500,000*l*.

The alarm still continues here of the Duke of Savoy's preparing his army against Geneva, and forces have been ordered to the frontier, but the number of volunteers of the Religion, which daily repair thither, will be their best defence. The Amb^r of Savoy protests that his Master has no intent against Geneva, or any other ally of this state, but he hath some designs which he keepeth in his own bosom. That Duke hath lately sent the Count of Cartigniane as Amb^r to England. In passing this way he opened himself to me that his errand is a marriage between our Highness and the Prince of Savoy. There is a motion afoot from another place. Here they are in great jealousy, having discontented the Duke, lest his Ma^{ty} should lay hold on his offer.

It is much apprehended here that those of the Religion at the General Assembly of May next will want to be satisfied in new demands, which may breed broils. They are persuaded that they ought to serve themselves of the time to mend their condition.

Those of the Sorbonne, in answer to the Jesuits insisting that their doctrine concerning the Pope's authority over Princes is what hath been maintained by the Sorbonne, were in hand to make a declaration of the difference between them and the Jesuits, but thinking to ratify that censure at a second meeting, were interdicted by the Queen to proceed therein.

A sentence hath been given by the Parliament here for the acquitting of the Marquise of Vernueil and Mademoiselle du Tillett of the charge made by the woman concerning the murder of the last king, and they are proceeding against her for slander. Of the Duke of Espernon no mention has been made, for the sparing of his house.

Marshal Laverdin reports the good entertainment made him in England. He hath set up in his lodging the rich plate given him by his Ma^{ty}. It has been viewed by all the Court. Upon de la Boderie was bestowed 4,000 oz. of plate. From England I hear that Mr Calvert is to go Amb^r to Brussels. If so, it is to qualify him for better employment later. The enclosed is for Sir R. Winwood.

[*Postscript*].—The recovery of Madame Peckius after premature childbirth is doubted.

3 pp. Seal. xxiv, 92.

SIR JOHN OGLE to SIR WILLIAM BROWNE,
Lieut. Governor of Flushing.

1611, March 12-22. Utrecht.—I am glad to hear of your hopeful recovery. To satisfy you in the point you demand, I cannot further them by conjecture, touching the last clause, which is how they shall be proceeded withal, which I think will be according to their demerit, it being a capital treason, and drawing a shrewd consequence with it in respect of the other provinces that are united, and as I understand the wise and just, or the remiss and timorous proceeding in this business will either settle and confirm this State, or to endanger the ruin of it. It is too evident that the treason and plot was very bloody and desperate, bloody because they intended the murder of the Estates sitting in the Council chamber, whom 10 or 12 persons provided with short weapons under their clothes, and coming by one or two suitors that had business to do, should have assailed, which in my opinion was not unprobable against (but) so many, or few more and those all unarmed, but this like I hope shall be prevented, for there is now ordained good watch on both entries to the Estates Chamber. They also intended a confusion under the soldiers by depriving them of their chief at the same instant, and for a second to this design were appointed 200 to lie in arms in the garden of young Canther (a place well chosen for such a purpose). I say likewise desperate because no man can yet discern what probable issue they made to themselves. Canther said he would assure them they should not be beleaguered again, and another knave (who is long since fled) said he cared not though he were boiled in lead the next day so he might bring his purpose to pass. Thirty persons are daily busied at the examination, 5 being deputies from the States General, 2 from Holland, from Gelderland, Friesland and Groningen each one.

Canther and Helsingden are not yet strictly examined, the other delinquents being first merely searched into to gather the better stuff against them, and Brackell, who played least in sight, will not clear himself, entertains the States as yet in that kind, howbeit the others have been spoken with, and are discerned to be actors in the pretended tragedy.

2½ pp. XXXIII, 143.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], March 14. O.S. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 126].

1½ pp. IV, 126.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 24. Cologne.—I have a letter from Prague of the 12th: The affairs of Prague stand thus. They are paying the troops of La Ramée with 300,000 crowns; 200,000 of the

emperor and 100,000 by merchants guaranteed by a Bohemian baron who promises restitution. The English ambassador leaving the day before yesterday with the Fleming Tegnagel, a very leading councillor of Leopold and others, they were all attacked by Bohemians of the old house and all taken there. No harm was done to the ambassador, but every honour. They only took him because they knew that he had a quantity of plate in his possession. This Ramée has promised to leave in the morning and possibly to night. Leopold has taken leave of the emperor who did not know any more about the Leopoldians, having ordered that the troops should be disbanded. It is feared that the Bohemians mean to cut off Ramée and attack him, to prevent him crossing the river and returning to the towns occupied by him and still held, which are on the road to Passau. The emperor means to put himself in the hands of Bohemia. God knows what will happen when Matthias comes. I do not think his Majesty will be sorry for this but it will not enhance his authority. *Hactenus ille.*

I must tell you the rest. I have had letters of the 13th saying that Ramée had set out the night before and that the Bohemians of the old town had thrown themselves into the little town and citadel where there was great slaughter, especially at the citadel. Baron Heberstein, camp marshal to Matthias, lies with 10,000 in the rear of the citadel of Prague. Frankfort letters report that Ramée has been made prisoner by the Bohemians, but this is doubtful. A fatal blow to Austria is threatened. The Savoyard means to attack Geneva by land and water and the Bernese as well. The thirteen Cantons are now met at Baden for important business.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. The first paragraph *Italian*, the rest *French*. VIII, 17.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 24. Düsseldorf.—I wrote to you and Berruyer 3 or 4 days ago, but have since yours of 15th. I thank you also for your kindness to my son. Please send this packet to Monsr. Beaulieu. I have the contents of yours of same date to Mr. Dickenson, and you need not repeat things to me, for both he and Mr. Markham, when present, give me your news. I fear our Amb^{rs}. on their way to Brussels will linger at Aix, and thus will be anticipated by Saxe and Burgau. Tell us about the Cologners' legation, for they are always tricky.

We have nothing from Juterboch save by a word from the P. of Anhalt, who was beginning to be hopeful, having found the Elector of Saxony more amenable than usual. The Duke of Deuxponts has a promise to be admitted as a fourth party in the tenure if Saxony is admitted. From Prague you hear as soon as we do.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French*. XXVII, 41.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], March 16. o.s. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of 14th n.s. and communicated it with Hotman. On the 6th o.s. these States came to their final resolution. They challenge as a promise made by the Princes that all soldiers be cast. They offer to man necessary places until Sept. next, or till the different of the succession be compounded. They refuse other assistance, alleging the grievous damages sustained, especially by Cleve, during the 44 years war of their neighbours. This is the issue of those fair words they gave in their provincial assemblies, and this it is to be negotiate with those who have for so many years been governed with a light hand and in some sort (especially the gentry) been masters themselves. By a letter of Anhalt of Feb. 21 o.s. to a friend in Heidelberg it appeareth that the Saxon is more supple and less addicted to his old counsels. "The greatest difficulty was the choice of arbitrators for the main decision, while he depended for his resolution wholly on the Emperor and the more infected part of the House of Austria."

1 p. XXII, 11.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, March 26.—Their Majesties made their appearance happily on Thursday evening between 6 and 7. The Bohemian Estates went out to meet them half a mile from the city with their troops, both horse and foot and brought them in in state. First went the Bohemian Reiter in 23 companies, including two of the old and new towns. After these came sixteen companies of Reiter of the king's troops from the old and new town as well as the regiment of Colonel Ferdinand von Collonitch. These lined the way on both sides and remained stationary until their Majesties had passed. After the infantry came the leading Bohemian nobility and gentry in great numbers and then his Majesty on a fine brown horse in red Hungarian raiment which seemed quite new. After this came five more companies of Reiter. The procession, which was a fine sight, lasted more than three hours. 5,000 Reiter accompanies their Majesties within. They were well pleased at being received by the Bohemians in such a stately manner. They did not go into the citadel but into the old town to the property of H. Kirchmeyer, where three large houses were thrown together to make room. Yesterday afternoon the Bohemian Estates humbly and obediently made their proposals to his Majesty; time will show what will come of them. That same day their Majesties sent commissioners to the king to receive him and bid him welcome, these were Oberst Hoffmeister von Leuchtenberg, Oberst Mollart and others. They had to wait a very long time for audience and were dismissed with a bad resolution. It is said that by Monday some 1,000 foot of the troops of the Estates and the

king will be sent to Budweis to fall upon the Passauers and cut them to pieces. The latter have wrought great mischief in those parts and have strongly entrenched themselves, having laid in provision for a year. Time will show the outcome.

From PRAGUE, the 25th March.

King Matthias has come to Prague with 800 or 1,000 men, brought in with 8,000. He was received with joy. He did not summons the Estates; he confirmed their privileges and renewed freedom of conscience more widely than in the time of Charles V. He has a constant guard of 200 and has administered the oath to the Estates. These have allowed a summons for all who are not of the Leopold faction, who are to be dealt with at a safer time with the punishment for rebellion. Many are leaving the emperor and are swearing to be true to the Estates without reference to the emperor. Those who do otherwise will be considered rebels. The emperor fulminates his mandates against Leopold. The royal troops protect the country and there are offers to serve the Estates in the summer against the emperor himself.

1½ pp. *German*. Misc. III, 94.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, March 12.—The succour of the king of Hungary for the Estates of Bohemia appeared here on Monday evening. After quartering in the neighbouring villages the Passauers, four hours before day yesterday left the part of the town called "little side" which they had surprised, after holding it for more than three weeks. They decamped without noise and have gone towards Beraun to withdraw with Archduke Leopold towards Tabor and Budweiss where, it is said, they mean to do wonders receiving reinforcements so that they will have the means to execute some great enterprise. They have left the emperor destitute of all support and in such state that he has good reason to fear that they will finish off what they began three years ago. This might well happen if the king of Hungary returns to this country, as he has been invited to do by the Estates here and as the welfare of his affairs seems to demand, as through the deposition of Sieur Tecknaghel he is now better informed of the designs against him.

March 19.—The Archduke Leopold and the Passauers have withdrawn to Budweis without any losses of note. They were only attacked by peasants, some of whom lost their skins while others were carried off to Budweis to work at the fortifications. It is said that they are making preparations and laying in stores of food and munitions as if they expected to sustain a long siege. Those of the king of Hungary indeed set out towards Tabor to cut them off and fight, so they said, but they returned on Monday without having done anything

except to offer an opportunity for discovering why, having this intention and great advantages over the others, they did not carry it into effect. The king of Hungary was at Znaim on the 12th and should have left that day for here. The Spanish ambassador went to meet him on Wednesday, having been asked to do so by the emperor. We shall see what ways will be taken to bring about a reconciliation.

March 26.—The emperor would have been glad to treat with the king of Hungary from a greater distance. But the latter would not tarry on such a fine road or bow out the Estates of Bohemia who had invited him to come to this town. So he arrived on Thursday the 26th, accompanied by 42 cornets of horse and 11 companies of foot. He is lodged among the Estates of the old town, having declined to accept the emperor's offer to receive him in the citadel or in the little side. We shall see if his presence will bring about the vengeance which the Estates cherish for having been so ill used by the Passau soldiers, who are still with the Archduke Leopold at and about Budweiss.

2½ pp. *French.* Misc. III, 93.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 27. Cologne.—On Saturday arrived Ambassador Le Sieur. He left on Monday for Dusseldorp, on his way to England.

King Mathias arrived in Prague on 23rd with 8,000 or 10,000 men and was received by the States with 8,000 all armed. He is living in the Old Town, refusing to go to the Castle, although the emperor had begged him to come to him. He has already taken his oath to the States, confirmed their privileges and in particular granted them liberty of conscience as in the time of Charles V. For guard he has 200 men sworn to the States, who have summoned all Leopold's faction under pain of rebellion. Many are deserting the Emperor, and taking the oath to the States. The Emperor now begins to fulminate against Leopold. But that is too late.

I learn from Strasburg that Colonel Rauschenborg, Baron Anholt and many officers are kept in custody by their own men. De Fontaine was on good terms with his men, and likely to get money. He will march with those in Burgundy to serve Savoy.

At the Diet held at Baden in Switzerland by the 13 cantons it was determined to send four Deputies—two Protestant from Zurich and Glaris, and two Papists from Lucerne and Soleure, to Savoy with grave threats if he do not abandon his design. But he has informed those of Geneva that he will attempt nothing against them and that he will observe the promised peace. *Tesmoing l'escalade. Le bone parole et cattivi fatti inganno li savii et li matti* (good words and bad deeds deceive the wise and fools).

1½ pp. *French.* Signed Silvester Pistorius. VIII, 70.

Letter from PRAGUE.

1611, March 28.—I see by your letters your concern for us, and with good reason since for four weeks we have not known what would happen to us. After the retreat of the Passauers to Budweis and Cromanw, on Friday the 11th, the regiments of baron de Tifenbach, paid by the Estates of Moravia and the cavalry one of Count Canpierre, brother of Mlle. de Manderville, entered that same day at the Ratsin at 2 in the afternoon and the infantry forthwith formed up before the citadel and wanted to enter. The count della Torre went to the emperor, who did not know what to do. Finally it was decided that 150 men of the Moravian foot should enter each day to guard the citadel with 300 Bohemian soldiers. This settled the others retired to their quarters. On the 13th the gendarmerie of the Estates of Bohemia and those of the king of Hungary left Prague to cut off the Passauers before they reached Cromanw.

The day the Passauers retired the Bohemians searched the houses of the "small side," and those who, through carelessness or misfortune were caught there were slain without mercy, several thrown into the river and despatched with the axe. Those sick in hospital fared no better. No barbarity was omitted by the Bohemians, incensed by the treatment received from the Passau troops. This search lasted two days and some Bohemian soldiers paid scot for it. . . . There was no other ceremony except to say that he was a Passauer.

Amid all these broils the Emperor, who does not change his humour, kept all the time in the citadel. He sent to ask Baltazart de Cuniga, the Spanish ambassador, to go and meet his brother, the king of Hungary, who was in Moravia awaiting another summons to the government by the Estates of Bohemia. The ambassador complied with this request and set out on the 16th, accompanied by 100 horse of the Estates and 30 of his suite. He reached the king at Triegla in Moravia on the 19th and had audience the 20th. He was very well received by the king who awaited him in the ante chamber. After half an hour together, the king took him to the door of the room where he shook hands with all the suite. After noon the king started on his way to Bohemia. On the 24th the king entered Prague where the following order was observed. First came 3 companies of horse of the town, then the count of La Torre, general of the Bohemians, and the prince of Tells, general of the horse and other lords of the country, leading 11 companies of horse of the Estates. After these came the comte d'Anpierre with 5 other companies, then the Baron de Pohem at the head of 10 companies of horse of his regiment. Then 61 of the king's destriers were led by as many mounted palfreniers. The pages followed these, one of whom carried the king's helmet, another his arms, a third the pennon, making a very fine sight. The cavalry was followed by 1,800 Austrian infantry wearing red and white coats. These were followed by the courtiers,

very richly dressed and well mounted, five by five. The king, dressed Hungarian fashion, mounted on a fine horse, went alone. The baron de Mekaw and M. de St. Hilaire, French gentlemen, formerly attendant on the queen Dowager of France, sister of the emperor*, followed him. The former acted as High Steward, the latter as lord chamberlain. The rear guard, led by a count of Mansfelt, consisted of a company of the guard of which that count is captain, and 6 cornets of horse, carrying the pennon. After these entered 1,800 men on foot. 3,000 of these infantry are of the regiment of the baron de Colewitz and the other 600 of another Austrian noble.

His Majesty went to lodge in the grand market of the old town with a citizen who has a very fine house there.

I perceive by your letters that matters are expected to be very topsy-turvy. You suppose that the emperor wishes to re-establish his shaken authority and that the war moved in these countries was for the re-establishment of the Catholic faith. I will disabuse you in one word by saying that the emperor never remains for 24 hours of the same mind and that, in short, he is in no condition for enterprises because of his dislike of affairs to which he will never attend. Believe me, those who allege his wishes use them as a mask.

With regard to the war here it has been badly begun and worse conducted and a very bad end is to be feared. What chance was there of making a levy without money on false premises, then to break a treaty drawn up by several princes, make an entry into Bohemia, also contrary to the articles of the treaty, take three villages and the small side of Prague and undertake all this with 5 to 6,000 men, with the pope, the king and all the House of Austria opposing, all the heretics as enemies. This is to try to climb to heaven without a ladder.

After doing immense mischief to the state and religion, the Passauers left the small side on the 11th before day. Archduke Leopold retired with them towards Budweis and Cromanw, places surprised by these troops at the entry. The misfortunes caused by these good people are firstly that they brought division between the officers of the crown and the Estates, the latter heretics, the former Catholics. But there is no proportion either in force or number between them, and in consequence they have compromised the Catholic faith. Secondly this entry has led to the pillage of all the monasteries in the flat country throwing the old and new towns of Prague into disorder. Thirdly the Emperor is thereby despoiled of his state and treasure, held in check and in the hands of those whom he hated most. In sum there is no disaster imaginable to which this fine army has not given the start and all for the caprice of four or five councillors of Archduke Leopold, who are mentioned by name here, to wit: the count of Sonetz,

* Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II, who married Charles IX of France.

Colonel Ramée, of Liege, Councillor Equilles and another named Tegnagel, high in the favour of that prince, who have brewed the soup.

I am extremely sorry about the good archduke, who deserves better fortune. He has only himself to thank if he has come to grief. A wise lord said to him one day : Your Highness is capable of achieving great things if you see fit to employ the gifts with which God has endowed you for the service of your House, but if you seek your own interests your affairs will not go well. Lieut.-Colonel Ghendt has arrived here with a commission of the said archduke. After he had stayed two days the Bohemians had search made for him in every part of the town. It was fortunate for him that he was able to hide himself.

At the moment there are three camps in the country ; the emperor's of 4,000 foot and 2,000 horse ; the king's of 6,000 foot and 1,500 horse, and the kingdom's which may be some 3,000 foot and 2,000 horse without counting the peasants and other troops which can be levied in a short time. But, as I say, those of the king and of the country have united and it is said that they will go to hunt the Passauers. But what is most certain is that there will be some accord.

3½ pp. *Copy. French. Misc. III, 97 and 100 (in duplicate).*

1611, March 18. o.s.—Principal points of the treaty of Juliers between the Electoral and Ducal Houses of Saxony, Brandenburg and Nieubourg, made at Gutterbock.* 13 Articles.

1½ pp. *French. Misc. III, 96.*

FRANCISCI TENNAGEL'S deposition.†

1611, *March 28.*—Dictum est hodie Tennagle quandoquidem ante hac interrogationibus quibusdam responderet necessum esse deni [*blank*] ea quae professus sit, et caetera quae ipsi ulterius cognita sint, coram Regis Praetorio praefecto D^o de Herbenstein repetere se scire in quibus terminis versetur ; proinde ut veritatem deponat, et qui huius rei sint authores, quod si secus fiat, promptum sibi adfore carnificem. Etenim Imperatorem et Regem contra se inuicem ita infulminare, tantam sanguinis profusionem excitare, Prouincias talibus ruinis exponere et immunitatibus suis spoliare, res esse maximi momenti, cui ipse operam dederit ; dicat ergo primum qua intentione miles Passouiensis conscriptus sit, et quis consilium et opem ad id praestiterit. Resp. propter Juliacum rogatu Leopoldi, milites a principio delectos, cum autem lustrandi et congregandi, eundem Bohemiaca comitia locum, in Bohemia non admitterent, Ramei Archiduci Passau ad id designasse.

* The full text of the treaty is printed in Dumont : *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V, pt. ii, pp. 160-5, where it is dated 21 March. The terms do not correspond with those of this abstract of which there is a copy in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. X, fol. 60.

† Printed more fully, in German, in Chroust : *Briefe und Akten zur Geschichte der 30 Jährigen Krieger*, Vol. ix, pp. 253-60 ; as his fourth examination, and dated 17 March.

Interroga : et Respons.

Inter. Quomodo voluisset Juliaceum militem perducere cum foederati Electores et Principes transitum denegaturi fuissent.

Resp. Persuasum sibi fuisse Constitutionibus Imperii Caes. M. militibus liberum transitum ubique locorum deberi, et in hoc etiam Electores et Principes consensisse. Esse tamen inter C. M. et Regem conclusum et promissum, intra mensis spatium milites dimittendos. Resp : istius conuentionis literas originales se nunquam, sed copiam vidisse, in qua de expeditione seu deductione militis mentio fiat.

Quare Princeps Bauarus transitum denegauit ?

Resp. se scire ipsum tandem transitum concessisse, de conscribendo milite Rameum inde consuluisse, et Juliacei conclusum ignominiam contractam ita vindicare, et aboleri ; et Regi Hispano de Belgicis prouinciis maiorem securitatem fieri posse. Altera quaestio principalis, quare Archid. Leopoldus Prouincia et ditionis Juliaceenses vi occupare nisus fuerit et quid propositi habuerit ?

Resp. Cum a principio Archid. Leopoldus protectionem in terram Jul. : suscepit, consiliarios intimos juramento sese adstrinxisse intentionem nemini se esse patefacturos, atque haec Leopoldum primum in itinere versus Pilsen sibi significasse, se posthaec demum in Gallicis ablegatum huic negotio ne sese Rex immiscere vellet, sed in Hispanias ad movendum Regem inuigilaret, ne in Brandenburgici seu Palatini Neoburgici manu et potestatem Prouinciae Juliaceenses deuenirent, fuisse eos semper ligae et Regis inimicos.

Tertia principalis quaestio quibus de causis Passauienses in terra ultra Oenum irripuerint, ad quem finem, et quomodo eundem promouere et effectui tradere conati sint, et quare transitum a Rege non petierint ?

Resp. Ipsos quaesiuisse media ibidem cum suo domino recuperandi, quae in terra Juliaceensi amississent, quocirca occasionem et media tentasse, sese cum Alsatiensibus coniungendi, et ita Saxoniam transeundi, cum Saxo magnum ad terras Juliaceenses habeat interesse.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Copy. Misc. III, 111.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 30. Düsseldorf.—We expect Markham in three days. The Palatine returned two days ago well pleased, and ready to take the great journey, from which Dickenson dissuaded him in my presence, *mais c'est un Prince qui se forge mille belles esperances et ne croit tousjours conseil*. Don't tell Markham what you hear from me.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. French. XXVII, 91.

SIR JOHN OGLE to SIR WILLIAM BROWNE,
lieut.-governor of Flushing.

1611, March 21-31. Utrecht.—Some indication that the parties guilty of this late treachery will receive the reward due. Deputies of the States General and of this Province went lately to the Hague with information gathered from the confession of the delinquents, and on their return I will advertise you.

1 p. XXII, 28.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 21. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 267].

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. IV, 127.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[-11], Good Friday [March 22]. London.—Plantations in Virginia and Ireland are followed slowly because we are grown so necessitous at home that our resolution to undertake any worthy project is cold and muddy. Yet there are endeavours to bring the work to perfection. Sir Thomas Dale being gone already into those parts Sir Th. Gates will once more improve fortune and employ *le verd et le sec* till the plantation be built as well as framed. Yet men bring in their ventures slowly.

In Ireland I am almost tired with their slubbered up proceedings. London hath a matter of 50 or 60,000 acres of admirable wood and pasture land, commodities in fish, fowl, etc., red deer and hawks in abundance, and they are tied within 5 years to build two towns. 15,000*l.* hath been levied and spent in a few materials brought in haste, charge of workmen and only some 30 cottages built at Colrane and nothing yet done at Downe derry, the place of most importance. The business will be eaten up by private respects, every Hall to have his proportion according to the money disbursed and methinks they do not amiss to go on in that course, for they will be able to levy not a penny more. The threat of the Merchants Adventurers to remove from Middelburg to Delf or some other part hath drawn hither two Middelburgers, Burrell the pensionary and another as heavy as he. I wish you were secretary to those merchants in London . . . that you might take allowance of 200*l.* per an. and be free to yourself and enjoy your friends rather than live ever in doubt and distrust. How Geo. Calvert shall be disposed is yet *in nubibus*. Some give out Sir Thomas Overbury shall come to relieve you. Dr. Abbot is *ex mero motu Regis* advanced to Canterbury contrary to all expectation; but his service in Scotland and Dunbar's request upon his death bed prevailed so far for him as, *bon gré mal gré* all the world, the place was given him ere he was well aware.

2 pp. XIV, 41.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 22. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 268].
3 pp. xv, 1.

MEETING of the ELECTORS of SAXONY and BRANDENBURG.

[1611, April 2. N.S.].—Inita inter Electores conventionione Dom. intercessores Marchio Christianus et Langrauii Mauritius et Ludovicus, die jovis ante festum Paschae Jutterbocci solenne instrui curauerunt et celebrarunt conuiuium Electoribus ad id invitatis. Appulit primum cum suis Elector Brandenburgicus, Electorem Saxonem spatio duarum horarum exspectans, postquam autem similiter Elector Saxonicus una cum fratre et suis adsistentibus medio die aduenit, curia descendit Elector Brand. cum suis, Electoremque cum fratre publice excepit, ubi non saltem dextrarum porrectione sed etiam mutuis amplexibus et osculo se inuicem salutati, et sibi congratulati sunt, ascenderunt deinde una cum principibus domum civicam in cubili quodam specialiter ornato, collocutique sunt Electores ibidem per sesqui horam circiter, quo finito mensae accubuerunt cui in quinque horas assedere, sese inuicem ita fraterne et amice tractantes ut nihil supra, neque sola manuum deosculatione, suam fidem et amorem testificati sunt, sed etiam palam professi sese vitam, sanguinem et omnem facultatem in mutuuum auxilium collaturos et fideliter acturos, ad cuius confirmationem largiori haustu non saltem ab omnibus applausum sed etiam ad commutationem pileorum et trabearum ab Electoribus deuentum est, ut ubi genio hilarissime exporrecto discessum sit.

Heri die Veneris Elector Brand. una cum Marchione Christiano et Lantgrauio Mauritio circa sextam rursus aduenit est que die Martis proxime sequenti dissesurus et Torgam ad Elect. Sax. profecturus, ibidem de consuetudine antiqua fraternitatem gentilitiam renouaturi.

Curauit etiam Elector Brand. pauperibus elemosinas dari erogatumque est in singulos patina pisorum, prunarum, placenta panis, duae amphorae cereusiae et unus solidus, fueruntque numero quinque millia sexcenti quadraginta personae.

1½ pp. Copy. Misc. III, 111a.

A PROCLAMATION of open war sent from CHRISTIAN IV,
KING OF DENMARK to GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,
KING OF SWEDEN.

1611, April 4. Copenhagen.—Copy translated out of the Dutch.

2 pp. Misc. III, 102.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 26. Dusseldorp.—About three weeks since were sent from hence two Counsellors to Brussels about the investiture, with order to pass by Aix-la-Chapelle to establish

there the Mayor appointed by these Princes, who have long had the town in their protection.

It was believed the business might have been dispatched in two days, but it took 16 by the obstinacy of the townsfolk, who have now yielded. The Deputies, knowing of the holidays at Brussels, returned hither. In the Swinfort assembly nothing hath been done, for the disputes about *preseance* and direction, moved by the Neuburg deputies, dashed all in the beginning. But I understand by the Palatine Wolfgang that they made some overtures to stop inconveniences during the assembly, which Deux-Ponts' commissioners had no power to accept. At the end of April will be another meeting of the Union at Nuremberg, the Princes themselves being present. They would fain draw their towns to contribute to the charge of the war in Elsass, but they will, as at Swinfort, resist. The two Land-graves are reconciled, professing that they will effect much between Saxony and Brandenburg. The K. of Denmark favours the latter, whose lady cannot brook that the El. of Saxony should be admitted.

Sir Stephen Lesieur is now here ; going to England. Of his misfortune on leaving Prague* and of the troubles in Bohemia you are aware. If the Protestant Union stir not, the Cath. League will be quiet. I suppose you have order from England for the controversy of Montbelgard, the D. of Wirtemberg imploring the favour of his Ma^{ty}. I am obliged to you for the book of Antichrist.

1 p. XXII, 29.

MADAME HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 5. Paris.—Thanking him for forwarding her husband's letters. Hopes to join him soon and save this trouble.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. French. Signed *De Saint Martin*. XXVII, 92.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 27. Paris.—Spinola, being unwilling to trouble the Queen's devotion, departed before Saturday for Fontainebleau, having spent 3 or 4 days here in visiting ladies. Peckius, with his lady, proposes to go thither to-morrow to take leave. We are expecting Sir John Digby who is going Amb^r. to Spain, and with him we shall see our friend Mr. Sanford, who lately sent us copies of a Spanish grammar which he hath written since our coming hither. For your parts he writes that Sir H. Wotton, Sir Tho. Overbury and Mr. Calvert are spoken of. There is no speech here of the matter between Mon^{sr}. le Grand and Mon^{sr}. de Boesse at Bourg, which some

* He left Prague on 23 Feb. in the company of Teynagel but some leagues outside they were surprised by 400 Bohemian horse and brought back to the city. Lesieur was well treated by the better sort but ran some danger from the mob who took him for Leopold or La Ramée. He left next day with an escort provided by the Estates and reached Dresden safely on the 28th. Lesieur to Salisbury on 1 March, *S.P. Germany, Empire*, Vol. ii, f. 180.

make criminal against the latter and draw it to a consequence against all those of the Religion. These holy-days I have spent most in company of de Bures and some other good fellows, visiting the villages about the town, where your name and health hath not been forgotten nor that of Mr. Berruyer upon the green carpet.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. IV, 128.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 28. London.—Since my return from the Hague I have yours of Feb. 19 and 27 with the papers about Germany and the books for Mr. Saintsauveur. I have dealt this day at the Exchequer about the error of your debenture. They require time to peruse their registers. Meantime I will try to obtain some discharge of your subsidy, which is intolerable. The Archdukes' Amb^r. is daily expected, but for you no successor is named. Mr. G. Calvert is spoken of, but I think my L. Treas^r. will use him near at hand. This April he shall begin to wait as Clerk of the Council, having no other associate but Mr. Edmonds, for Mr. Corbet is too sick to wait again. The Bishop of London goes to Canterbury, Dr King of Oxford to London, and Dr. Buckerage to Rochester. On Monday Sir Robert Carre was created Viscount Rochester, and so being an English Lord hath got the start of all his countrymen.

Our Merchant Adventurers after divers projects to remove to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam or Delf, are like to remain where they are, although there were 5 to 1 for the remove, so effectually do the Lords interpose (at the instance of the Burgo-master and Pensioner of Middleburg) in this affair, and not without good reason of state, for if they withdrew, not only would that town be impoverished, but also the whole Isle of Walkeren, and consequently our garrison town of Flushing. The Savoy Amb^r. assures his Mat^{ty}. that that Duke will not attack Geneva. For the matter of marriage the young Palsgrave, who is daily expected, shall find *rem integram*. Of the defeating of Sir Stephen Lessieur's convoy between Prague and Stoad we have reports. I end with a *caveat* for your hereafter lending to superiors. I saw the pains Abram Williams took to recover your 30*l*. from Sir Ca[listenes] Brook, and Mr. Munger will tell you what hazard you ran with Lord Wal[den]. We expect hourly L^d. Cranborne from your parts. The Savoyard was feasted with the Sp. Amb^r. The French and he had some differents.

2 pp. XXXII, 22.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 28. The Hague.—The bearer at last brings you the book, the birds of paradise and remainder of the money. The book I send bound, because the binder at Amsterdam

knows better how to place the maps than any man at Brussels. If they were in colours the cost would be much dearer; the whole cost is 33*g.* 10*st.* As to the feathers I am assured there were no finer in Amsterdam, nor any left behind so good. They are very dear, being scarce. At some time they might have been had for half the money which is 87*g.* with the box and conveyance. I send the rest of the money in Albertus angels. Sir Chalistenes Brookes told me he would pay me the loss of the money in transport and the charges for conveyance.

The proceedings at Prague makes us all cast our eyes that way, gazing at the event, which will be strange and sudden. Many conclude that the overthrow of Antichrist (which by all prophecies and revelations must within few years come to pass) will first spring from that root; of which mind there is an Englishman here Thomas Leamer dwelling at Amsterdam, who saith, as he says by revelation, that not only Antichrist shall be overthrown, but that Christ shall come down from heaven within 20 years, and reign as King over all the earth, where he shall remain visible and known to all the world, until the Judgment day, which he offers to prove out of all the prophets in the Hebrew text against all the world. He is now here and undertakes to show the States the knowledge of navigation by East and West, which trick he means to give up unto them within two or three days. It is a thing which all the world hath long desired, being of great use for sailing, and great rewards are in all countries for him that shall find it out.

At Leyden we have lately had a meeting of Ministers, where was a solemn disputation about points which Arminius in his life time held between those of his faction and the Ghomorrans. They cannot agree so that the States are exceedingly puzzled how to establish an uniformity, now that they have given way to them so long, which will be brought to pass with greater difficulty, because so few of the States themselves hold Arminius' opinions.

The States' Deputies employed in the Utrecht business came here lately to make their report to the States how all things stand there and are returned thither with order to proceed against the mutineers, *secundum ius et iustitiam*, which will go near to take off the heads of Canter and his son, and cost all the rest loss of goods and banishment. H.E. within 10 or 12 days goes to Zeland, being desired by the States generally to go thither and induce that Province to the acceptance of such companies as are repartited upon them, after whose example Friesland likewise stands out.

The K. of Denmark's agents have leave from the States to take up 500 mariners, and as many foot soldiers as they find straggling up and down the countries. Vandicke also, the Swedish Ambassador, has returned from England, and found the like charge here from his master, but in a larger volume,

for he demands 1,000 horse and foot and seamen *sans nombre*. The States may very well grant him as many as he can get without diminishing their troops; for few or none will willingly go thither, the K. of Sweden being an ill paymaster, and because of that bloody act where so many hundreds *pesle-masle* of all nations were treacherously murdered by his order.*

The Magistrates of Geneva have sent hither for succour which has been promised if the town is besieged.

There is to be an Assembly at Norimberg on April 21, where we may be summoned. We expect the young Palatine of Neuburg here on his way to England. Barnevelt sometimes takes the air. My Lord Amb^r could not write yesterday nor to-day having taken physic.

[*Postscript*].—The post has 33 albertus angels at

	<i>g.</i>	<i>s.</i>
5 <i>g.</i> 7 <i>st.</i> in all	...	176 11
Laid out in all	...	120 10
Paid the post with order to reckon		
with you	...	003 0
		300 —

2½ pp. XLVII, 7.

JOHN WATKIN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 29. Antwerp.—Hopes that Trumbull will help in the settlement of his father's affairs.

½ p. Misc. III, 98.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 29. London.—[See Vol. ii of this Report, page 272.]

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, March 30. o.s. Madrid.—I had order to go home, but by a servant of Sir John Digby I have since had a contrary command to stay his arrival here, which I hope will be before the end of April that I may travel before the heat.

We fear that something will be done against our Barbary possessions, specially Oran, and are arming all our galleys. The galleons you built for us at Dunkirk are almost utterly spoiled already for want of careful keeping.

Don Pedro de Toledo is sworn of the Council with Don Agostin Mexia. Our French Amb^r.† labours for a match between the Spaniard and his young Master, and is assisted by him of Florence.‡ The Emperor's Amb^r. (an Italian§) is made a

* A reference to the massacre in Livonia of French and other levies, by order of the king of Sweden, who was unable to pay them.

† André de Cocheflet, baron de Vaucelas.

‡ Count Orso d'Elchi. Siri: *Memorie Recondite*, Vol. II, pp. 354, 524.

§ Alessandro Ridolfi.

Grandee and hath the order of the Toison. I have provided for my lo. Amb^r. a fair house with large garden. All the people here are very glad of the coming of an Amb^r, having feared that another course would be taken for repair of wrongs daily committed.

[*Postscript*]. After sealing this I had yours of 8th, with the Prague papers, and one from my cousin Samuel [Calvert]. These people are troubled with our plantation in Virginia, but dare not do anything against us.

2 pp. XXI, 40.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, April 9.—With the occasion of the Easter festivities compliments have been exchanged between the emperor and the king, by sending ministers to each other. These served for an opening to suggest a conference and the postponement of the diet of this country which is announced for Monday next. But these have not produced the effect which the emperor seemed to desire, the diet not having been prolonged and those of the king having been of the opinion, as I understand, that the conference ought to be preceded by a complete and final settlement of these affairs. Yet they continue to make arrests, even in the citadel itself. The emperor's council of state, of which I wrote you on the 2nd, has been examined once by six commissioners appointed for the purpose. I do not yet know what about or the answer given. Archduke Leopold has gone back from Passau to Budweiss. The Spanish ambassador is labouring to reconcile him with the king, but he has met with several difficulties, of which the least is the offence which he may have committed against the king.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. a bad copy, incomplete. French. Misc. III, 103.

MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, duc de SULLY to MARIE DE' MEDICI, QUEEN REGENT of FRANCE.*

1611, March [*endorsement*].—On his resignation and refusing the sum offered in recompense.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Copy. French. Misc. III, 101.

TERMS of the ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD for disbanding the PASSAU TROOPS.

Undated [1611].—Emanatis a sua Casarea maiestate acribus mandatis Archidux Leopoldus ut Passumensem militem e vestigio dimittat, Bohemia excedere curet, occupatas urbes et loca deserat, omnes captiuos absque ullo impendio libertati restituat, et omne damnum resarciat, ne Casarea sua Majestas una cum obsequentibus Regni Bohemici ordinibus, aliis mediis sibi commodis, contra eum uti necesse habeat, talis dicitur facta esse responsio. Dimissurum se militem si subsequentes quinque conditiones serstentur.

* Printed in *Mercure François*, ed. Richer, Vol. ii, pp. 6-9.

1. Uti sibi stipendium absque aliqua defalcatione parato et plene exsoluatur.

2. Uti ipsis testimonium honesti nominis et liberi transitus detur, hac inserta resolutione nihil a se actum quod non ex scientia et voluntate Casareae Majestatis sit profectum et sese probe gessisse.

3. Leopoldo ut omnis impensa in Prouincias Juliacenses facta, et perpetuum damnum restituatur et refundatur.

4. Ad Episcopatum Passauiensem pertinentia et in districtu Austriaco ultra Oenum sita et a Rege occupata ut restituantur.

5. Omnes captiui inter quos Tennagell, Heidelius et aliae equitum Praefectus Breitler nominatim expressi absque ulla poena liberentur, se pariter omnes captiuos esse dimissurum.

1 p. *Copy; obviously faulty.* Misc. III, 112.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 4. Whitehall.—Though I have not answered many of your despatches I do observe your pains and will not be unmindful thereof when time shall serve. I now write only to thank you for your kind and painful offices towards my son during his stay in Brussels. Do the like in my name to the Baron of Hobocque and the Ambassador Elect. Let the former know that besides this new occasion (which I will be glad to return to any of his) the remembrance of our good correspondence during his employment here makes me wish for something to be offered to him in these parts. For the second, seeing he hath surprised me with an obligation before I know him, I am glad to hope to see him here, and to requite that kindness for which my son is so far his debtor.

As for the Archdukes to whom my obligation is more than I have means to acknowledge, I hope H.M. for whose sake my son received those favours will ere long take notice thereof by his own letters.

I have taken order for the speedy despatch of H.M.'s ratification touching the business between the Princes of Espinoy and Ligny.

1½ pp. xxxvi, 25.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 14. Cologne.—I have yours of 4th. The accord with the Elector of Saxony was made on March 28.

Letters from Prague of the 2nd say the States of Bohemia are beginning to exercise sovereign authority, imprisoning two of the Emperor's councillors, Hagemuller and Hannibal Isen, Treasurer Velser and several others. The Count of Hohenzollern has fled as he did not want imprisonment.

The General Assembly of Bohemia is fixed for the 12th where they will discuss the abolition of the Imperial government, the crowning of Mathias and the question of the prisoners and Passauers.

King Mathias sends the Baron of Staremburg as ambassador to Wirtemberg and Heidelberg. The States of Bohemia also send ambassadors to all the German Princes, including in each legation two nobles and two citizens. They are to justify their action to the Princes of the Empire. All this is due to the Spaniards who wish to prove to the Princes that the Emperor is useless for ruling the empire, but order must be kept.

On the 2nd the States of Bohemia demanded the keys of the Castle, which could not be refused.

The Passau troops had begun to mutiny, but Ramée, having invited to supper ten of the leaders, while they were feasting, brought in two hangmen with swords who cut them in pieces.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French.* VIII, 71.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 15. Düsseldorf.—Markham tells you everything except perhaps that these PP. reassemble their Estates, the last meeting having been fruitless. Anhalt wrote to me on March 28 that the two Electors have come to terms and that Saxony will be admitted to possession on condition. It seems to me that these PP. might wait till affairs here change, as they have in Germany generally by the change at Prague, if king Mathias supplies the resolution and diligence requisite and is well served by his own people, of which I feel doubtful. If Dickenson and I, who have known Le Sieur for 30 years, had been able to have a couple of hours talk, we should have learned more, but he has given a day and a half to these PP., and has not bidden me good-day or adieu. Our friendship and my work here deserved better. I open myself to you as to a friend.

Tell Berruyer that of Villeroy's two last packets I have only had the second—of March 25, and ask him what has become of Villeroy's of March 19 which was sent by Brussels.

1 p. *French.* XXVII, 93.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 6. Paris.—I had your last by this bearer two days ago. We go to Fontainebleau to-morrow on the occasion of a dispatch from England concerning the Savoy Amb^r's negotiation for a marriage between the Duke's elder son and the Princess, because of the jealousies which here they might conceive of such a treaty. But as the Duke was carried on in this design rather by a spirit of revenge and despair than by wise and sound consideration, I think he will rather thereby move cause of laughter than of envy to his emulators. The said Amb^r did not only propound the single match afore-said, as he had given out here, but a double one between the Prince of Wales also and the Princess of Savoy, and said that his commission was so limited that he could not speak of the one without the other. Whereupon, the last being

unexpected and held as unfit, a peremptory answer was given him. But for that he gave some hope that at his return his Master might declare himself upon the first match alone, he was asked what assurance should be given the Princess for the free enjoying of her religion for herself and her family in Savoy. He made great difficulties and gave no other answer but that if the two matches should go forward, the same liberty should be given to the Princess in Savoy which should be granted to their Infanta in England. There is small likelihood of any conclusion on that side, which is held to be of small use to England. I joy to see the King's affection inclining rather to the Palatinate than to the remote and black Alps, And besides his Ma^{ty}'s mind and courage so well disposed towards Geneva as to profess openly, as he hath done, that no consideration, no not of any marriage, should keep him from assisting them. You may have heard of the unkindness and broil fallen out at London between the Amb^r. of Savoy and him of France, who caused his gate to be shut against him, when he came to visit him because he was first gone to the Spanish Amb^r.

De Barrault is returned from Piedmont, but I cannot understand the answer he brought from the Duke; only there is a rumour that he begins to license his army. And yet you may perceive by the enclosed (which containeth an oration of his Amb^r. to the Cath. Cantons at Lucerne), that he doth not stick openly to declare that his design is to reduce Geneva to his obedience. But Geneva, I hope, will be as fatal to him, as the gold of Tholouse was to them that would have possessed it.*

De Vitry prepares for England, where the K. expects him with good devotion.

The President of Verdun,† our new President in this Parlement made his entry on Monday last. The Palace makes a more favourable judgment of him than at first, the imputation laid upon him of a Jesuitical spirit being recalled. He is reputed a severe justiciar and a contemner of gold.

We are sorry that Mr. Sanford goes by sea to Spain. My Valentine would know how her little son doth with you. I conceive well of him who in so short a time learned to write so correct French.

[*Postscript*].—I now learn that de Barrault relates that the Duke gives contentment to the Q.'s desire that he would license his forces, of which a good part is already cashiered. But the rest are discontented for want of the pay which he cannot afford them. Some think it may fall out with him by these men as with the Emperor by those of Passau. But the D. asks the Q. to assist him in his treaty with those of Berne to induce them to restore the County of Vaux. This is so

* *Or de Toulouse* a proverbial expression derived from the gold pillaged from the temples there by Servilius Cepio, who was afterwards defeated by the Cimbri and pursued by misfortune for the rest of his life in punishment for the sacrilege.

† Nicholas de Verdun, president of the Parlement of Toulouse, then of Paris.

prejudicial to France that she will hardly enforce her persuasions to the uttermost. The Duke hath also consented to suspend the treaty of marriage which he had so long solicited here. In the mean time some gratification will be done him.

The broil between Le Grand and de Boesse hath been pacified by the latter giving way.

Present my duty to Lord Rosse. I have made his excuses for not writing to my lo. and to my lo. Clifford. My humble remembrance to Sir Thomas Cecil and Mr. Toby Mathew, who seeks unto my lo. to be a means of his repatriation into his country.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Seal.* IV, 129.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 6.—I have yours of March 25. I understand by the Marquis Ernest that his brother tells him the difference with the Saxon is composed, and I hear the same from Heidelberg and Stuckart. The final decision rests with the Emperor with the aid of some Princes of the Empire. Brandenburg would have his brother Ernest continued here with some counsellors from the Saxon to assist him. The Saxon would have the old counsellors re-established, but this is denied. The Neuburg Deputies at Guterbogh had not full power, but in the end he must come to it. Thus you see how the feared tempest is turned to a calm. At Swinfort it is decided by the Union to have 2 foot regiments and 1,000 horse for common defence and to succour Bohemia, if need be. The assembly at Nuremberg is deferred. The princes of the Union propose to attend personally. The Saxon hath promised Deux Ponts that he shall not be prejudiced by the treaty of Guterbogh. This Palatine is much offended with him because command was given that he should not pass through the Palatinate on his way to Neuburg. Like command was given in the Upper Palatinate in Anhalt's name, and comprehended also the Palatine's brother, Augustus, because that part is full of Lutherans. The Catholic League is not likely to stir.

My lo. Cranborne at his being here had no purpose to visit Brabant.

At his last going Langhebert gave such short notice that I could not write by him. I have now also Scarborough warning.*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXII, 30.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], April 6. o.s. The Hague.—I have your last with the two enclosed from France. I have been in physick ever since my L. of Cranborne passed this way, which is the cause of my silence. All our States are absent, some in East

* Very short notice or no notice at all. *New Eng. Dict.* Oxford, sub voce *Scarborough*.

Friesland, others at Utricht, the rest in company with Count Maurice in Zeland. The subject of his voyage is to induce the States of that Province to accept the quota for the payment of their contribution, which whilst they refuse to do, the other Provinces do the like, and our men of war are unpaid, which if continued will breed confusion in this State. We daily expect to understand from Utrecht a final issue of that negotiation. The Deputies who are there are authorised to proceed *secundum justitiam*, and those guilty of that conspiracy are likely to receive a suitable reward, which will cost some of them their lives, or they will be banished. The main of our discourse is about Prague. Much depends on the resolution and discretion of the King of Hungary, which if he shall be so happy to manage this good fortune, all the practising of the Pope and the Jesuits are renversed in those parts. Sir Stephen Lessieur, who hath been employed at Prague with the merchants' business, lately passed by Dusseldorp and went directly for Zeland. Your good friend Lea is in prison, where he will long remain. I know not what he is charged with, but the bruit is that he hath used many lewd speeches and bad practises.

2 pp. XLVII, 29.

ADVERTISEMENTS from PRAGUE.

1611, April 16.—Last Tuesday the general Diet of this kingdom of Bohemia opened. The gist of the proposal sent there in writing by the emperor is that he permits the Estates to place the crown of this kingdom on the head of the king of Hungary, who had already been indicated as king with his consent. He hopes that they will consult promptly among themselves and resolve him of the day of this ceremony. He reserves to a later stage in the Diet to propose several other articles which remain to be dealt with both with the king and the Estates and deputies of the provinces annexed to this kingdom, which, from lack of time, it has not been possible to insert in this proposal. The Estates replied on the following day asking him to explain the words "he permits" which are contrary to their free election; they desire to know why he has delayed so long to put to the ban the Passau troops; they wish, before everything else to be absolved from oaths of fealty which they have previously taken, since they cannot serve two masters, they ask him to propose all the other articles of which he makes mention at the end of the proposal, and they intend to communicate everything to the king to have his advice and counsel. They have waited until this morning for the reply, of which I do not yet know the contents.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 105.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 7. London.—I have received your letters just two days before my departure, together with the books and

inscriptions. To-morrow we shall embark for Spain the greatest part of our train. My L. and my Lady with some competent number will go through France, but avoid Paris. "Pippin" Anna Wood was to go with us, but together with her sister chambermaid is suddenly fallen sick, and I fear we shall leave them behind. I lately kissed the King's hands at Tibbals, who bids me take heed I did not turn Jesuit. *Pero de dineros tan blanco el ojo*.* My L. of London is on Tuesday to be confirmed Archbishop and is already removed to Lambeth. Doctor King succeeds him in London—Dr. Tomson, Dean of Windsor, is Lord Elect of Gloucester, Dr. Buckridge of Rochester. Sir Rob. Carr lately created Viscount Rochester. Mr. Cotgrave hath finished his Dictionary. Mr. Higgins' recantation sermon is not yet fully done.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXXVI, 44.

R. TAVERNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 10. Flushing.—At my return from you (at Bruges) I found Sir William Browne fallen into a relapse of his fever. He "changed his world last night at 12 o'clock, having lyen speechless, striving with death from the same hour of the night before." His place . . . no man thinketh of but the Sergeant Major. But I believe the company will be given to his son, and governed for him by a nephew he hath here, one Mr. Hough, which I wish because I know all his sickness he desired it more than ease or life, and sent his man twice into England about it. . . . His Excellency hath been at Middleborough almost a week, and . . . is so wearied of their chaos of business and insatiable emulation of those of Holland . . . that he intendeth to leave them the end of this week. My Lord of Cranborne had his wish into England and I desire he may have it there. He went down presently with my Lo. of Walden to assist him in the funerals of Viscount Byndon.

1 p. Misc. III, 104.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 21. Cologne.—At Prague this new *campion de Mars*, who has changed his cassock for a soldier's jacket†, wanted to play the brave there, but has retired *avec sa courte honte*. The state of affairs there is desperate, and getting worse daily.

The Diet there was fixed for the 12th, the States having already lodged the proposal on three sheets of paper; the principal points being religious liberty, their privileges and share in the government, the expulsion of the Passauers and the coronation of Mathias, he being to govern with some restriction, the Emperor retaining his title and some of the revenue.

* tanto ojo=vigilance, especially over suspected persons. *Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana, sub voce ojo*.

† i.e. The Archduke Leopold, bishop of Passau.

Anhalt is expected at Prague for matters of importance.

On the 7th the Bohemians arrested at the Emperor's castle two of his servants, one a converted Jew, a professor of cabalistic, the other of magic, on the ground of their having intended mischief to Mathias.

From Stuttgart we hear of the arrival of Starenberg, Ambassador of Mathias, to whom the United Princes have granted two regiments of infantry and 1,000 horse now on the Bohemian frontier.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French.* VIII, 72.

SIR D. CARLETON to the SAME.

1611, April 12. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 270].

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xv, 9.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 22. Antwerp.—I would not conceal the bad news in the enclosed. I send you Palmer's letter to me that you may a little recreate yourself for I assure you we have made an intermixture at the reading of it.

This noon bourse I had a glimpse of a letter of yours directed to the English merchants, the effect being as I understand, that you would have my Lord Rose furnished with some money wherein, as Mr. Corham tells me, you put down him and myself severally for 50*l*. Neither of us but would do a far greater matter for you than that, but being both one purse and my wants being great, I dare not promise to furnish so much, but what I can do you shall command me. I perceive the greatest part of our merchants will undertake to furnish the money and thereof will give their answer this evening bourse, but look you to your security, for they will expect punctual payment at your hands. This much I write that you may the better rule yourself with my Lord.

1 p. XLV, 26.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, April 23.—On the 16th, the day I wrote you my last, the emperor sent to the Estates of Bohemia his reply to their answer. Instead of the word "permit" it was altered to required, demands and consents to their election and coronation of his brother Matthias as their king. He then gives the reasons why he has not yet put the ban on the Passau troops and how he could not absolve them from the oath of fealty until the coronation of his brother as king of Hungary. Finally he proposes several articles concerning the advantages he desires after the renunciation. The Estates are postponing their reply to this until they have had the King's advice thereupon, which had not been given this morning. While waiting for

this and for the deputies of Silesia, who only arrived on Thursday, they have heard the reports of some whom they had sent to divers places of Germany, and the reading of some letters sent to them. Among others there is one of the elector of Saxony in which he exhorts them so to comport themselves towards the emperor that the electors, princes and Estates of the empire may have no reason to take offence.

$\frac{1}{2}$ page. *French.* Misc. III, 107.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 14. Paris.—The enclosed is for Hotman. Your last was of 3rd and mine of 6th by Petit Pierre of Brussels. The Q. hearing that the D. of Savoy doth not license but rather increases his forces, hath sent M. de la Varenne to him to make quick instance for the same, or that she would hold him for a breaker of the peace. The Assembly of the Protestants next month at Chastelheraut troubles the Court, and all means be used to hinder it. A seditious sermon was preached on Sunday by P. Gontier, the Jesuit, against the Huguenots.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seals.* IV, 130.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the [LORD TREASURER
ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1611, April 17. [Brussels].—Upon the dissolving of the treaty at Cullen it was expected that P. Jehan Casimir of Cobourg should have passed this way into France for the negotiating of some important business with these Princes and the Queen Regent concerning the succession of Juliers and Cleves, but as yet there is no certainty of his coming, neither are there any other Amb^{rs} arrived here out of the Empire than only one Dr. Fux, sent from the House of Saxe to the Archdukes, who passed through this town in silence and secrecy the last week and was attended to the Court at Marimont by the *commis* of Secretary Flechamber, one that is trusted by them for the dispatch of all business belonging to Germany. What his commission is we cannot hitherto discover, but do conjecture that it may be for the demanding of assistance from the Princes or to gain some footing in Cleveland by surprise or otherwise, and most men are of opinion that he shall lose his labour, such a request being unseasonable at this time, when the Archd. is disarmed and hath put on a resolution to live in quietness and good amity with his neighbours.

Count Embden is thought likewise to entertain some intelligence with these Princes, both because Pompeio Justiniano, the Governor of Linghen, hath been practising with him heretofore and that upon his arrival at the Hagh his younger brother, who serveth here, went to the Court in post to acquaint the Archdukes with the contents of those propositions which he had made in Holland. They do here continue the Assembly

of the States to raise money for the payment of their debts, among which there is a particular care taken for the furnishing of the sum that was promised to the House of Nassau by the Treaty of Antwerp. And they have moreover sent the greffier Mase towards the States to renew their former instance made by his uncle the Fiscal Mase touching the payment of certain rents and contributions whereunto those towns are liable which they hold upon the frontiers of Brabant and Flanders.

That which I wrote unto your L. in my last letters of the journey which was lately made into Zeland by Mons. Rubiano hath been revived again in the common discourse, albeit some do attribute the ground thereof to the viewing of certain lands which he should purchase of Count Hochstrat [?] in the isle of Tergose and not to any public commission. It is said that upon a remonstrance presented to the Archd. by the clergy wherein they oppose themselves to the demands of our Merchant Adventurers for the free exercise of Religion in their House, if they should be re-established at Antwerp, all that business is dashed, and the P. resolved not to hear any more of the matter. Nevertheless it is not improbable that the frequent breaking of his merchants and the daily decay of trade in Antwerp, may peradventure induce him to change his mind hereafter; this opposition of the clergy being conceived to proceed from the underhand practises and artifice of the Jesuits, who are loth to dislodge from the English House or to lose any part of that benefit which they do now reap from the superstition, ignorance, and blindness of this people among whom there is a certain report very current that Baldwin, being found innocent of the Gunpowder traitors and having justified himself of those imputations which were urged with [when ?] he was charged for practising against his Maty. and his State is like within short time to be freed from imprisonment and restored to the place from when he was taken. I have received the letter which your L. was pleased to write unto me in favour of Henry Hunte and will not fail as in duty bound diligently to obey your L. commandment, in employing myself towards the Archd. and his ministers for the permitting of the said Hunt to continue in the exercise of his wonted trade, as I have done already. But I do find the governor of Dunkirk partially affected to the English fugitives at St. Omers, and so peremptory in his own conceits, upon the impressions which they have given him against the poor man, only because he will not change his religion and renounce his allegiance to his Maty., there being nothing, as far as I can learn, urged against him, as I fear I shall not be able to carry his cause against such a stream of force and passion, without your L. intercession towards the Spanish Ambassador and Archduke's Agent, although I find the Privy Council well disposed to defend his innocency, and have procured their letters to the Governors upon due examination of the matter

to acquaint them with the reasons which move him to proceed so severely against the said Hunt.

About 5 days since the Archd. sent his Auditor General, the Supreme Judge of his army, in all diligence towards the city of Cambrey to take information (as it is thought) of some new mutiny among the Spaniards of that garrison, or some practise of the burghers against the present government. I hope [by] my next letters that [I may] give your L. an account of his proceedings.

2½ pp. *Draft.* Min. 1, 83. [The date at the end of letter is Nov. 14].

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 18-28. Paris.—I am glad to understand that to the honest bearer is offered so good a condition, especially in such a place where he shall have his faith free from the Spanish bondage.

Sir John Digby is arrived with his lady, having sent Mr. Sanford and Mrs. Pepin by sea. He goes direct from Roan to Orleans, so we shall not see him here. A little before him my Lo. of Dorset landed also at Deepe, who took the same way to Orleans with Mr. John Packer. Mr. Cottington wrote to me that people in Spain rejoice at the coming of an English Ambassador, fearing lest the K. should take another resolution for the bad usage given to his subjects. The Court labours to hinder the Protestant Assembly. Père Gontier hath been censured, though very favourably, by our new President, and warned not to fall upon that tune any more. Bouillon is returned from Sedan and gone to Fontainebleau. His presence will moderate matters between the Protestants and the Courtiers. Monsr. de St. Sauveur thanks you for Bellarmine's book.

1 p. *Seal.* IV, 131.

The KING MATTHIAS to the DUKE OF BRUNSWICK and to the ELECTORAL DEPUTIES of MAYENCE and SAXONY.

1611, April 29. Prague.—Of my present unfortunate and undeserved situation I need not say much as you see it before your eyes. In the mean time I feel the greatest confidence in the Electors and princes and in my obedient princes and Estates in Silesia and Lower Lausnitz, whom I have always known to be true and obedient and not like others with practices introduced against me and as I hope they will not be. I, therefore, ask you as friends to speak with them in secrecy and confidence, as I cannot do myself in audience, because of weighty considerations, on my behalf, and urge them to continue in their old well known fidelity and obedience and not allow themselves to be led astray by embittered and peace hating people, or commit themselves to such irresponsible leaders, but rather to stand fast by me like true born Germans and not leave me in the lurch with yourselves and other princes; and then take

counsel with them how best I may emerge from these unseemly difficulties with reputation to myself and the Holy Empire and without further danger. I ask this with confidence and am prepared to acknowledge it with imperial and royal favour.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Copy. German.* Misc. III, 106.

ERNEST, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG and WOLFGANG WILLIAM, Count Palatine of the Rhine to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1619, April 29. Dusseldorf.—Having learned by the letters of our ambassadors of your continued good will to our affairs, shown by the assistance they receive from you in favouring their business by the credit and access which you have in that Court, we wish to take this opportunity to thank you and to ask you to continue in this friendly disposition, in the same way as the king, your master does us the honour to continue his good graces and the assistance of his counsel and favour for our just cause, and assuring you that we shall try to reciprocate these good offices.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French. Signed by both; trace of seals.* Misc. III, 109.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 29. Cologne.—I have yours of 11th. We do not yet know what the Prague prisoners have confessed, nor even the details of the confession of the Chancellor Tengnagel, examined under torture.

The States of Bohemia have proposed to the Emperor (1) to release them from their oath of fidelity, (2) to abdicate, (3) to banish the Passauers, offering a pension if he would retire. In that case they would give him 300,000 *fl.* The reply was that he would give satisfaction to his brother and the Bohemians. Leopold has seen the Dukes of Bavaria in an abbey at Ratisbon. It is not known whether the rest of the Passauers are to be licensed, or whether they will fight first. The Bohemian forces of the King of Hungary amounting to 15,000 will follow and besiege them at Budweis.

Staremborg, the Ambassador of Mathias, has arrived at Heidelberg asking help against the remainder of the Passauers.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French. Unsigned.* VIII, 73.

[J. VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 30 [*endorsement*].—As Dickenson and Markham supply the news, has only this printed paper for Deuxpons, come from Heidelberg. Asks him to forward packet with letters from his wife to Madame Edmondes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *French.* XXVII, 94.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 30. Antwerp.—I received the enclosed this day from [*torn*] and Mr. Pallmer recommendeth the speedy delivery thereof [*in*] such thumping words that I scarce understand

[their] meaning. I should be glad to hear that you have received satisfaction from Mr. Colford for the 245*l.* Flemish. I p[ray] you if you can forbear him 6 or 8 days for [the ?] 40*l.* or 50*l.* Flemish, to do it; for the rest I make no qu[estion] but it is ready.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Right hand edge of paper torn.* XLV, 27.

JOHN BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 21. Mechlen.—At Mr. Corham's entreaty upon conveyance of him and his undoubted brother-in-law the way to Mechlen I bought of the bearer hereof Sr. Peter de Gresle a horse, not with intention to keep for myself, but to bestow him upon a friend in England, which cost me 160 guilders which he is to keep till such time as a saddle and bridle shall be made fit for him, notwithstanding he is to give me both with him, which I pray you let be sent me by the boat of Brussels, for that it will here yield me somewhat. But my desire is, which I humbly entreat you to see performed, that you will cause a saddle there to be made fit for him with brass stirrup and the equipage accordingly which I refer to your discretion to be made there, fitting for his greatness, but as light as possible maybe with all his furniture as bridle, etc. and to agree with him for the price as good cheap as you can. Which being perfected, if you can conveniently, I pray you send your man along with him hither, for that I would not have him used under way out of reason, for that I esteem him worth twice the price he cost me.

His saddle I pray you let be some sad colour, yet made after an English fashion or as near as you can, yet a pale. Upon the delivery I wish you pay him 160 guilders which put to my account. Hereof I doubt not of your carefulness in the performance and so with my hearty commendation to my mother and my little wife. Your assured friend and hopeful son-in-law.

1 p. XLV, 24.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER,
ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1611, April 24. Brussels.—“On Monday last the Count of Carmagnan (*sic*), lately employed towards his Maty. by the Duke of Savoy, passed this way towards his master, *a lo desconoscido*, in such haste as he omitted to see the Archdukes, which as it is not well taken by them, so hath it ministered great cause of jealousy and suspicion to the French, who are not a little scandalised with the want of respect paid by him to their King in the person of his Amb^r in England. And since that time the proposition made to these Princes for the banishment of our English cloths (mentioned in my letter to your L. of March 26) hath been revived and wholly debated in their Councils, some renegades of our nation and other decayed persons of these countries having tendered unto them very specious pretences for the restoring of that manufacture in

Flanders and Arthois, offering (as I am informed) 1,000 *cr.* by the day to the Archdukes in lieu of the customs unto them paid by our English Company for 3 years together, after their offer shall be received and themselves re-established in their ancient immunities and privileges granted for that purpose by the former Dukes of Burgundy. With these plausible overtures the Archdukes have been so far transported as to refer the examination thereof to the judgment and censure of the Provincial States, and it is to be feared that without the interposition of his Maty.'s authority they will proceed to the prohibiting of our cloths, or at least to the restraining of their free sale in the public open markets. The Lord Roose for his affinity with your L. and his own merits hath succeeded to my L. of Cranborne, in all manner of honourable respect and treatment at the hands of the Archdukes and their principal Ministers, as both by letters from himself and verbal relation at his arrival in England I make no doubt he will particularly acquaint your L.

"By the last ordinary of London I received the letter which it pleased your L. to write unto me the 4th of this month, wherein as I made an increase of my former obligations by your L. favourable acceptance of my poor endeavours, so do I in all humility acknowledge myself bound to employ the uttermost of my feeble means to demonstrate the unfeigned thankfulness of my heart for your L. undeserved favours.

According to your L. commandment given me in that behalf I have made tender of your L. thanks to the Auditor General for the courtesies done by him to my L. of Cranborne at his last being in these countries, who receiving them very gladly, required me to present your L. with the offer of his service, professing not only to be most ready to concur with your L. for the conservation and increase of the amity between his Maty. and these Princes, but also for his own particular to be very desirous to make acquaintance with your L. for the fame he hath heard of your L. virtues and noble disposition. I would in like manner have performed your L. commission to the Baron of Hoboger, if he had not been absent in the country; at his return to this place (which will be, as it is now thought, within 15 or 20 days) it shall be discharged with all due care and diligence. The Archd. Ambassador Elect is not yet ready to begin his journey towards England, as was expected, and albeit some are of opinion that he cannot arrive there before the end of harvest; some others, nevertheless, do think that he shall be peremptorily commanded to depart from hence before the middle of June. Whilst I was writing these letters the Archdukes, to recreate themselves with the pleasures of the country, removed their Court to Marimont where they purpose to spend the greatest part of this summer, and by their absence will both make this town no less desolate of company than barren of advertisement and subject of writing. I presume

herewithal to send your L. an extract of those letters which came this week from Prague."

2 pp. Draft. Min. 1, 84.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 24. London.—I wrote last on March 28. The Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg have struck hands and been merry together upon the admission of the D. of Saxe into joint possession. I shall hear from you what *menage* the Emperor and King Mathias hold in the Castle of Prague where we hear Mathias' soldiers keep the guard. From France we hear that the Religion hold an assembly at Chastelheraut, whither the D. of Bouillon will go, but Sully is charged not to be there. The League is said to domineer in that Council, which alarms those of the Religion. The Aldermen of London continue their loan for another year. The D. of York, E. of Arundel and Viscount Rochester are elected this morning Knights of the Garter. Here is a project to create 100 Baronets, who shall contribute the maintenance of 30 men apiece for a year in Ireland, which will be 1,100*l.* for each Baronet.

Sir H. Wotton, besides the reversion of Clerkship of the Chancery, hath also a pension of 200*l.* *p.a.*, and so much shall Sir G. Carew have, both but *durante bene placito*. We have plenty of projects but few come to completion. Sir Arthur Gorges and Sir Walter Cope have a patent for keeping offices in all the good towns called the "Public Register for General Commerce," of the publication whereof I will send you a book by your friend Munger, who will come to you in a week or two, and by him you will have two new books from Mr. Sansover published by the Bp. of Ely and the Dean of Lichfield.

I have procured Mr. Kirkham to move my L. Treasr. to exempt you from the subsidy, who hath told Mr. Bingley to find a precedent. There are two suitors for your place.

2 pp. XXXII, 23.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 26. Paris.—My last of 18th was sent you by Monsr. de Bures. I have yours of 15th. My lo. hath been glad to see the articles of the accord between the three German Princes. Many did not expect that the D. of Neubourg would have so easily been brought to the agreement, which is reported to have been very difficult. "Now the question is whether the subjects of Cleveland, Juliers *etc.* will yield to the admission of so many masters, who, being once received into the commonalty of the pretension, are not like to defer so much to a judgment (though it be given by the Emperor) as thereupon to yield up the whole succession to one alone, without danger of strife and of the dismembering of some parts thereof from that united body. In the mean time we do acknowledge it to be a very happy success, if that great difference might be

peaceably compounded to the righting and contentment of the right heir. But instead of that we would not be sorry here, that the other difference of Prague might go forward, to keep the hands and minds of our ill-affected neighbours diverted from us during this miserable time of a minority. The Court will in 2 or 3 days return from Fontainebleau, where the Council hath been chiefly occupied about . . . this year's charges, which after many difficulties was lately concluded in the presence of the Princes and Officers of the Crown, amongst whom the Prince of Condé (who is seldom without some grudge of discontentment) was drawn by the Queen's solicitation to assist. And afterwards he demanded and with much importunity did obtain leave to repair to his government." The Dukes of Guise and Espernon are also gone to Provence and Xaintonge, but intend to return soon.

The place of the Protestant Assembly is now by the Queen assigned at Saumur. Baron de Senevieres, governor of Chastillon, lately converted to the Religion, fearing he might be put out of his government, fortified that place. He has been sent for. But lest the Protestants should take any suspicion at it, another Protestant has been placed there in his absence.

The Spanish Ambr. hath of late been much at Fontainebleau for the proposed marriage between the Prince of Spain and Madame, which is like to come to a conclusion. You will know of the Savoyard Amb^rs. negociation in England about a match between the Prince of Savoy and Princess Elizabeth. There is greater inclination there toward the Elector Palatine. But the Electress Dowager, his mother, hath taken time to give notice of the matter to the other tutors, which are far asunder, being the Count Maurice, the P. of Anhalt and Count John of Nassau. She seemeth in her fresh mourning unwilling to fall so soon to such a pursuit.

[*Postscript*]. Another new book hatched by one Cocheus, an Italian monk, in answer of the King's book, is full of invectives, injuries and railings against his Maty., and partly for that cause and partly as in some place touching France also, is to be publicly burnt.

2 pp. iv, 132.

ELIZABETH DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 26. Paris.—A letter of gratitude to her "dear brother" and commendations to her "good sister his bedfellow," and to "pretty Bett . . . a fine child" as she has heard by Mr. de Bures.

[*Postscript*]. Mrs. Wolley commends her very kindly to you and your bedfellow. I pray commend me to her son, John Wooley and tell him that his Aunt Devick prays him to have a care how he spends his time for I shall be glad to hear that he apply his spare time in learning."

1 p. *Seal*. Misc. III, 108.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 26. Dusseldorp.—Sends enclosed what he has received upon the success of the Ambr. of Savoy in England. Colonel Schomburg passed this way 8 days since towards Holland, to exhibit the true articles of the accord of Guterboghe to the States and Count Maurice. The like is done, by this, to the two kings, but he was so dainty that he did not show them to the Marquis, alleging that he had express command to communicate them to none but those to whom he was to present them. Our Palatine here, although he believes his father will approve the accord, and that partly because he is exhausted, yet seems to distaste it infinitely, and sought to animate the States against the admission of the Saxon, both by word of mouth and in writing, in many hundred printed copies. If a good form of government is established his labour is likely to be fruitless though it may do some harm. I find Hotman sent you not only the articles of the accord which are not authentic, but also that part of the true ones that we lighted on here. Juliers and Berg resolved some days since to contribute 50,000 thalers, for the discharge of the soldiers. The marquis has begun to disarm, and the Palatine desires to do the like, but is not so well furnished.

[*Postscript*]. The Marquis hath hitherto cast only foot, awaiting the return of Ketler from Berlin, at whose coming the horse shall be reformed.

1 p. xxii, 31.

[ENCLOSED WITH THE ABOVE].

1611, April 26.—The first audience of the Ambassador of Savoy was but compliment and assurance to his Maty. that the Duke notwithstanding his just pretension would not at this time trouble the general peace, with any act of hostility against Geneva, excusing the holding of his army on foot for the jealousies he hath both of France and Spain. Afterwards he made overture of a cross marriage between the Prince and his Master's eldest daughter and between his eldest son and the Lady Elizabeth. Hereupon my Lo. Treasr. treating with him, demanded amongst other things, whether if the latter's match went forward (which was only spoken of at Sir Henry Wotton's being in Savoy) the Lady Elizabeth should have exercise of religion allowed to herself and her servants which privilege the late French King's sister had in Lorraine, but the Ambr. had no power to accord any such things; contrarywise he objected his Master's respect to the Pope as an impeachment, but in case the former match (I mean between our Prince and the daughter of Savoy) might likewise be made, on that condition they would not stick to give contentment touching the point of exercise of Religion, whereby may appear that the Duke's respect to the Pope must give place to his particular ends. In a word the Ambassage being

complimental, received a complimental answer, and hath done no harm by preventing any other. The ambassador's present was 2,500oz. of gilt plate, worth 840l.

His Mat^y. in these affairs hath a very gracious regard of Religion and as my Lo. Treasr. told one who attended answer to certain letters of the town of Geneva affirming that his Mat^y. would rather forgo any advantage that should be offered by the matching of his daughter than omit any part of the office of a religious Prince towards those of his profession.

This Amb^r. of Savoy hath had strict intelligence with him of Spaine during his abode here. The French and he have not agreed so well; for he having been visited first by the Spaniard, then by the French, intending to visit them again both in one day, did first visit the Sp. then coming to the Fr. found the door shut against him and was turned back with this answer, *Monsr. l'Ambassadeur est empesché, et il n'a affaire de parler à vous.*

1 p. Copy. XXII, 32.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, April 28. o.s. Madrid.—Here is arrived one Rodenburg,* who calls himself the Commissioner from the States United. I have spoken with him and find him so full of vanity as I must either doubt that he hath no such commission, or suspect the wisdom of those States for giving it to him. He speaks very good English and told me he was often employed from the States to the late Queen and to his Mat^y., unto whom in open Parliament he delivered a long speech in the name of his Masters, as he calls them, and received an immediate answer from the king's own mouth. He says he comes now direct from your Archdukes, who gave him a gold chain of 300z., sent a gentleman of their chamber with him as far as Paris, and wrote their letters to all the capital towns of Spain for their well treating of him on the way. He told me he had a very rough message to deliver to this king and will perform strange wonders, but as yet hath not spoken with king or duke though he hath much laboured it, nor do I believe he will ever be admitted. Let me have some satisfaction about this strange fellow, and I will advertise you of his proceedings here.

Spinola is made a grandee and has the Toison. But he lives here so plainly as all men wonder.

The rumour of sending an armada for Virginia doth increase rather than diminish, but I never judged it worthy to be advertised to England.

Creswell and his crew extremely labour for license to begin here their English seminary, which hath been once absolutely denied, and the students that were congregated sent away. Now I think they will prevail.

2 pp. XXI, 41.

* Theodore Rodenburg. See *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Wordenboek*, vii, 1055.

LETTER from PRAGUE.

1611, April.—Wresseviez and Conte Millesimo, refusing to take the oath to the Estates have been cashiered and both cornets are broken, so the ‘compere’ is a free man and may possibly go to Capt. Troscia. Capt. Manfrino Castiglioni arrived here on Tuesday, they say on an embassy from A. or the troops to King Matthias. He alighted at the house of the Spanish ambassador, who lamented his coming because of the consequences. He left secretly the same night, the more so because on the preceding day Councillor Eghemiller and il Welser had been arrested by the Count della Torre in the name of the Estates and taken to the Rothaus to bear Sig. Tenog’s company. On Wednesday Sig. Annivalt, privy councillor, was also arrested. They say that the Estates, by the deposition of these persons, mean to justify their cause before the world and to show the emperor’s own councillors that they have good reason to do what they propose in favour of King Matthias. He has the ball in his hands; it remains to be seen if he can make use of his fine opportunity.

All the gates of the city are guarded. Castiglioni is supposed to be outside, and some think it is in order that the wives of the Count of Sulz and of Bercka who are confined in the citadel may not escape as the Countess of Althan did, in male attire, to join her husband, whose virile action is much admired. The outcome is uncertain until the next diet, but it is considered certain that the emperor will abdicate in favour of the king, his brother and that the Estates will issue an imperial ban against the soldiers of Budweis.

1 p. *Italian; a bad copy.* Misc. III, 110.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 2. Paris.—I have yours of April 20. My Lo. and Lady thank Lord Rosse for his message, and also Mr. Toby Mathew for whom I have letters from Spain for yourself. I did not expect Lord R. to stay so long at Brussels.

If your news from Prague is true, “it is not a mean piece of work which they have there in hand, and though no man ought but to be moved with the fall of an Emperor, yet we . . . are to acknowledge the special . . . favour of God therein to our cause. For the business of Juterbock I am brought into a doubt by your last letter, which after you had sent me the last week the Articles of Accord between the three Possedants, doth now only mention the two Electors therein, which doubt is confirmed by reports . . . of divers men here, whose advertisements do hitherto exclude the D. of Newbourg from the said agreement.”

Yesterday the K. and Q. returned from Fontainebleau. Within these 3 or 4 days a soldier was apprehended here for a design against the king’s person. It is said that coming to the Pont au Change the soldier offered a goldsmith a ring.

The latter refusing to buy it, the soldier pressed him for money for it, because, as he said, since he possessed it, "he had been possessed with very ill motions in his spirit, which by his speech and countenance he did manifestly bewray. And thereupon the goldsmith urging him to declare his mind, he told him that he felt in himself a violent . . . longing to go to Fontainebleau to kill the king. Upon the which speeches the other striking with his hammer a blow upon his anvil (as their fashion is to crave one another's assistance in such cases) called some of his neighbours to him, who laying hold upon the companion, carried him to the officers of justice, to whom he is said to have confessed that he had the said ring of a Religious man, who had bestowed it upon him; and the same being viewed and searched, the report is that there have been some charms found under the stone, which is all that I could learn of the matter, wherein although there seemeth to be much improbability, yet certain it is that the case is not without the like example."

Cocquaius is said to be the great Duchesses' Confessor at Florence and in his book maintaineth with further arguments Bellarmine's *de Potestate Papae* against the rights of Princes. The Parlement would have burnt it, but the Q. caused them to stay their judgment till his return to Paris, and it is thought that the book will only be suppressed.

Here is reported some disgrace lately done to the Spanish Ambr. in England, whereof the Archduke's Agent here told me he had heard from Brussels. If so, their intelligences are better than ours.

Bouillon and the Protestant Deputies of these parts for the Assembly at Saumur are to depart within 3 or 4 days. The Q. is confident that the Duke by his counsels will moderate any exorbitant demands which she feareth might arise there. Saumur is chosen instead of Chastelleraut chiefly to please Bouillon who, being jealous of Sully, was unwilling to go to a place under his governance. The latter hath repeated to the Q. his enumeration of his services to the Crown, and demands leave to be present at Saumur. The ambiguous reply was that what had passed heretofore should not be forgotten, and that his going to the Assembly was left to his choice.

Towards Xaintonge d'Esperson hath gathered men of those lately cut off from every regiment, at which Protestants in those parts take no small jealousy. Enclosed is a packet for de Russey. If my Lo. Rosse be with you, impart the contents hereof to him.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. IV, 133.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 2. Hague.—The Hague is now sick of a lethargy, having from the public no variety at all. We have a *foire* in the town, which fills the streets full of hobbyhorses, and our

burghers drink so much that they are never sober. I send you a copy of the proclamation of open war between Denmark and Sweden.* We are in daily expectation what will become of this war, if Denmark and Cologne fall both together upon poor Sweden, *ne Hercules quidem contra duos*, and if Sweden join with Cologne, which may be doubted as being *ultimum refugium*, it will be the worse for all merchants that trade in those parts. We hear from Prague that Matthias will not depart thence till he have the Crown of Bohemia on his head. In the meantime they say that the Duke of Bavaria aspires to be King of the Romans and for better proceeding therein he is sure of the three Ecclesiastical Electors, and in hope to make means for the Duke of Deux Pont's favour, Administrator of the *Electorat Palatin*. The Commissioners who lately arrived here, can as yet do nothing, because H.E. and most part of the States General are absent. Barnevelt goes daily into the Assembly of the States of Holland, yet his quartaine will not forsake him. My L. Lisle intends to make his eldest son Lieutenant Governor of Flushing and to give the company to his second son.

2 pp. XLVI, 22.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 12. Cologne.—I have yours of April 30. The Passauers are still pillaging round Budweiss, and the Bohemian army of 15,000 is becoming mutinous for want of pay. They have plenty of difficulties ahead of them. The Estates of Bohemia have proposed to Mathias four conditions for his coronation, that he live in the Castle at Prague and not leave Bohemia, that they may hold assemblies without his leave, that they appoint and dismiss officers, and if he die without heirs, they may elect his successor.

The position at Geneva is uncertain; they continue their fortification, and Savoy does not move with his army.

1 p. French. VIII, 74.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsements*], May 3. o.s. The Hague.—War is proclaimed by Denmark against Sweden. The French Queen will now continue the payment of the two French regiments for 6 months longer, and has ordered 100,000*cr.* to be transported hither. The Elector of Brandenburg has accorded that the Elector of Saxe shall be admitted jointly with him into the possession of Cleves and Juliers. But the Electress, by whom the right is invested in him, has formally and solemnly protested against this, and the D. of Neuberg yet hath not avowed, who is a party principal, nor the States of the country, who are debating what resolution to take. We understand not what King Mathias doeth at Prague. The opinion is that he intends actually to be possessed of the Crown of

* See page 45 above.

Boheme, and to make himself the best way he can for the Kingdom of the Romans, but he has a strong competitor there in the D. of Bavaria, who confidently presumes of the three Ecclesiastical Electors, and by the mediation of France hopes to procure the favour of the Administrator of Heidelberg. Meantime no man ever was more miserable than the Emperor, who ought to be so much the more sensible of his own affliction, because no man else hath any compassion of him. I know you bear part with us in our sorrow for the untimely death of Sir W. Browne, who leaves a poor but virtuous lady with five young children. Sir Robert Sydney, second son to my L. Lisle hath his company, and letters from England say the eldest son shall be Lieut.-Governor. We expect H.E. some time next week, whom we hear to be departed out of Zeland to Bergen-op-Zoon and thence goes to Breda.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph. Seal.* XLVII, 30.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, May 14.—The deputies of Moravia have settled the dispute between those of Silesia and Lusace on the one hand and these Estates on the other, touching the election of kings of Bohemia in this fashion that nothing will be said about it now and the decision will be referred to another time without prejudice to the right of the parties, in order not to delay the other affairs for which they have convoked this diet and in particular the coronation of the king of Hungary. Later the said Estates as well as the deputies were admitted to audience of the emperor on Monday to deliver their reply upon the last articles which he had proposed to them, touching his pretensions after he has resigned this kingdom. On the next day they asked him to make known his decision and further declared their intention to proceed to the coronation next Monday and for this purpose their wish to be released that day from the oath of fealty which they made to him on his accession to the throne. The emperor seeing that he could not obtain from them any respite whatever, addressed himself to the king and succeeded so far that he has even asked the Estates to be so good as to postpone his coronation until the day after Whitsunday.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. III, 113.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 15. Düsseldorf.—These PP. have only obtained 52,000 thalers from the States of Juliers and Berg. They will get less at Cleves. I am sorry for Berruyer's going, and hope he will keep in touch with you. I am sending to De Preaux the true articles extracted from the treaty by Buwinkhausen. I am asking him to show them to you, for my eyes can no more. I thank you for yours of April 28. Send a copy of the articles to Beaulieu.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXVII, 95.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 8. Paris.—I only trouble you for the conveying of the enclosed to de Russy. Upon Saturday the 14th of this month commemoration was made here and in St. Denys of last year's lamentable blow, but only with particular devotions, the Q., not being willing with public assemblies to renew the wound of the public mourning. Now that the first year is passed, she will leave off her *grand deuil*, but will not have the Court leave off the black yet for this year. She is so much in love with Fontainebleau that she will go there again after visiting the young Princes and Princesses at St. Germain's. Letters from de la Varenne at Turin say that the Duke upon the instance of the Queen had begun to license his forces upon the 8th of this present. But those of Geneva give out that they whom he hath discharged are but certain Protestants among the French troops in his army, and doubt his disarming, saying that the Q. might herself have begun that disarming by revoking the French troops in his army. There is no more speech about the soldier and the ring, but he was apprehended. Bouillon departs this day towards Saumur. On Saturday Mr. Malvin, the Scotch minister, who was prisoner in the Tower,* came to him out of England, being at his request enlarged and sent unto him, whom he will employ in his academy at Sedan.

[*Postscript*]. My Lo. of Dorset is at Blois, and Mr. John Packer with him.

1 p. IV, 134.

The ARCHDUKES to the SIEUR DE BREDAM,
Lieutenant of Brabant and others.

1611, May 20. Mariemont.—[There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. X, endorsed "Copy of the Archdukes' letter to their officers for investing the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Palatine of Neuburg into the seigneuries of Ravestein and Winnedal," enclosed with Trumbull's despatch of 15 May].

1 p. *French. Copy.* Misc. III, 115.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 11. Dusseldorp.—I have 3 letters from you, the later by de Bures. The two Princes are gone to Cleve for the assembly of that province and Markland, Juliers and Berg have granted only 52,000 thalers, half of which being the Palatine's part is a small help in his great necessity. Both he and the Marquis are casting troops. Those who remain in service instead of 4 weeks to the month, must now have 6, after the division of the year used in the United Provinces.

Touching the Palatine's journey and his meeting with Landgrave Maurice . . . I may add that if he had duly weighed that which I have sundry times remonstrated unto

* Andrew Melvin. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611-8, pp. 21-3.

him . . . he would give less way to passion and over strained hopes.

The Marquis will tarry certain months at Cleve, which must enforce Monsr. Hotman and me to dislodge from hence.

1 p. xxii, 33.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, May 23.—At 3 o'clock to-day, after dinner King Matthias was crowned by Cardinal Dithierichstein. The king's habit, of violet cloth of gold, was put on by the Bohemians, but he himself put on the girdle. Afterwards they celebrated mass when the king received the sacrament. Later they scattered gold and silver pieces. The larger pieces bore a stork holding a serpent in its beak with the words "By my enemy I am come to this happiness." After this they sat down to table, fired the largest pieces of artillery thrice, rang the bells thrice and the soldiers fired the salute. The ambassadors of Saxony, Mayence and the Count Palatin of Newbourg were not present at the coronation but in the ante chamber with the emperor, who did not show himself. The king gave a letter renversal to the Estates of Bohemia assuring them of all their privileges of liberty and assembly and especially of the years 1608 and 1610, with a promise to permit freedom of religion *sub utraque*. This will be confirmed 14 days after the coronation, in due form.

The king's commissioners got back from Budweiss yesterday. They say that they are already in agreement with the soldiers on condition that they are paid, dismissed and pardoned in 12 days. The colonels, captains and other officers have also asked this of the king, but it has been refused. Colonel Altheim also demanded pardon of the king and the soldiers when asked if they wished to serve the king, replied, Yes, provided they get full pay, both for colonels and captains and that they know for what they are to be employed. They say that the king means to keep a regiment of 4,000 men under the command of Col. Lucan, who will be charged to lead it to Hungary, to Sevenberge, Schlavata and Smissauski. Hagemiller and Tenagle are out of prison but Seidelius is still detained. 72 Articles have been propounded these last days to Haniwald, touching the empire for the most part.

The news of the 18 and 21 May is that the Passau soldiers are banned in order to force them to terms. Sieur Altheim has offered his services for this if the commissioners will procure his pardon from the king, and upon this he has treated with the officers. The Archduke Leopold and Ramée arrived at Cromenaw some days ago, being unwilling to make terms with the king. Altheim has asked for some officers to be sent to him, but so far no one has come. The commissioners have sent to the king what Leopold wrote to Altheim. The archduke and Ramée dare not go near the soldiers at Budweiss. All

Ramée's cavalry is at Crumanaw. They are on Leopold's side. If this horse does not start to mutiny the disbanding will proceed and the soldiers will be satisfied with little. The Sieur Altheim also said that if the others will not make terms he with his company of 1,000 horse is willing to disband and rest content.

They say here that the emperor has announced a meeting of the Electors for the 17th July, at Mulhausen, at which he will be present, upon 4 points upon which he is already decided (1) touching an election of a king of the Romans ; (2) touching a general Diet of all the princes of the empire and some contributions ; (3) not only to make a general peace for the whole empire, but to be able to maintain it ; (4) to advise how the difference between the dukes of Deuxponts and Newbourg can be accommodated on the question of the administration of the Palatinate. After this assembly the king means to hold another and the Estates of Bohemia have put to him what course he means to take touching his residence and government. The king has already decided to leave the residence and government to the emperor with the assistance of some councillors. The Sieur de Meganu will be one but the king has not yet decided on the others.

The Archduke Leopold wished to prevent the soldiers coming to terms with the king, asking them to remain with him and that he is expecting more troops, for which he reserves the Count of Sultz and Ramée and other captains in accord with him. Leopold has also written to Altheim to come to him with the horse ; but the Sieur de Rochembourg has warned Altheim not to be too trustful. He has also warned the king to see that the Passau soldiers do not do any mischief. Upon this the king has asked the Estates that the soldiers of Moravia and Austria with those near Prague may be put on the frontier near Budweis to force the Passau soldiers to terms. This was resolved by the Estates. The duke of Brunswick and the ambassadors of the Electors and other princes have proposed an agreement between the emperor and the king of Hungary.

Terms of Agreement between the Emperor and King Matthias.

- (1) Maintenance of the privileges of Bohemia.
- (2) Fortification of the ramparts and houses to avoid danger from troops.
- (3) To make all the musters in the towns.
- (4) The mechanic workmen of the Court to have no exemption.
- (5) Members of the Council to be natives of Bohemia.
- (6) To restrain ecclesiastical jurisdiction at Prague.
- (7) To pay the emperor's debts.
- (8) Not to put charges or taxes on the country except by advice of the chancery.
- (9) Only natives of Prague to be appointed to the Great

Council of Appeal, according to the original grant of the Emp. Ferdinand in 1548.

(10) The king to have the judging of civil causes only, not criminal.

(11) The Jews to be banished and sent to some special place to do their business; they shall have a mark on their clothes and shall not build more houses.

Terms to be fulfilled by King Matthias with the Bohemians.

(1) The contract made at Prague in 1608 to be confirmed and approved.

(2) The emperor should crown the king as the Emp. Maximilian crowned him.

(3) The Passau soldiers to be dismissed and punished.

(4) The two monarchs not to levy any more troops.

(5) Bad ministers to be dismissed.

(6) The king to leave the government to the emperor for life.

(7) New officers to be appointed by advice of the Estates.

(8) The king of Spain, Electors and Archdukes to confirm this accord.

(9) The emperor to command the Electors to admit the king, as his oldest brother, to the crown of the Romans.

(10) The king to maintain his residence at Vienna.

(11) The emperor to see that not only Bohemia but the whole empire contributes to the war against the Turk.

(12) The king to lead the war against the Turk.

News has since reached here that the duke of Brunswick has written some injurious words to the ambassadors of Silesia, whereupon some persons of quality have sent to the ambassadors for a copy or the original. Upon this the Estates have met a third time upon their articles which are published before the coronation and some other articles of which the chief ones follow.

The Estates have recently calculated how much money would be required to pay the four months due to the troops. They find that they would require 5 tons of gold, from contributions; but if the money could be found in time they might satisfy them with four tons only.

4¼ pp. Copy. French. Misc. III, 116.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to TRUMBULL.

1611, May 14. N.S. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 273].

2 pp. xv, 10.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 26. Cologne.—I told you of the arrival of Neuburg's secretary. *Ces folies Pragesques* spread to their neighbours. The theatre for Mathias' coronation was set up in the church of the Castle. Saxony, Mayence, Brunswick and what is more Silesia and Lusatia are for the emperor,

the Tyrol also. This good king will not find Clesel a great addition to his strength.

Savoy has told the Swiss Ambassadors that he would long ago have disbanded his forces if they had not raised troops. He will disband if they will do the like, refund his outlay on his army and come to terms. He says that he has an enterprise on hand to embark this month 20,000 men at least. What may be his object is not known. Possibly it may be Barbary.

An Ambassador extraordinary from Spain is expected at Turin to induce the Duke to disarm. The nuncio there does the like. I do not believe that this force will be disbanded.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 75.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 17. Hague.—The mutineers of Utrecht have at last received sentences. Four were condemned to death*, and brought to the place of execution, but the Magistrates and Preachers of that town interceded for their lives, and they with all the other complotters were perpetually banished out of these Provinces, with loss of all their livings and goods. The town is well rid of them. The business of Embden is still in treaty, but the poor Count cannot as yet find any good issue out of his miseries. Yet the States' Deputies there have good hopes of a speedy end. The Commissions here sent about certain rents which the Archduke pretends, have done no more than the first day they came hither. Barnevelt yesterday went to Ammersford near Utrecht for a month or two to try whether the changing himself to a better air will change the course of his quartain. A man of war is now gone to Calais to fetch 100,000*cr.* which the Queen of France sends for the payment of the two French regiments for this half-year now ensuing. She has ordered the Ambr. here to give the States this item, that if they expect any more such favours from her, she will take care for the satisfaction of H.M. of Great Britain about the debt which France hath so long pressed the States to assume upon them, and this she wisheth them to do before the six months be expired. We gape after news from Prague, but only know that Mathias will not part from thence until he has the Crown of Bohemia on his head. The Emperor has sent 100,000 guilders to the Passavians and wills them to be pacified therewith; if not, he will delay no longer with them but publish his ban against them, but I think the poor man wants power to be as good as his word.

2 pp. XLVI, 23.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], May 17. o.s. The Hague.—Your last I received on the 12th. The practisers of Utrecht have received

* Dirick Kanter, Henry de Helsingden, Jacob Aertsen and Martin Gerritsen. *Meteren: Hist. des Pays Bas*, f. 711d.

their doom. All or most are banished, and their goods confiscated.

King Matthias is lulled to sleep by the enchantments of the Nuncio and the Spanish Ministers. It is said the young P. of Neuberg will shortly be here and go to England. Whether his errand be to present his service to our young Princess, or to induce H.M. to declare himself against the admission of Saxe into the possession of Cleves, I fear he will lose his labour.

Barnevelt yesterday went to Amersfort for change of air. The war advances between Denmark and Sweden, which is a great unhappiness to the merchants of this Province, who are excluded from the Baltic, and we shall have this year a great dearth of corn, whereof your "brabanzons" have a foreknowledge, who already begin to empty our storehouses at Amsterdam.

2 pp. XLVII, 32.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 20. Paris.—I have your letter and important advertisement of the 9th. Of your post Jaques by whom you write to have sent me a fardel for my lo. Edmondes, I hear nothing, nor is there news of your Ambr. I am glad your auditor is not yet on his journey. For his own respect and for yours he shall do well to protract it, as there is little cause for him to expect any great favour in England, and for you to wish, as yet, your removal from Brussels.

We have many advertisements of war preparations between Denmark and Sweden. It seems to be rather the rubbing of an old sore than the beginning of a new. There are some of our own profession who maintain that if Denmark were master of both countries, so near one another, it would be to the advantage of the Religion. And they think that if the Polacker (who is like to be against rather than for Denmark) is neutral, it would be an easy matter for him.

The K. and Q. return to Fontainebleau for the summer, to the hindrance of poor suitors who live there at an excessive rate.

We hear that the Duke of Savoy only retains a-foot enough men to keep the frontier towns instead of the Spaniards lately recalled by that king. The bankers of Genoa are discontented at his withdrawing half the assignments he had given them upon Naples and Sicily. He is said to have intended to besiege Marmora, near Alarache, for the better assuring of the conquest, but is now diverted by an enterprise made against him by the king of Morocco. There are great divisions among the nobles of Naples.

Means have been made from hence to the States for the repayment of the debt due by France to the King of England. The States reply that they must have the consent of all the Provinces. The Q. in the mean time orders 100,000 *cr.* to be paid to them for a half-year's payment of the two French

regiments in their service, with further promises if they satisfy the aforesaid instance.

The Chancellor is about to marry the Marquise of Espinay, whereat de Puysieux, his son, hath taken such a strong conceit that it is said to have distempered his health.

Berruyer is not yet arrived.

2 pp. IV, 135.

1611, May 31. Prague.—Offer by King Matthias to the Passau troops, in spite of the unspeakable damage done by them in Austria and Bohemia, and the punishment they have richly deserved, of a full pardon, upon their taking oath, before receiving the 170,000 florins agreed upon, and suitable passports, not to seek or use himself, his kingdom and lands for 6 months, to lay down their arms, to evacuate Cromaw and Budweiss and all the places taken, and restore all munitions and food, without plundering the citizens there.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *German*. Misc. III, 120.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 3. Cologne.—Commending to him the Barons de Starenberg, leading gentlemen of Austria of the reformed faith, who are going to Brussels.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French*. VIII, 28.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 25. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of April 26, and can only answer briefly as I am to go on horseback to meet Sir John Digby three days journey hence, as he commanded from St. Sebastian. The friend you recommend to me shall be very welcome. All is very quiet here.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXI, 42.

From PRAGUE.

1611, June 4.—The King of Boheme was crowned on Whitmonday, a very rainy day. He left his palace for the church at two in the afternoon, attended by Bohemian nobles, officials and clergy. The mass lasted from 3 to 5. They then sat down to a meal in the citadel, at three tables. The king, the Spanish ambassador, Cardinal Diatrstein, Archduke Charles, brother of Leopold and the four bishops sat at the first. This lasted until 9. A quantity of money was scattered. Great salvoes of artillery were fired. The emperor is going from here to live at Ratisbon, against the wishes of everybody. Amid these great dissensions we know not what may happen.

$\frac{1}{2}$ page. *Spanish*. Copy. Misc. III, 124.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, May 26. Paris.—I have received both yours by Jaques with the fardell and the other by Berruyer, who has great regard for you.

De la Varenne is returned from Savoy with assurance that the Duke will discharge his men. Those of Geneva have sent away the strangers in their force, and we expect de la Noue and de Bethune back from thence. I send copy of the accord between the Duke and de la Varenne, which is not liked here, as he engaged the Q. further by writing than he had charge to do.

The Saumur Assembly began on the 24th. n.s. De Plessis is chosen President, and to avoid competition between the great ones, such as Bouillon and Sully, they are to take places promiscuously as they come. They are limited as to their trains, because some, as Sully and the D. of Rohan, brought 200 horse. De Boississe and de Bullion and another counsellor have been sent by the Q. to have an eye on them.

There hath lately been here an Assembly of Dominicans. Both the General, the Provincials and many learned men have met from all parts of the world, even from both the Indies, to hold their Chapter General, which hath made itself the more famous by the solemn and high disputations, which every day during their sitting have been handled there, whereat the K. and Q. and the chief men of the Court have often assisted. Amongst the which there was one or two of matters of State rather than of Religion, and of special importance in this time about some propositions which . . . had been put up for the advantage of the Pope, maintaining his authority to be above that of a General Council, which was so strongly opposed . . . by some French doctors as that it turned rather, by the success of the disputations and by the common judgment of all the assistance, to the great disadvantage of his Holiness. After the discussing of that thesis there was another . . . to prove that it belonged only to the Pope to define of the Articles of Faith, and that he could not err therein. Which proposition was so offensive as that to hinder the handling of the same, the auditory was shut up by public authority one day or two. Whereat the Nuncio did very much rage, and made great complaint to his Chancellor, who being weary of his importunities, . . . did rebuke him very sharply. . . . And now they begin to tax him to be Spanishly affected, so that he is not likely to carry such a hand in business as hitherto. There hath been stone-throwing at a Protestant funeral here. Mr. Ottwell Smith is here.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. iv, 136.

JOHN DICKENSON to the SAME.

1611, May 28. Dusseldorp.—Proposes to be at Cleve with Hotman in a few days because it is not likely the Princes will

return to Dusseldorp in haste. Acknowledges letter of the 11th.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXII. 33a.

JAMES I to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

1611, May 29. Greenwich palace.—Some of our subjects have several times represented to us that though they have on many occasions asked payment for certain sums of money in which the Estates of the town of Bruges and the territory of the Frank are bound to them, they have never been able to obtain any satisfaction. One of these is Colonel Boid, who has not only served the said Estates for a long time but has also performed several noteworthy services for the late duke of Parma when governor of the Low Countries for the king of Spain. Since the services of this colonel fully deserve some recompense, even if there were no other reason to ask it, we have thought fit to ask you that right may be done him in accordance with the contents of the bonds given to him and the ordinances made thereupon so that he may not be constrained to seek his rights elsewhere than from you, to recover the said debts and that we may not be led to do something so displeasing to your subjects as to seize their goods in our dominions. This in the assurance that you will so act that our said subject may no longer have reason to complain of injustice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. copy. *French.* Misc. III, 117.

JAMES I to the ARCHDUCHESS ISABELLA.

Recommending to her the case of Colonel Boid in the name of the friendship which he counts upon on her side and which he is desirous to keep up by all manner of reciprocal offices.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. copy. *French.* Misc. III, 117d.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 9. Cologne.—I have yours of 27th. Matthias was crowned on the day after Pentecost [May 23, N.S.] by Cardinal Dietrichstain before the Nuntio, the Spanish Ambr. the Duke of Legnitz and the Bishop of Breslau. The Dukes of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Leuchtenberg were not bidden to the ceremony or banquet. The Passauers will leave the kingdom on receipt of 170,000*fl.* Althain is pardoned. Sultz and Ramée are declared *infames*. Colonel Lucan is levying 2,000 of the said Passauers for Matthias. Haniwald has confessed to 60 charges, any one of which is enough to hang him.

The Emperor is to have 200,000*fl.* yearly and to reside at Pilsen. The D. of Brunswick has offered him a principality in his duchy. The Electors want an assembly at Mulhausen on July 7, o.s.

I send you the articles of the capitulation between Matthias and the States of Bohemia, confirmed by the King before his coronation.

1 p. *French*. VIII, 30.

The same news on a separate sheet.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Copy. French*. Misc. III, 124.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to TRUMBULL.

1611, May 31. o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol iii, p. 277].

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xv. 11.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], May 31. o.s. The Hague.—We are deliberating to send an ambassage to Denmark to induce that king by reason to compound his differents against Sweden, but he is already engaged both by sea and land, and has besieged Colmar in Sweden. He has taken two Dutch ships which from Sweden were to pass the Sound, and cast the masters and mariners into prison. It is true he had given warning, but these ships were then out and could not receive notice. Sir Griffin Markham writes that the P. of Neuberg who is now in Cleveland will shortly be here on his way to England and thence to France. He does not brook the admission of the D. of Saxony into possession of those countries, nor is he satisfied about the administration of the Electorate, which though the other do possess yet he holds him to be *possessor malae fidei*. Barnevelt is mending. The States of Zeland are expected about the end of this week to determine a different about the payment of their contributions. Is Digby arrived in Spain?

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVII, 33.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to TRUMBULL.

1611, May 31. The Hague.—You will find by enclosed how dead this place is at this time. . . . I have not learned that point of rhetoric to enlarge without matter.

1 p. Misc. III, 123.

1611, May. Demands of the States of Bohemia of King Matthias.—[There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. X, f. 74, endorsed as enclosed with Trumbull's letter of 5 June].

$3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Latin, in Bilderbeck's hand*. Misc. III, 121.

1611, May. Pacification between the Emperor and the King of Hungary.—[There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. X, f. 72, endorsed as enclosed with Trumbull's letter of 5 June].

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Latin*. Misc. III, 122.

SPEECH of the DUC DE SULLY at the ASSEMBLY
at SAUMUR.*

1611, May.

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. copy. *French.* Misc. VI, 149.

Extract from the Acts of the General Assembly of the Reformed Churches of France, convoked at Saumur by the King's permission, May, 1611.

Ask the duc de Sully, in treating for the recompense promised to him for his offices, to insist on having it rather in honour and safety than in profit and advantage and charges the deputies of the churches to join with this to petition the queen to give satisfaction to the duc; ask the duc not to lay down the charges which he still holds and those of the marquis of Rosny, his son, notably that of grand master of the ordnance, and to assist the duc in all due and legitimate ways. Signed: Philippe de Mornay, President Chamier adjoint and Josias Mercier, secretary.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Copy. *French.* Attached to the preceding paper. Misc. VI, 149.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 1. Paris.—I hope Mr. Hotman will pay the carriage of this heavy packet for him. If he does not, "it is your own fault to endure it." I am sure I gave you notice of Peckius' return hence. He and my lo. have lived so together that you should make acquaintance with him. Besides his sufficiency we hold him here to be a very honest man. De Quester, when he departed, was not sure of going to your parts, and took the way of Rouen, so that it was useless to write by him. He was very hospitably used by my lord.

The P. of Condé is still in Guyenne, and not very well received there. The Count of Soissons hath purchased the County of Dreux, and has gone to take possession. De Vitry has returned from England, much afflicted for the loss of 20 horses, burnt at Canterbury.

1 p. IV, 137.

MR. TAVERNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], June 1.— . . . "You know the Baronets go forward, and that there are now some 50 have given their names to perform the king's conditions of 2,000*l.* for the business of Ireland, and they say there will 20 baroneys after be had for 5,000*l.* a baron. There have happened since my being here two irreconcilable quarrels and undeterminable. The first between our General Cecill and Captain Horwood, who have exchanged as much bitterness as rage and malice can think.

* Printed in the *Mercure François*, Vol. ii, pp. 78-80.

The lie remaineth on Horwood who hath dared the general to the sword. And he taketh the advantage of having been a general to despise him and saith he will set a captain to him. But the prince, whose servant Horwood is in the Privy Chamber, and the opinion of the time are on Horwood's side. The prince studieth to compound it, but the wrong is so great words cannot satisfy it; so it must rest till it be adjudged whether a general and a captain may fight. The other and greater hath been between the queen and my ld. of Rochester. On Monday last Rochester and his dear Overbury, walking in the garden at Greenwich whither the queen's window openeth, she broke into a sudden and contemptible laughing at them. "So," saith she, "they did at her," which belief carried her so far that she went to the king with tears in her eyes and complained and besought him that she might have right of them, which he not seeming to be so sensible of as she hoped, she cast herself on her knees and besought him not to suffer her to be so scorned and despised of his grooms, though she were content to suffer it from him, with earnest protestation that if he would not right her, she would go back into Denmark. All this while the good king much afflicted walked up and down the chamber. "Ah, woe is me, my queen will go from me, my Carr, my Carr." But doing nothing to content her. The next day she sent to the prince to Richmond to entreat him, and so to the lords in Whitehall to come to Greenwich to have the hearing of her cause, where on Wednesday it was cunningly urged by her and as confidently denied by them. The conclusion was, she finding herself not able to supplant Carr, which she desireth of all things in the world, turned all her force against Overbury, against whom she hath so far prevailed that he is banished from the Court. But Rochester told the king if he would so far give credit to the rage of a jealous woman to banish a faithful and discreet servant for his friendship, which was the only fault the queen could impute unto him, for his part he was resolute to share with him in his fortune, banishment or whatsoever it were. So the business yet hangs. Overbury is from Court, here at his lodging by Whitehall, where Rochester and all men almost visit him and my ld. of Pembroke, too.

2 pp. *Seal.* Misc. III, 65.

SIR EDWARD CECIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611, *endorsement*], June 5. Utrecht.—Three months ago I enclosed to you a letter to Ambassador Edmonds. I have not since heard from you, and am doubtful of the delivery. "Our Councils here are yet so unhappy as to have their motions by the course of your side. . . I would gladly understand what you have laid out for me, that if I be engaged to your purse, I may give you satisfaction."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. III, 67.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 5. London.—I have yours of May 22 and 29.

There is great contestation between our Civil and Common Lawyers. The particular now *sur le bureau* is the High Commission which my l. Cooke, champion for the temporalities, taxes to be unlawful, as not agreeable to the Common Law, and that his Mat^y cannot maintain such a commission. The Lords of the Council (having given the parties two solemn audiences) are ready to hear them the third time, but will not have the prerogative brought into dispute, and restrain the question to this point whether the Act of Parl^t. 1^o Eliz. to that purpose enables his Mat^y to grant such commission. The effect of the Act is that in matter of reformation of religious and spiritual misdemeanours whatsoever authority the pope had or ought to have exercised in the premises, all was transferred by that Act to the prince, who might accordingly grant commissions. My l. Cooke saith that howsoever those words seem at first to make against them, yet the interpretation of the Act belongeth unto them. To this the new archbishop *acerrimus sui iuris defensor*, replies that *eius est interpretare cujus est condere*. The first commission was drawn by a Common Lawyer immediately after the Act was made. It was reviewed by the Parl^t, and then ratified by the queen, in the same form as now it is *mutatis mundandis*. My l. Cooke saith howsoever the words of the patent run, they should not use it as now they do. The archb^p. replieth that the Patents are the king's letters, and he must give his Mat^y leave to interpret his own letters; wherefore so long as their proceedings offend not his Mat^y, they should not be "chequered" by him. Now whilst these things are a-doing, animosities are used on all hands. My l. Cooke sends prohibitions to the Commission upon all occasions, and to release those that are burdened by them. It was Sir Wm. Chauncie's chance to be unhappily bandied of late between them both. Sir Wm. for a foul fact of incontinency was censured by the High Commission to fine [*sic*] 100*l.* to the king, to have forthcoming his maid servant with whom he had lived loosely, for to do penance three several times, to allow his lady 160*l.* *p.a.* for maintenance, and to lie in prison till he had performed the censure. My l. Cooke by a *habeas corpus* set him at liberty, but the archb^p. by an especial warrant from the king caused the sheriffs of London to take Sir Wm. out of his lodgings and to carry him *vi et armis* to Lambeth, from whence he was committed to the Gatehouse, until he submitted to his Grace, and took order for the performance of the sentence. The people generally affect the Common Law; his Mat^y is pleased for to countenance the Ecclesiastics. After the lords shall have heard them once more, the king will sit in person to determine the different. And I hope, without respect to either party that the sentence may be *in reipublicae bonum quod in ea omnes omnium charitates sunt complexae*.

Next to this different, the common discourse is of Baronets, whose number is limited to 200 and their contribution to 1,100*l*. I thought this dignity would not be much affected at so dear a rate, but now I find the power of ambitious wives passes my understanding. Twenty Patents are already passed, and many more are suitors.

You have seen the project of our general commerce. In the wiser judgments it is presumed to prove a mere abortive.

I send you a bill for 70*l*. I have sent to your tailor and brewers to fetch their money, and then I think some money will be left in my hands. I return Mr. Serle's account which hath cleared our different. I have not received any of your fees, partly by the backwardness of the officers in paying, partly for the subsidy.

Of Virginia we began to conceive great hope until Sir G. Sommer's death was seconded by my l. Delaware's unseasonable return. Of the Sp. I think there is little fear, for Virginia produceth nothing precious, and that little which is thought to be in the Baramuthes there hath more hazard in the search than it is worth. Of this Mr. Monger will speak with you, neither should the king much need to expand of his own treasure to revenge any wrong offered in that kind. He should need do no more than with letters of reprisal to let loose *nos bons leuuriens de marchands* who have edge and means enough to course them for these and former wrongs.

For your extraordinaries nothing can be done till you return. There is an intent to reward all agents at once to avoid the jealousies incident to men of your profession.

The lords will not consult about your successor till the archduke's amb^r appear, as well to avoid competition (for now an embassy is counted a reward) as to save the charges of a large advance, for as soon as he is elected, he shall be dispatched away.

We understand one German Staple shall remove from Stoad to Hamburg. Your old friend Rob. de Barre, Burgemachy and three others are lately taken "tardy" in offering to steal in the value of 8,000*l*. of silk wares, in a mackerell boat from Calais hither.

The Count of Neuburg is not expected here this summer.

Your servant will tell you of her Mat^y's just offence taken at viscount Rochester, or rather Sir Thomas Overbury's uncivil demeanours towards her.

You will wonder at my lady Arbella's escape. If she arrive, on your coast, it will cut you out some work. I send you 4 books, 2 from Mr. Sansouer, and 2 from myself. You will see by the enclosed proclamation how his Majesty will afresh tie all his subjects' conscience by an oath.* The best bond of all is love.

* Proclamation of the 31 May for administering the oath of allegiance. Steele: *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, Vol. i, p. 131, no. 1112.

I send this by Mr. Monger who promiseth to "lay aside his Cripple-gate, and set the best leg forward."

5 pp. xxxii, 18.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 6. Whitehall.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 278].

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. xxxvi, 26.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 16. Cologne.—I have yours of the 4th. From Prague I hear that the emperor is packing up, and going to Ratisbon. He suggests that the relaxation of the oath of fidelity was extorted from him. He would like to be asked to remain at Prague. The bishop of Vienna, Gloesel, claims to have found a way to banish the devil of dissension between the brothers. All the troops are licensed, and yet they spread a report that the whole empire is in arms to restore the emperor to his throne in Bohemia.

I am assured from Basle that Savoy, and the Genevese and Bernese have disbanded most of their troops.

Letters for Hotman and Dickenson may still be addressed to me. I think they are still at Dusseldorp.

1 p. *French*. viii, 76.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 7. Paris.—I have yours of May 27th, and of 31st by Mr. Martens. He will go with his company to see the K. and Q. at Fontainebleau and return to you. The reply to the *Apologetical answer to the Anticoton* is not yet out. Your news of the difficulties about Mathias' coronation is confirmed by letters from Germany, but it has been performed. I do not understand about the discovery made at Arnham, nor do you express the occasion of Peckius' going to Holland.

A gentleman has come from Saumur to the Q. to complain of an infraction of their edict newly committed. I wrote to you that de Senevieres, governor of Chastillon-sur-l'Indre, lately converted, was sent from hither to answer about fortifications made in that town since the king's death. An arrest of the Council ordered them to be pulled down, the execution being committed to Bouillon at his departure for Saumur, which he committed to the son of de Souvray, governor of Tours, who permitted the inhabitants to demolish the new fortifications, and also the old ones, even the gates and drawing bridge. This the Protestants impute to be done in spite at the governor's conversion. Sully is yielding place to Bouillon. Some of the Assembly are said to show little affection to the K.'s service; possibly because they stand more stiffly upon maintaining their privileges.

D'Espernon increases the suspicion of the Protestants at his entertaining men at Xaintonge by publicly providing arms and munitions, having drawn them by waggons from hence.

Those who made a commotion against a Protestant funeral on Trinity Sunday have been condemned to be whipped, but have appealed to the Parliament. The king's procurator in the Bastille also appeals against the sentence as being too mild, and is like to prevail.

2 pp. iv, 138.

R. KYRKHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 7 [*endorsement*].—This is “a postscript to that which should have been added in the letter concerning the lady Arbella—that if she comes not thither, you should forbear to deliver the king's letter” or speak of it.

The ratification is sealed but it has been thought fit not to fix any other writings with it. The French have done otherwise. I should like to know from you whether they think it not sufficient, “being in the Instrument itself.” The king takes notice of those papers.

Postscript.—I thank you for remembering me to him whom you expect shortly from hence. . . . If it will not be long, he shall bring the ratification.

1 p. *Seal*. Misc. III, 125.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611], June 8. o.s. Dusseldorp.—We hear of nothing done at Cleve, but Hotman and I cannot long defer our journey. Neuburg seems to ‘bransle’ about visiting Holland, England and France, having understood that it were better he spared his pains. He is still averse from approving the treaty of Guterboghe and hinders his father's ratification. *Latet anguis in herba*, else perhaps he would not be obstinate.

1½ pp. XXII, 34.

LORD ROOS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 9. London.—Thanking him for many kindnesses. The money lent shall be paid at the day.

½ p. *Holograph*. Misc. III, 126.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the Lord Treasurer,
ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1611, June 11. Brussels.—It was Sunday about 11 of the clock in the forenoon ere I received your l. packet of the 6th of this month, enclosing a letter from his Mat^y to the arch^d. who is yet remaining at Marimont. Immediately after it came to my hands I took post horses and rode to the Court where I found the arch^d. so troubled with a wrench in his foot, which he had got in hunting, as I could not have access unto him until

Monday between 10 and 11 of the clock, before dinner at which time he gave me private audience. I did first according to the custom of this ceremonious Court salute the arch^d from his Mat^y, and then delivered unto him the aforesaid letter of credence. Afterwards I told him that his Mat^y had commanded me to repair thither to acquaint him with the escape of his Mat^y's kinswoman the l. Arbella and of Mr. Seymer her husband out of England, deducing unto him at large all the particulars of that unhappy incident, as they are expressed in his Mat^y's letters and your l. instructions, adding thereunto that he was a Sovereign Prince over many subjects, and had the reputation to be a lover of justice and of peace, so I prayed him in his equanimity with due judgment to weigh how much this business imported his Mat^y and the quiet of his state in particular, and in consequence touched both the sovereignty of the arch^d himself and of all other princes in common which undoubtedly must lose a great part of their wonted reputation, if offenders in this kind should be received and harboured in his dominions of their neighbours and allies and the world would shortly be induced thereby to conceive that these countries were a receptacle and sanctuary for all kinds of offenders. I told him that now he had fair opportunity offered him, which might both prevent all sinister interpretations of his proceedings, gratify his Mat^y, and confirm in all men an assurance of his honourable dealings. And therefore I prayed him very earnestly in his Mat^y's name that according to the treaties of peace and amity between the Crown of Great Britain and these provinces he would in this conjuncture look carefully to the punctual observation of them, and howsoever it might seem unto him that by the literal sense and nice interpretation of the covenant between them he was not precisely bound to the performance of that which was now required, yet that his Mat^y did now promise himself the arch^d would supply all such defects, if there were any, out of the abundance of his affection towards him, out of his love to the common quiet, and neglect of such persons as will violate their promises and oppose themselves to the commandments of their sovereign.

“The arch^d answered first that he thanked his Mat^y very much for his good remembrance of him, commanding me to return the like office of kindness to his Mat^y for the same, and to assure him that as he did much esteem his Mat^y's friendship so he would by all means endeavour to cherish and increase it, as the effect should witness when the occasion might occur. He said that he did remain astonished with that which I had related unto him, because of the lady Arbella's escape, before my coming thither, he had not heard anything of this matter, and, as it seemed by his words, took it well at my hands to have brought him the first news thereof, adding *que tendria prevenido todo lo que seria avenester en este caso*,* and professed that he

* Who could have foreseen all that might happen in this case ?

would not only in this particular punctually observe the stipulations and treaties between our kingdoms and that state, but that in all other things he would endeavour to make demonstration of his love and goodwill towards his Mat^y. and as far as it lay in his power to give his Mat^y. content and satisfaction. That he would the next morning send men by the conveyance of his secretary Prats an answer in writing to his Mat^y's letter and if those persons should happen to come into his dominions (of whose arrival he then knew nothing) he would deliberate what course was fittest to be taken with them. In the mean while I desired him that letters might be written to the governor of the frontiers and Port towns to make stay them if they should enter into the place of their government, which he granted unto me, and would have caused them to be dispatched while I was at the Court but that Manciscidor was absent who hath the charge of all such directions as concern the army or men of war. And to say the truth I found the arch^d. in all outward appearance very well inclined to fulfil his Mat^y's demands, but I am not able to judge whether the council of the Spaniards or the ministers of Rome (who no doubt shall be consulted in this business) are able to alter or change his resolution. And the late example of his carriage towards the F. king in the case of the P. of Condé doth give me cause to fear that he will not make say [? stay] of them, but underhand give them warning to withdraw themselves either to Liege or Cullen for their own safety and the avoiding of his Mat^y's indignation. I have not yet had any means to learn what is become of those fugitives and their train, neither was there yesterday any speech at the Court of their landing or what course they had taken. It is most likely they will keep themselves secret in some of the English monasteries or other lurking places until they may send to the arch^d. to know his pleasure towards them."

2½ pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 89.

SECRETARY PRATS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 21.—Here is the reply of his Highness to the letter of the king of Great Britain. If you will speak to the baron of Haverquerque he will inform you of the intention of his Highness on the subject of your letters which I have received to-day.

½ p. *French.* Misc. III, 76.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 13. Whitehall.—You received last week from me a despatch with letter enclosed from H.M. to the archdukes concerning the lady Arbella, and a direction not to present it except she and Mr. Seymour came into those parts. The lady hath been stayed and brought back, but Mr. Seymour escaped in another bark.

You are to deliver H.M.'s letter to the archdukes if Seymour come thither, and to insist that he be remanded.

During his stay you are to observe how he is received, what course he shall resolve on, or what they advise him to, and to advertise me from time to time.

You shall now receive H.M.'s ratification from the prince of Epinoy. It mentions those other writings which will be as sufficient as if the Great Seal had been fixed to them.

1½ pp. XXXVI, 27.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the Lord Treasurer,
ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1611, June 14. Brussels.—I doubt not that long before this time your l. hath understood by Michael de Coster . . . that Mr. Seymer, accompanied only with one Mr. Rodney and two servants, landed at Ostend on Friday last the 6th and took his journey by Bruges and Gand to this town, where he arrived on Thursday evening and lodged himself in an obscure inn over against l'Hostel d'Oranges. He was first discovered by this bearer, Henry Ballam, at Alost, as he was passing into Flanders with direction from me to enquire after the lady Arbella, and followed by him thither. After I had notice of his being here, I repaired to Mons^r. Grisper, *Premier Conseilleur du Conseil Privé*, to acquaint him with the commission I had received from his Mat^y. to pray the arch^d. in his name that he would not only oppose their passage through these countries, but also retain them here until his Mat^y. might signify his further pleasure, pressing him by all manner of reasons to do this good office to his Mat^y. which so much imported the common amity and quiet of his State. He answered that for his part he was willing to do anything he could for his Mat^y., but in this particular he desired me to excuse him because without order from the arch^d. he had no power to meddle in this business, and in the end addressed me to Mons^r. de Venesis, a councillor of state to the archdukes and their chief of finances, to whom I went forthwith, making the like remonstrance to him, and received the same answer. And because I would leave nothing undone which might advance his Mat^y's service, next morning, as soon as I knew where Mr. Seymer lodged, I went to the auditor general (who in September is to come to England) and prayed him to make stay of them until I could send a post to the archdukes informing them of all that had passed, and receive his answer. This was similar to those of the others. I protested to him, as I had to the rest, that now that I had performed my duty, they should be answerable, and not myself, for all such inconveniences as might arise out of their negligence. I then sent a post to the Court and informed the archd. of Mr. Seymer's being here, desiring order to his ministers for the stay of Seymer, remaining here myself to observe what way Seymer would bend his courses. About 4 in the morning I redoubled my letters to the Archd., and at 9 sent this bearer to secretary Pratz at the Court to mediate the archduke's

answer, where he stayed till 3 of the afternoon and returned with the said secretary's letter which I enclose. Next morning they sent me this letter from the archd. to his Mat^y, with directions to repair to Monsr. Venesis to know the archduke's pleasure. He told me that his Altesse, not having then received other notice of Mr. Seymer's and the la. Arbella's being in these parts than that which had been signified by me, he could not believe that my informations were in all points true, and would not give command to stay them till he heard from de Venesis whether they were here or no, what their design was, and whether they purposed to stay in his dominions, or go further which he said he would do with all diligence. I pressed him to make stay of Seymer for a day or two, until I might go to the Court and speak to the archd. myself, but he would only say that he would use his best persuasions towards Seymer to remain here till he might write to the archd. And knowing that Seymer was about to retire to Liege, I was forced to let them run their own course, which have now drawn a promise from Seymer that he will either stay here or go no further than Marimont to kiss their hands. But fearing lest a Jesuit or other ill-affected English should seize upon Seymer, and by their enchantments lead him blindfold to his perdition, I thought it right (following the example of the French minister's in the case of the P. of Condé) to go and see him myself. I told him I was sorry to find him in these parts in that unfortunate condition, which he had drawn upon his own head by his offences and the abandoning of his country without leave, representing unto him the abundance of his Mat^y's clemency, and the miserable estate of such as has formerly run the like course, and desired him to continue his loyalty to his Mat^y. He protested that he did not desire to live any longer than he should continue a faithful subject. He sought to palliate his fault with the pretence of liberty, and said he desired to return home. He could not write to your l. by reason of his distraction as well for his own exile as for his pains to know what was become of his lady. I enquired where he meant to settle, and how he would employ his time. He said he could not yet resolve of any place of abode, for fear the arch. might seize his person, but if he could hear of any such thing he would retire into some other country, letting his friends in England and myself have notice thereof. I left him, and have since been informed that he intended to go first to Marimont and then to Liege. As soon as I have sent away this post and know the certainty of Seymer's proceedings, I will follow him to the Court, and attempt once more whether the archduke will stay him here until I may send to England. They are not willing to retain Seymer here, both for the avoiding of charge and his M.'s displeasure, but I am confident that if they find any inclination in his Mat^y to have him back again, they will *pour faire valoir leur marchandise* afford him their

best endeavour for the making of his peace. If otherwise, they will let him depart their countries notwithstanding our opposition. Monsr. de Preaux, the Fr. Ambr., at the entreaty of his colleague Monsr. de Byssieux, hath been forward to aid me in this occasion, both by advice and other means. He should be thanked through the Fr. Ambr. in England.

3½ pp. *Draft.* The last sheet of this letter is in S.P. Flanders, Vol. x, f. 83. Min. I, 90.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 15. Paris.—The ordinary went yesterday afore our return from Fontainebleau, but I write by Mr. Martens. This afternoon I have yours of the 7th. Monsr. del Thiron's letter I have left with an agent of his to be sent to Normandy; or to be delivered to his brother. That to Colonel Uslar I have delivered personally. I can promise him little.

The Q. seemeth well satisfied with the proceedings at Saumur. De Boississe and de Bullion declared to the Assembly the Q.'s affection, exhorting them to carry themselves as good subjects, and they entreated them to bring the business to a speedy end, and to nominate six persons among them, whereof the Q. should choose two, to be resident here with her during the Assembly, with their memorials and instructions. For this nomination of six they required time. At the opening of the Assembly the oath was renewed by all Deputies, to maintain the union among themselves, for secrecy as to what should be resolved, and for not departing thence till all things were concluded for which they had met. As to the second of these a Minister of Provence stood up, and said that it was in vain to propound any such oath, because divers among them had taken money, and been corrupted to reveal what should pass. Whereupon they begged him, since he professed to know them, to declare what they were, and he named openly two or three which were absent, and for those present he said it was needless to name them, since with the casting of an eye they could be discerned, saying that he had been offered money, but had refused it. Sully at one meeting declared that his enemies, not content with the harm they had done him, did go about to prosecute him further and ruin him; desiring therefore that he might be assisted by them, and maintained by the Edict in all his honours, which they promised him to do. Lest Père Gontier should continue his sermons against the Protestants, he hath been sent for a while to Lorraine, to vomit with less scandal and danger his venom against them. The occasion of my lord's going to the Court was about the admirable escape of my la. Arbella and Mr. Seymour out of prison, in case they had landed in France. The lady has been taken back to London, and we have no news of Seymour, but suppose him harboured in some of your towns, under the charitable shadow of the Spanish wing, which is like to prove an *irritamentum* between England and those princes.

We hear of an accident at Thurin, in disgrace of the Frenchmen which are there yet in good number with the duke of Nemours. One day as the d. of Savoy was in his lodging, resting on his bed, there sprang up a rumour that he was dangerously hurt by a Frenchman. On this the citizens were presently in arms, clamouring against the French, and pitifully handled some of them, afore the duke could appear and ease the rage of his subjects by showing himself. He promised 6,000 ducats reward to him who should reveal the author of the imposture. To give the queen better satisfaction he hath also sent a secretary, one Trouillon, to her. By that you may see what friends our nation hath in that Court. The duke has been brought to agree and wait for the marriage until the king's majority upon a promise to receive the same advantages which he might have expected therefrom, and hath demanded a pension of 100,000*cr.* for himself and two companies of ordnances entertained for his two sons.

The duke of Nemours, who was betrothed to the d. of Aumale's younger daughter (a very fair gentlewoman) hath lately written to her that the d. of Savoy insists on his marrying his youngest daughter. Whereat the duchess of Aumale who, for an earnest of the said duke's affection, and of the effecting of his contract, was already lodged with her daughter in his house here, is grown almost desperate. Both the dukes have entreated the Q. to consent to the Savoy match, which yet few think that the father means to perform.

The prince of Condé, who is on his journey to Guyenne, sent word to those of St. Jean d'Angely, that he desired to perform there the funerals of his father who died there. Those of Rochelle have asked the Assembly to send back their governor, one of the deputies, to look to the safety of the town.

De Preigny, governor of Amiens, is dead. The government is thought to be assured to the Marquis d'Ancre, who had lately offered 400,000*fr.* unto him for it. Those of the town are unwilling to receive him, and the Count of St. Paul has taken the citadel. Mons^r. de Commartin hath been sent to demand his meaning. On Monday next the K. and Q. return to receive the duchess of Lorraine. The rain has come, by the miraculous intervention of St. Genevieve, who was taken down and carried abroad in solemn procession, which is never used but in great extremity. The oats and barley which were almost dead are now revived, and this year, which so long threatened a famine in the next, puts us in hope of a plentiful harvest.

My lo. hears that the good lady Wood is to marry old lo. Gray. To avoid that she had long been offered to come and live here, but preferred her liberty.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 15. The Hague.—A perpetual peace has been concluded between the Count of Eastfriesland and the town of Embden. It is in print, and shall be sent to you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 127.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 19. Paris.—The Assembly at Saumur draweth to a close, having pleased the Q. and the State here by their moderate carriage. She hath however taken exception to words pretended to have been used by some of the inferior sort among them that if their edicts were not fully maintained they must have recourse to the king of England. Whereof the Q. and de Villeroy complained to my lo. amb^r. But I have been assured that the words were not used and it was a malicious suggestion of the Jesuits. The Q. is also offended with those of Geneva for sending one Diodati, a minister there, to the Assembly to thank them for their protection in their late occasions. This, she said, belonged to her and the State. But the agent of Geneva showed that they had already discharged their duty towards her. And the man they had sent to the Assembly had been above 4 months in France about the collection which was making for them. De Boississe and de Bullion have returned, and are to be followed by four deputies of the Assembly sent to the Q. with their demands which are only to have their late edict observed.

De Souvray the young king's governor, a grave and ancient gentleman, is to give up his place, by reason of his age and because the king finds him stiff and peremptory in his humour.

The duke of Nemours is to pay Md^{lle}. d'Aumale 200,000 *fr*. besides the 6,000*cr*. which he is to pay presently.

The prince of Condé hath written submissively to the Queen, promising to return.

The intended match between the Ct. Palatine and the Princess grows to a great deal of length because of the slowness of the Germans, who are so dull and tedious that they often lose the fairest occasions, as I fear may happen unless the king do frame his patience to their dullness.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. IV, 140.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 20. Whitehall.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 282].

$2\frac{2}{3}$ pp. XXXVI, 29.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 30. Cologne.—I have yours of 18th. The duke [of Savoy] seems to be hatching mischief in making new levies on pretence of embarking troops at Nice against the Barbary

infidels. I think he is aiming elsewhere. Although Mathias is crowned and the Emperor going to live at Ratisbon, it seems that the latter means to retain his dignity, for the Bohemians, seeing that Mathias has no great wish to reside at Prague but to return to Vienna, and that the emperor is quite resolved to go to Ratisbon, and that by the absence of the two the towns of Prague, which have under the favour of the Court always been flourishing, will decline, and further that the States of Bohemia by the deposition of the Emperor have brought upon them the hatred of all the Imperial Princes, they (the Estates) will repent and think twice, if they can. They are trying now to keep the Emperor at Prague, offering to grant all he asked before the coronation except the government in which he cannot take part. He refused to agree to anything, saying he has left the whole matter to the empire. If they left him the government, he would no doubt stay and end his days there. In that case he would change the "style" of government as he has already done with his officers, many of whom he has licensed, and substituted others of the reformed religion in their room.

The College of Electors meets on July 17 at Mulhausen. The emperor sends thereto a *bellissima ambassade*, the chief of whom is the Landgrave Maurice of Hessen. His object is no doubt to gain the hearts of the Protestant Princes. He has heard that the Landgrave, learning at Gutersbock that the Bohemians wanted to depose the emperor, has spoken strongly against them. They will have a plenty of scandalous affairs to deal with.

The Spaniards are also sore that Mathias contemplates marriage with Ferdinand's daughter, fearing issue thereof, for they openly boasted that on the death of the Emperor and his brothers they would secure the succession of the House of Austria, and bar that of Gratz. This is why they leave no stone unturned to prevent Mathias being King of the Romans with [?] Albert and after Albert, the king of Spain's son. These are intrigues of the Spaniards to return to the empire.

3 pp. *French*. VIII, 77.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 21. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 283].

3 pp. xv, 12.

A[NTHONY] WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 22 [*endorsement*].—Mr. Brownlow intends to accompany Mr. Choram on Sunday morning to Macklinn to meet Mr. Monger and his associate, but if you come here tomorrow I will accompany you in that other journey or meet you at Macklinn with the rest. If Mr. Wack be not gone for Lovaigne, let your man carry this letter to him.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 128.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 23, o.s. Madrid.—By yours of May 25 I learn what and who Rodenburg is. There is no fear of a sudden attempt by the State against Virginia at least for some years. They do not wish to fall out with the king, our master, and are not able to send thither three galleons. Those they built at the Havana are brought to Cadiz, but are unfit for sea; those built at Dunkirk, besides that they have not a mariner for them, are spoilt for want of care. Mr. Calley hath hitherto collected but 5,000 ducats only of his whole pretensions. The coming of Digby hath revived his hopes. His lo. will deal effectually for him, and may strike a good stroke at his first coming. He hath had his audience with the K. and Q. and the prince. The king's horses were brought for him and all his people—above 50 in number. He was accompanied on horseback by many gentlemen of the king's Chamber. He was well received. He seems a very noble gentleman, of much ability. His fashion towards me hath already enforced me to love him. I am sorry that he is employed in this unhappy country, where he shall reap no honour nor give contentment. His lady is also here, attended with the gentlewoman whom you recommended, great with child. So worthy a lady; it is pitiful she should suffer so much penance as this country and people will impose on her.

Senor Prada is dead but his place not yet bestowed. Spinola is not yet a grandee, though sent for to Aranjuez to put on his hat. He only assists in the Council without likelihood of other employment.

Lerma would not suffer my lo. amb^r to give him the first visit, but came to this house and passed two hours in communication with him, an extraordinary favour. I am to remain till my lo. is able to proceed without my help, but hope to be in England before Michaelmas, after six years and four months.

3 pp. XXI, 43.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 3. Dusseldorp.—Asks pardon for not writing more as he is in bed with a tertian fever.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. French. XXVII, 96.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], June 25. o.s. The Hague.—I know you have had the alarm of the flight of the two prisoners. I wish the advertisement were come to you of the apprehension of the lady before the delivery of your letter to the archduke.

We lately had here the Landgrave of Hessen's eldest son who is gone to England for 5 or 6 weeks. In his return he will visit Brussels. We expect your Amb^r Peckius and Maas and believe though chaff be their errand, drink they would. For

the Pensionary of Antwerp and Burgomaster of Brussels, when they were upon the point of conclusion of the negotiation, suddenly broke off, pretending their revocation and so departed, whereupon sith others so immediately are to be sent, men of greater quality and ability, we conclude, and so it is advertised from divers parts, that they are to make an overture for a peace, whereunto if the States will hearken, and it may be believed they will, Spinola is to return, on whose judgment and trust Spain will repose the charge and burden of that business.

Count Maurice is at Breda. We expect his return early next week. Barnevelt is yet at Ammersfort, daily amending.

2 pp. XLVII, 34.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 27. Whitehall.—By your last of 19th you wrote that Mr. Seymour doth find but little encouragement for his stay there, of which I expected you would have written more certainly than only to touch it *en passant*, because you know it doth not appear by your letter now, that the archduke is resolved to be constant in this course, nor have received any formal answer from him, saving only that which was contained in his letter which bore date before he had notice that Mr. Seymour was arrived there; and therefore though you are not to press the archduke for performance of H.M.'s first demand, if you find it either past time or find him to stand upon any terms of disputation what he ought to do in such a case, yet H.M. should be advertised from him, either by you or by his own letter, what he hath done and means to do, so it is also fit, whensoever you write, that you follow the instructions I gave you in advertising what becomes of him, more particularly not for any such consequence that can depend upon his person, being but a cadet of a House, and a science [*? scion*] from a stock blast with a note of illegitimation, but because the knowledge of his courses may be of some use in respect of other circumstances.

1½ pp. XXXVI, 28.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 7. Cologne.—Your last was of June 25. The emperor licensed the Landgrave of Leuchtenberg with 100,000*fl.* assigned on the Imperial contributions. Next day he changed his mind, and sending for le Sr. Mollart whom he had ordered to inform the Landgrave of his donation, told him that if he had not already informed the Landgrave, he was not to do so. I do not know the result.

Next day the Landgrave, instigated by the Spanish Ambassador and the nuncio, although he had had his congé, returned to the Council while the d. of Brunswick was presiding. Those present were the Duke, the Landgrave of Leuchenberg, Dona, Barvitio, Mollart, Hannibalt, Hagemuller, Mincowitz and Wacker. The question was whether the emperor was to

accept the agreement with Mathias, or refer the whole matter to the empire, which was discussed for four hours. The Landgrave with his followers said the emperor ought to come to terms with Mathias for the following reasons :—

1. They were assured that all that Mathias had done had the consent of the majority of the electors ;
2. That the emperor could expect no assistance from the empire, and would better come to honourable terms with Mathias, that being safe, and the other doubtful ;
3. That the emperor was in the hands of Mathias and the Bohemians and *non esse invitandos crabrones* ;
4. That in future Mathias would take care not to offer such honourable conditions.

To all this Brunswick replied and supported the negative, carrying the decision that the whole should be referred to the empire. The resolution was put on paper to be sent to the elector of Mayence, as Arch Chancellor of the empire, but the Spaniards and nuncio did their duty so well that up to the June 25 his Majesty had not subscribed thereto.

The Spaniards for 200,000*cr.* have secured for their master the investiture of the Marquisat of Finale near Genoa.

The Spanish Ambassador was having a superb livery made at Prague, from which it is presumed that he means to attend the meeting at Mulhausen, to which also the Administrator of the Palatinate will go, and the duke of Neubourg in the same quality.

Monsieur à Colli, the Administrator's Ambassador, had arrived at Prague, but had as yet had no audience of the emperor.

3 pp. *French.* VIII, 78.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 28. o.s. Venice.—I have yours of the 15th. I heard of the flight of the two lovers, but the apprehension of the lady was not then known at our Court. I think young Seymer will quickly wish himself again in the Tower, where he was well provided for and I know no danger to be feared by him unless our Jesuits make him a stale for their practises. . . . I pray God the question betwixt 58 and 69 who should laugh first do not end in tears, which is to be doubted, seeing it was followed with so much violence. The other quarrel betwixt the general and the captain is more likely to have a good end.*

1 p. xv, 13.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1611, June 28. [London].—Apologises for not having written for a long time. "I rather wish you at home that I might consult you for my comfort and conversation" . . . the attendance upon my city masters hath been so great that I have almost lost my friends for want of visits.

1 p. xiv, 43.

* For these allusions see Taverner's letter of 1 June at page 82 above.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, June 28. London.—Our tongues and ears have been so long busy about the lady Arbella and your wandering esquire, that now we care no more about that subject. His wandering up into Germany is here little regarded, for the greatest harm he can do is to slip in again from whence he went. The lady Shrewsbury (who had amassed a great sum of money we know not to what ill use) is in the Tower, perhaps for as long a time as her niece. The good earl is found untainted with her faults, but forbears the Council table for her sake. I told Mr. Bingley this morning that you had touched no money for your fee this year and more. For the present the exchequer cannot afford payments of that nature and my lord Treas. hath given him express order to surcease all such payments for a while. There are now almost 100 Baronets.

My lady Bodley died 14 days since. The archbp^e was sworn of the Council on Monday. The d. of Savoy's Amb^r is again on his way hither.* The C. of Neuburg will not be diverted from his intended journey.

1 p. xxxii, 24.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 10. Düsseldorf.—I have been ill of a tertian fever for three weeks. I have yours of June 25. The marquis Ernest has suddenly gone to Berlin. I cannot find out the cause, though he writes that it is very important. At Juliers and Duren five or six soldiers, mostly of Luxembourg, have been taken, on suspicion of a design on those towns on the part of Reuschenberg, who is now in despair at the confiscation of his property. The Electoral diet at Mulhausen is to be on the 12th. The Landgrave Maurice is pressed by all his friends to accept the commission given by the emperor to him and the bishop of Spire to appear in his name. I do not expect much result from it because of the rivalry between the two Palatines, and because the emperor seriously opposes the intrigue of Mathias, which is favoured only by the Protestant party. The United will meet at Rothenburg a few days before, according to de Plessen and Buwinkhausen. Pass this on to Edmondes.

1 p. *French*. xxvii, 97.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 1. Paris.—I have your two letters of June 20, with enclosed for my lo. and Berruyer, who is still in Normandy, this letter I delivered to his brother.

We expect to have the Archduke's answer and entertainment to Mr. Seymour. We would be glad to have the accord between the Count of Friesland and Embden, and what you hear of the new motion of peace between Spain and Holland. For the

* Claudio Ruffia, count of Cartignana.

election of your prince to the Roman Empire, we hold it unlikely, matters being gone so far for K. Mathias, although perhaps the emperor to revenge himself against the said king will stir all means to keep him from it.

Since the arrival of the deputies from Saumur, there hath been almost no business but many councils and conferences. Now de Boississe, de Bullion and de Phelippeaux, a secretary of state, are joined in commission to hear the demands of the deputies, but the latter only desire to have the articles of the Edict entirely observed, because many of them had been cut off in the King's time. But here they are unwilling to grant them any enlargement of their privileges. To authorise that resolution the Q. hath called for the Princes and officers of the Crown to be present, so that the business is not like to be so soon dispatched. The Q. nevertheless by the reports of de Boississe and de Bullion seems satisfied with the carriage of the Assembly. Only Sully's speech and remonstrance she hath distasted, with the answer thereupon made to him, showing still to be ill-affected towards him. For because he has gone to his government of Poitou, they have taken such an occasion of jealousy as though he were gone to execute some design upon some town there, and order hath been sent to all the towns to make good guard in their gates, because the Huguenots were reported to have some enterprises in hand, whereby many towns have taken alarm and been moved against those of the Religion. The speech mentioned in my last about recourse to the King of England hath been found an imposture. As to the insolence at a funeral, two of the offenders have been whipped.

Condé is at Bordeaux, and is expected here for the consultation about the Protestants. At his going to Bordeaux d'Espernon, to receive him with honour in Angoulême and Limosin, gathered the nobility thereof to meet him, which the Prince interpreting to be done out of ostentation and to disgrace his small company, avoiding those parts went by Perigord.

By reason of rencontres and frays in the streets since the Edict against duels, such rencontres will incur the same punishment as duels. Yesterday was a quarrel between the Dukes of Vendosme and Mombazon because the former supported a gentleman with whom the latter had fallen out. They passed in a kind of bravado each before the other's houses on horseback, swords in hand. But now great care is taken to pacify such quarrels.

The Scotch guard, who have always been nearest the person of the Kings of France have been ill used by their new captain de Nerestan, and have complained to my lo. and sent one of their number to petition the K. of England to intercede for them.

On Friday Sir Gr. Markham arrived here and was used with the same kindness as in your parts. He hath presented his letters from his Prince, but finds no great propension here

towards him. We hear nothing of Mr. Calvert's knighting. For Mr. Devick's return hither there hath long been a muttering here, but I cannot certify thereof. He is necessary to my lord's business there, and he is in hand to get a place among the Clerks of the Council. When you write to Hotman, impart to him the contents hereof. Mr. Smith thanks you for your remembrance of him. He is here about some debts and arrearages. He has not used my lord's means, and I fear will not speed.

3 pp. *Seal.* iv, 141.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], July 2. o.s. The Hague.—I had yours of June 26 yesternight. The ambassadors for Denmark* are far advanced on their way. Our last from those parts were of 27th ult. and report the taking of Calmar, but the citadel held out to relieve which the King of Sweden advanced.

If Sir Griffin Markham passed by you, he will have told you the affairs of the PP. with whom he hath lived and now the P. of Neuberg is gone to Berlin, where he will attempt if by gaining the daughter of the Elector of Brandenburg he may carry the interest he demands in the country in question. According to the success of his negotiation he will resolve of his voyage, which long he hath projected, to France and England. We have at Rotterdam Mr. Robert Sherley and his Persian lady, coming from Spain, where, as I hear, he hath treated about the commerce in the seas, which are under the Sophy, from which he desires the Turk to be barred. Some such matter, it is supposed, he would handle here. He hath sent to the States to know if he may have audience, which they have granted, and likewise to be lodged by their appointment, to which demand they make a cold and doubtful answer. It is said he purposes to go to England, where his father and other friends have long expected him. We speak of a peace as confidently as you do, and Peckius and Maas are soon to be here to that purpose, and in consequence that Spinola doth thereupon return out of Spain. If Spain hold the former ground on which was founded the treaty of the peace, I think it will [be a] work which will require neither much time nor much pains. Next week we shall have here a General Assembly of our States, long deferred by Barnevelt's absence who will then return, and in perfect health.

3 pp. XLVII, 35.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], July 3. Hague.—Yours of 26 [June] came on the 1st. Mr. Lasselle [?] to whom you desired to be remembered is in England, but about the end of this month

* They were the Sieur d'Opdam, Councillor Hogerbeets and Sieur Bas, burgomaster of Amsterdam. Meteren: *Hist. des Pays Bas*, f. 714.

he will be here and bring over workmen for the forging and framing of his new devices for fireworks, for the setting up of which he has leave from the States of Holland, but could not get it from the States General, because their Assembly for a long time hath not been complete. About the midst of this month they will meet in full number. De Russy, our French Ambassador, has leave to go to France on particular affairs, and had been gone ere this but that he attendeth this Assembly, from whom he intends to press *le dernier mot* for the assumption of that debt which France would turn over our king unto them for. Yesterday the prince of Ligne, having taken his *ultimum vale* of us, set forward towards you, with intent to take Breda on the way. The princess follows in 15 days. On Monday night Sir Robert Sherley (sent out long since from the King of Persia with ambassages to nine several States, the greatest part whereof he hath already performed) arrived at Rotterdam. Yesterday his harbingers were here to provide him a lodging. He comes from Spain where he abode 16 months, and having in that time set the King of Spain some 54,000 *cr.* in "decrement," was fain to come away without any answer. He comes now from Bayonne. He has letters to the States from the king, his master. Though Sir John Digby be arrived in Spain, Mr. Cottington is to stay there six months.

Convey the enclosed to France as soon as you can. In it is a letter to my Lo. Chandos. In your letter to Paris, please ask that if Mr. Serle be not there, they will open his letter or deliver the enclosed.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVI, 24.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 14. Cologne.—I have yours of the 2nd with an enclosure for Mr. Dickenson. The emperor who has long refused to treat with his brother, hoping that at the Assembly of Electors at Mulhausen means would be found to protect him against the attempts of the Bohemians, has at last agreed to confer with Mathias, having for this object named as Commissaires the Spanish Ambassador, Dona, Mollart and Wacker. Mathias has chosen Clesel, Archbishop of Vienna and two others of the same sort. You can estimate the possibility of an accord.

The emperor has given to the above-named very limited powers—viz. to settle nothing with Mathias, but only try to get good terms from him, to be sent on later to the Electors. Others think they had full power to settle as seemed to them good, considering that the emperor's commissaires were very Hispanified.

The Ct. of Hohenloe has gone to expedite the sentence of the ban against the town of Brunswick. The town has a year's grace.

The prince of Anhalt arrived at Heidelberg with his nephew 9 days ago. Many important things have put off till his arrival.

À Colli on his way to Prague passed by Dresden and was well received by the elector, who put him at the top of his table, and spoke very courteously of the Palatinate Administrator. The President was some days at Prague before he had audience of the emperor. He came under pretext of assuring his Majesty of his master's affection, but really to obtain *veniam aetatis* for the young Palatine. The duke of Brunswick has referred it to the diet of Mulhausen, which now will be prolonged owing to the death of the elector of Saxony.*

Your ambassador Vischer had audience before the President à Colli, though he arrived quite a week late. He sent word to his Majesty that he was to treat on behalf of this prince about things that would tend to his great consolation; that got him his audience so quickly.

2½ pp. *French*. VIII, 79.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 5. o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood : *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 284.]

2¼ pp. xv, 14.

JOHN GEORGE, Elector of Saxony, to the EMPEROR.†

1611, July 16. Dresden.—Thanks him for the salutation sent by his ambassador, Henry de Gardterden, and for his condolences on the death of the late Elector Christian his brother. That death has grieved him deeply, especially at a moment when his presence and advice were so useful to the whole Empire. He can only bow to the will of the Almighty and pray for the divine consolation and that at the beginning of his electorate he may do no other than what tends to the honour of God, the increase of the Church, the preservation of the greatness of the emperor, the prosperity of the whole Roman Empire and what may be good and beneficial for himself, his provinces and his subjects.

He is aware that the present time is evil and the emperor has doubtless been told that he is less well affected to his Majesty than his brother was; but he relies on the emperor's wisdom to give no credit to such suggestions, particularly in the knowledge that the good counsel of his brother for the emperor personally and for the whole Empire always had his warm approval.

To remove all shadow of suspicion against him he declares formally that, no less than his brother he means to honour and respect the emperor and, together with the other electors, to

* Christian II, who died on 23 June.

† Printed, in German, in Chroust : *Briefe und Akten zur Geschichte des Dreissig-jährigen Krieges*. Vol. ix, p. 642, where it is dated 3 July.

promote what is necessary for the greatness of his Majesty and of the empire, not only by words but by deeds, in case of need, behaving loyally as a prince, no more and no less than his brother, being certain thus to live and die according to the will of God. He asks also that, no less than his brother, he may enjoy his Majesty's favour, enjoy the benefit of his counsel at the beginning of his rule, and be received into his protection with all his House, provinces and subjects.

2½ pp. Copy. French. Misc. III, 131.

A duplicate of the above.

Misc. III, 132.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

[Undated. *On the same sheet as the above*].—The treaty between the emperor and King Matthias depends upon the resolution of the former. King Matthias is determined, once for all, not to give the emperor more than 300,000 florins of Germany for his maintenance, with some lordships. It is believed that this treaty will be torn up. The Elector of Saxony seems as well disposed to the emperor as his late brother, as appears by the contents of this missive. The meeting of the Electors should be on the 27th inst. at Schweinfurt in Franconia.

The duke of Brunswick is now confirmed as president of the great council of the empire and Grand Steward of the emperor. The Landgrave of Luchtemberg has been dismissed as well as a number of soldiers.

½ p. French. Misc. III, 131.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 7. Paris.—This shall repay the brevity of yours of June 26, and I would have forborne but for the conveying of Sir Gr. Markham's packet to Colonel Uslar. The Saumur deputies are yet expecting here for the Queen's answer to their cahiers, but the same is to be imparted first unto the Princes or Officers of the Crown here present, and then to them, on condition that they make no reply to it, this being the Queen's absolute and final resolution. It is said there will be some enlargement of years for the holding of their places of service and further allowance for the entertainment of their Ministers. I hope to hear soon of the satisfaction to be given them.

Condé's carriage at Bordeaux hath pleased the state, in that afore his entrance into Chasteau Trompette, he caused the garrison to come forth for the honour which he challenged, but afterwards restored the same before he would enter.

The count of St. Paul is not yet satisfied for the delivery of the citadel of Amiens to the Marquis d'Ancre, because the promised condition to bestow on him the charge of Admiral of France hath not been carried out. And hereupon de

Montigny hath been employed twice towards the count to give him satisfaction and draw him hither.

Yesterday there was a quarrel between Monsr. de Balagny and the Baron of Vitry's son who went out of the town to fight.

The order to the towns to keep good guard (which I named in my last) hath caused panic in divers town, and at Orleans, Chasteau Thierry and elsewhere there has been hurly-burly upon that false occasion. I would know whether Mr. Seymour, on his journey to Liège, Spa etc., visited the archduke at Marymont, and what course he takes, or is taking with him. I hear from England that he hath submitted himself to the king, protesting his constancy in religion and that at his first coming to Brussels he addressed himself to you to depose this in your hand, but that you would not receive him.

1½ pp. *Seal.* IV, 142.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 8. o.s. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of June 22. The Marquis is gone to Berlin, in a time not altogether *propre*. I think the true cause is his discontent at the abridging of his authority through his brother's ordinance. He professes to be going to obtain the priorship of Malta within the electorate of Brandenburg, worth 10,000 thalers *p.a.* I purpose to go to Cleve, though neither of the princes be there nor anything done. Of the stirs at Aquisgrane and the soldiers imprisoned at Duren and Juliers you will have heard.

¾ p. XXII, 35.

ROBERT, Earl of Salisbury, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 11. Whitehall.—H.M. has written to the Archduke in favour of Colonel Boyd for the payment of money which appears to be due to him from the States of Bruges. Out of my own disposition, upon occasion to do a courtesy to a gentleman of his profession and merit, I have written thus much as a signification of H.M.'s pleasure, and what pains you shall take to procure him a speedy answer, it will be service agreeable to H.M. [*There is a draft of this letter in S.P. Flanders, Vol. xi, endorsed "11 June, 1611."*]

¾ p. XXXVI, 30.

R. KYRKHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 11. Whitehall.—My lord would have you take order for the safe delivery of the enclosed. He was well satisfied with your last dispatch of the 3rd. Yet because you speak out of information and not with any certainty concerning the Archduke's purpose how to proceed with Mr. Seymer, . . . he would have you take occasion yourself to know the Archduke's resolution, which his Ma. doth now expect, because Mr. Seimer doth remain within his dominions—not that you should by occasion thereof press the Archduke to stay him or

remand him, for that his Ma. leaves to his own choice, but because his former letter was in general terms before Mr. Seimer was known to be there; now his Ma. doth expect a more particular answer, which being urged you shall easily discover how he stands affected to proceed in this business.

Concerning your letter to me when I have better enquired I will answer.

1 p. *Seal.* Misc. III, 130.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 11. London.—I have yours of June 26.

The Queen and Prince began their progress from Whitehall yesterday. They will spend a fortnight in their own houses, and on 23rd will go from Windsor to Hants and Sarum. The Ambassador of Savoy is daily expected, but the Palsgrave of the Rhine much more desired. The Lantsgrave of Hesse has been feasted by the King at Theobalds, and by my L. Treasurer at Hatfield and took his leave of the king on Sunday and of the lords on Tuesday.

The Commission for Baronets is to be renewed. There are now full 100, but 76 only are marshalled. I send you a list.

Our merchants yesterday made a great complaint of their loss by pirates, namely of 2 ships taken between Spain and Plymouth worth between 30,000, and 40,000*l.* Their number of thievish ships greatly multiplies, to suppress which a resolution is taken to set forth five of H.M.'s ships at the merchants' charge.

The Exchequer yields nothing; not so much as for your fees.

[*Postscript*].—New matter is discovered against the E. of Northumberland. The enclosed printed book of my L. Delawarre's *Apology* is penned by Mr. Samuel Calvert. I hear even now of a ship arrived from Virginia with reasonable good news of their estate.

1 p. *Seal.* XXXII, 32.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 21. [Cologne].—I have yours of 9th. I fear these great princes will always use their wonted trickery to the prejudice of the reformed Religion.

We heard two days ago that the Palatin of Neuburg now at Berlin, was wounded in the shoulder in separating the young counts of Solms and Witgenstein.

All the Imperialists are much troubled by the death of Saxe. It will do no harm to Brandenburg, if he knows how to use the opportunity. The Emperor is much affected and has sent condolences to the widow, and to John George who succeeds and has already moved to the Castle. Mathias has also sent his commissaries to forestall those of the Emperor who, learning this, has quickly sent another by post secretly, the two brothers competing for the affection of the new Elector.

The Emperor still declines to leave Prague, where he is only a shadow, for Ratisbon. I do not think that Mathias and the Bohemians will let him go, unless the whole Empire interposes.

They are very bitter at Aix against the Protestants.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French. Signed* Henricus Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 81.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 13. Paris.—I have yours of 3rd imparting the news of Chandler's safe return from his pilgrimage. I wish for the public sake he would, while his memory is fresh, set forth a relation of that miraculous journey.

Of the broil at Aquisgrane there is great noise here, but no man knoweth the ground and success thereof.

We still expect the answer to be given to the deputies of Saumur. There is a report of an alarm at Orleans of our enemies putting the town in an uproar against us by spreading the false news that the Huguenots had taken Angers and killed 2,000 Catholics, and were about the gate here to do the like, so that many began to cry *Tue, tue ces Huguenots*. But these false *bruits* were disproved, and no further mischief was done. But thereby we have had an experience of the power and wickedness of our enemies who do only seek . . . as much as they can . . . to move us to stir and give either the first or the second blow.

There is a new book both in Latin and French by du Plessis, *le Progres du Mystere d'Iniquité*,* showing how the corruption and superstition crept into the Romish Church and what opposition was made thereto from time to time by holy men. The Latin impression is dedicated to our King, and the French to this King. This hath been misliked that he should offer the King a book so offensive against his belief, or that in his dedication to our King he doth exhort him to leave off the pen and take to the sword against that Babylon, wherein he, though sixty years old, professes his readiness to follow. A printer here has been imprisoned only for being supposed to have sold some copies.

Condé has lost some of his good opinion by affecting popularity among them of Bordeaux, even offering to be Mayor, which office, it is true, the King's lieutenants in the province did not scorn to take up; but in the prince it is held to be a derogatory affectation. D'Esperson offered to visit him at Bordeaux, who desired him to come with no great company, whereupon the other offered to go alone.

Two deputies have come from the Turk to complain of ill usage done to the Moors of Spain, some of whom passed through Languedoc on their way to Barbary. The Turk has done this on the promise of the Moors to rebuild and restore Tunis. These deputies propose to go to England upon some other occasions.

* The sub-title was *Histoire de la Papauté*.

The D. of Savoy has sent a secretary this way to England to signify that he will send another embassy on the marriage, broached there by Ruffi, between the lady Elizabeth and the prince of Piedmont. I am afraid the slow and disrespectful proceeding of the Germans in that matter may breed disgust against them.

The K. hath lately by my lord renewed his instance to France for the payment of his debt. They do not seem disposed to give him more satisfaction therein than he shall get from the United States, with whom they have been dealing to make them charge themselves with that payment in defalcation of what they received from hence.

In execution of the late arrest of this Parlement against rencontres, the body of a gentleman killed by such a misfortune was dragged to the gallows and hanged by the feet, and his goods confiscated. The other party, who fled, is condemned likewise.

Sir Gr. Markham is here labouring to dispose this State to favour his master's cause and resolution against the admission of Saxe. He has found scant inclination here to assist him.

A shrewd pamphlet hath been written against the Saumur Assembly, and specially against Sully's oration there, but it has been suppressed.

[*Postscript*].—I have letters from Sanford who doth now write himself "Juan de Madrid," and maketh relation of their arrival and first audience there. He complains as yet of nothing but that the country doth make him sweat of both sides.

3 pp. *Seal.* IV, 143.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 27. Düsseldorf.—I do not see how the trouble at Aix will end. The people insist on the expulsion of the Jesuits. The Magistrat says they were established there by Imperial authority. From Prague we hear that the new Elector will walk in the steps of his predecessor, and will be wholly Imperialist. The Mulhausen meeting is put off till Aug. 27 and that of the United till the 2nd.

[*Postscript*]. July 30.—We now hear of the arrival of the Palatine and his good reception by the Elector and Electress of Brandenburg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXVII, 98.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 18. London.—After the resolution was taken to send some of H.M.'s ships to suppress the pirates, many reasons were alleged and great suit made to reduce them by a general pardon. The hazard of the King's ships, the great expense, the backwardness of the merchants to contribute, the fear that those men of war would be burdensome to our trading ships that might come in their way at sea, and the

recovery of the 40,000*l.* last taken weighed the balance to the other side, and a resolution is taken at the importunate suit of our merchants to give them a general pardon on restitution of the 40,000*l.* To satisfy the world in the points of right and reputation we say for the former that those pirates stand still liable to the Civil Law to make restitution so far as their means will stretch, and for the other the late French king gave us a precedent in Dansker whom he sheltered at Marseilles. Yet for example sake, I wish the former resolution might have had effect.

Of the Earl of Northumberland here is a two-fold opinion : one, that he hath only spoken disgraceful words of the king, the Lords and government of the State, and shall be again fined in the Star chamber as for a new crime ; the other that he will be proved guilty of the powder treason.

Sir Walter Rawleigh is with much indignation lately clapped up into close prison only for his unseasonable and untrue brags that the L. Cobham doth now repent him of his accusation.

My Lady Brown is on the point of her return, having gotten an act under Viscount Lisle's hands, for the first company that shall fall in Flushing for one of her sons, and a pension of 100*l.* for her life.

The exchequer doth not yet afford you any money.

2 pp. XXXII, 25.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 28. Cologne.—I have yours of 19th. The day for Mulhausen is put off by the death of the Elector of Saxony. But the United Princes will meet at Rotembourg on the 21st. o.s. The Princes, the Administrator and Anhalt will be there also. President à Colli is sent by the Administrator from Prague to Dresden to console, and congratulate the new Elector, who is as well disposed to the emperor as was his late brother.

From Prague I hear the deputies of the two brothers have come to terms to the satisfaction of Mathias, but the emperor has not ratified the accord pending the meeting at Mulhausen, so it may still end in smoke. Mathias seems to wish to return to Vienna, and the emperor in that case to stay at Prague. Mathias' marriage with the princess of Innspruck will be at Vienna in October.

Plague being prevalent in Switzerland, the Savoy ambassadors have left Baden. The deputies of the Cantons remain there and continue their business. Those of Berne do not wish to contend with Savoy for the *pays de Vaux*, supported by the eleven cantons and the Kings of France and Spain.

At Aix the Magistrates will not meet the Commissioners of the Princes. I think they await news from Prague. The Protestants are united and will yield nothing of their just demands.

2 pp. French. VIII, 82.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 19. Paris.—The death of the duke of Saxony is expected to cause alteration in German affairs. We would have your opinion thereof. The Saumur deputies have received little satisfaction here. The Queen would not give them any written answer. She would grant them 5 years' tenure of their towns of surety, and add 15,000 *cr.* to the 45,000 which they now have for their ministers. They were told to return to Saumur and report her pleasure, after choosing two deputies to reside here to whom she would answer their demands. But they remain here expecting directions from Saumur. De Varennes is reported to have gone thither to see the countenance of those men, and de Bullion may follow him.

Parlement hath been busy with the *proces* of the gentlewoman* who accused D'Espernon and Mad^{lle} du Tillet, attending to no other business.

I mentioned an intended match between the duke of Nemours and the d. of Savoy's younger daughter. The Sp. ambassador hath declared to the Q. that his master would not consent to it, but it is thought that Savoy will proceed with it.

The Count of St. Paul, hitherto not satisfied about the Government of Amiens, given to the Marquis d'Ancre, hath been wrought to come here, and so more easy means will be found for his satisfaction.

The duke of Guise is returned after 3 or 4 months in Provence.

The K. and Q. are gone for a few days to St. Germain, the young princes and princesses having prepared a comedy to entertain them. Let me know whether the great packet, sent you by the ordinary, is arrived, for Sir Gr. Markham made me stay so long after his letters that my man had to run after him above a league out of the town.

2 pp. IV, 144.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 20. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 1st and 8th. Touching Fuchs I have spoken with the Marquis's chief substitute. How far he taketh it to heart, I know not. De Plessen departed hence many days since and may revisit Heidelberg before he returns. For events here I refer you to this enclosed to my lord amb. under a "seal volant." When you have read it clap some wax underneath.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXII, 36.

JOHN SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 20. o.s. Madrid.—"I am arrived in Spain as arrant a beast as ever, as much troubled with the stone and my tongue—evil as in your colder climates. We met with

* Madame d'Escoman.

certain rebuffs in our journey hither. The inquisition boarded us at St. Sebastian and notwithstanding the stamp of a Señor Embasador fairly took all our books and sent them under the locks and seals of their office to the Cardinal of Toledo. What books I have lost I cannot well tell. At my first sermon (whereat were present a great many more honest men than I thought to have found in Madrid) I appointed the next day for a Communion, which was presently divulged about the town, and coming to the Cardinal's ears, he laboured by all means to hinder it, and sent a messenger to my l. to that effect, who stoutly answered that the use of the Sacraments was a principal part of his religion which he intended to have exercised in his house freely, and therefore entreated the Cardinal not to stir further in it, telling his servant that he should have a fuller answer after a day or two. The Cardinal, understanding that my l. had a purpose to have written to him in Latin, entreated him by another message to forbear. Certainly this good came by it that whereas we had before but a part of the house we are now in, being at first denied entrance even to that also by the duke of Mont Alto, the State hath now given us the whole house, for fear lest our Religion should corrupt *per contactum*, so that now we are excellently well lodged. I am not yet so well acquainted in the town as to furnish you with news. Many of my Lord's house have been sick . . . myself somewhat distempered with the heats, but yet I have held out. The pope's nuncio, who is also his *Collecteur General* for these parts*, had indicted the town of Caragoça in Aragon for that some portion of the bishop's goods there dying which by right belonged to the pope and his chancery, were detained by the King's officers, whereupon there was a decree given out that he should within few days void the kingdom. The order was directed against the *Collecteur General*, but the nuncio, being a compound person, like a bear half venison, half carrion, stands it out as nuncio and lets his collectorship *correr peligro* [run the risk]. However it is certain that his Auditor General is gone away with all speed. Honest Francis Cottington is come this afternoon from the Escorial, where he hath been to take his leave of the king to part for England, and I think my l. will shortly despatch him. I cannot hear how the king hath rewarded him.

I hear that two witches were burnt here to-day, and a priest for sodomy. Spinola is here a councillor of state, but yet no grandee. He has twice visited my lord. Mr. Porter and Mr. Cawley, old suitors, are daily with us. They have reason to hope my l. will do them good. My lady is here breeding a godson for the K. of Spain. I know not how your Deborah doth employ her time.

2 pp. xxxvi, 45.

* Decio Caraffa, archbishop of Damas, made cardinal on 17 August 1611 while still in Spain. Ciaconius: *Vitae et Res Gestae Pontificum Romanorum*, iv, 422,

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, July 30.—His Imperial Majesty and King Matthias are agreed touching the maintenance for the former for which the king gives 300,000 florins of Germany a year, as well as four baronies or lordships with some hundreds of tuns of wine, oxen and wood to supply the Court. The emperor likewise retains the castle free. As the duke of Brunswick has accepted very loyally and with great solicitude the domestic direction of his Majesty, he will put in writing all these points of articles, to have them ratified, a matter of great importance.

King Matthias has summoned all the nobility of Austria and Moravia for the 20th of August, and on the 22nd will leave here with the said nobility for Upper and Lower Silesia, to take possession of his provinces and will then go on to Vienna to celebrate his marriage.

These last days they have disbanded here seven companies of horse called the "Rouges Casaques." The king is keeping the others to have them near him as his guard. He is also keeping in service 500 horse of Colonel Tampir and 500 of Bouthem. It is not known why he does this; these companies do immense harm in the country and he is not taking them with him into Silesia, but will leave them on the frontier. After the king's departure they will also disband the soldiers of Bohemia, but they will keep the larger part for the preservation of the crown.

Last Wednesday, the 27th July, they laid the first marble stone in the old town for a new Martinist church, to be called *Templum Salvatoris*, near the great market, with very great pomp. The seigneurs Siegfried de Colluits, Joachim Andreas Slick, Guillam Poppee of Lobkhoutets and de Felz took part. In commemoration they distributed a quantity of gold, silver and copper money.

1½ pp. *French*. Misc. III, 133.

1611, July 30. Prague.—Confirmation by the emperor of the possession by Duke John, Count Palatine of the administration of the Palatinate, in accordance with the grant made to the late Frederick, Count Palatine in 1607, until the question is decided at the assembly of the Electors.

Copy. French. 1 p. Misc. III, 134.

Another copy of the same forwarded by Bilderbeck on 8/18 August.

1 p. *French*. VIII, 80.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 20. o.s. Madrid.—Mr. Cottington hath acquainted me with your last letter; the like did Mr. Sanforde. I perceive for them both that you desire to hold all good

correspondence with me, which I most willingly embrace. Mr. Cottington is shortly to depart for England. If therefore I may be of use in this Court touching his M.'s service or your occasions, you shall find me very careful.

Endorsed in Sir W. Trumbull's hand. First letter of correspondence from Spain and Germany.

1 p. *Much faded.* XXII, 111.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 21. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of June 23. I am to begin my journey home in 14 days. I have my audience for taking leave on Monday. I do not perceive any intention of dispatching Spinola from hence. A marriage between the Infanta and the French king is here believed to be concluded. Pray convey the letters to Mrs. Digby.

1½ pp. XXI, 44.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], July 21. The Hague.—Monsr. Russy takes these to you. He is not certain to enter Brussels, and will only be there one night, not wanting to salute your princes. He will be away till the end of October. . . .

We hear from Denmark that the K. of Sweden has sacked and burnt Christianople. He has put to sea 16 ships of war, which he will presently second with 20 more. If he be free from the Pologne, I believe Denmark will be the first that will sing though with a sorrowful note *dulce bellum inexpertis*.

1 p. XLVII, 117.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 25. Paris.—I have yours of 14th and even now your last by Mr. Philpott with the barking book against poor Calvin. The Saumur deputies were forced at last to depart two days ago without other answer. De Bullion is to resort thither again with the Queen's answer in writing, but not to deliver it until they have elected their ordinary deputies to reside here and yielded to the breaking up of the Assembly, which condition will be hardly digested by them, as debarring them from any reply. The D. of Bouillon continues very sick there, and the queen hath sent de Varennes to visit him.

The D. of Savoy hath sent anew to Berne to summon them to a compromise for the *Pais de Vaux*, and is making new levies, assisted by the Spanish ambassador, who joins with him in that action.

The woman who accused D'Espernon hath been condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and those whom she charged declared to be clear.

The cardinals and bishops have kept an Assembly here to present their common complaint to the Parlement against du Plessis' new book, but Parlement seeing the Protestants reclaim against it, forbears to proceed therein.

An unhappy bargain has been made of the citadel of Bourg which de Bresse agrees to resign for 140,000 *cr.* It is said to be intended for d'Ancre.

The K.'s preceptor, M. des Yveteaux hath been put out, and another le Febure, more Jesuited, put in his place.

Condé hath yielded the mayoralty of Bordeaux to M. de Barrault.

1½ *pp.* IV, 145.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 4. Cologne.—I have yours of July 25. Feeling sure that several of our letters have been intercepted, I will send you a cipher.

At Rothembourg the Princes seem devoted to the public good. The Mulhausen meeting is delayed by Saxony's death, who will be buried on the 4th.

The agreement between the Emperor and Mathias is settled but will not be signed till to-morrow. It has been difficult to bring the former to it, as he wishes to refer it to the Electors, as to which the deputies of Mathias said he would sooner die. The Emperor was told that Mathias was leaving for Vienna and that it must be settled. The chief points of the accord are that Mathias leaves to the Emperor five lordships which the Estates Bohemia intended to sell to pay the Emperor's debts. 2. An allowance of 300,000 *fl.* 3. Permission to reside in the Castle at Prague with liberty to leave, or stay in, the kingdom. In return the Emperor will do all he can to make Mathias king of the Romans. The latter by a *discours* printed in German tries to justify his action. My advices from the spot lead me to believe that the nuncio and the Spaniards shape his ideas. If so, the result may easily be imagined.

I cannot blame the inhabitants of Aix who have been affected only by the desire to save their liberty. The agents of your Archduke have been told to mind their own business. Their excuse was that Aix was confederate with the House of Burgundy and consequently the States should also take part. I do not think your Archduke will go further as in such case the States would also intervene. The good Huguenots living here are distressed at seeing their members constantly leaving the town, out of fear. If they continue to treat the Protestants as they have done since the fair of Frankfort, there will be none left to persecute.

4 *pp.* French. Signed Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 83.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611], July 30. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 21st. Your Commissioners at Aquisgrane* are not peace makers.

* The archdukes' commissioners were M. de Werpen, governor of Maastricht and M. Vanden Aellen of their privy Council. Trumbull to Salisbury on 24 July. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 103.

The deputies of this State had travailed with so good success that the three chief differents which concern the exercise of religion, participation of the magistracy (forbidden by the emperor's edict to all but Romanists), and the Jesuits were almost accommodated. But the coming of those new guests from your quarters dashed all. The contract which they produce was made without the knowledge of the *bourgeoisie*. Yet the Protestants have suspended their full answer till they receive the advice of the Councils here and Cleve, seeing the matter toucheth these princes in their right of protection. To this end they have employed three deputies, who are accompanied by Langheberg and Heck; the other commissioner remaining at Aquisgrane, where are also four from the Elector of Coleine. He of Brandenburg hath been at Dresden. During his absence the Palatine Wolfgang William arrived at Berlin and made overtures to the Electress, assisted by some of her Council, which I do not believe her lord and husband can approve. The old Palatine must soon declare whether he accept the accord of Guterboghe or not, as the emperor's time limit will soon expire. The suspicion of a practise on Juliers, Duren and Hambach seems to vanish.

1 p. xxii, 37.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, July 31. Paris.—De Bullion left for Saumur on Monday. The answer will not content them, but how they can remedy it is the difficulty, for it is the Queen's last resolution. The Q. with the K. hath been three days at St. Germain's. They return to-morrow. The comedy was performed by the two brethren and two elder sisters of the K. with some young noblemen and ladies. They acted for 2½ hours before the whole court without missing a word.

Monsieur du Moulin's book in defence of his Maty's against Coeffeteau had been four or five months in the printer's hand when it was seized by the searchers. My lo. hath employed himself to excuse the matter, and to get the seized copies restored, but could obtain no promise.

I have yours of 20th with advertisements out of Germany, and have imparted them to Sir Gr. Markham, who for the advertisement which you particularly sent him concerning the accident of Aix and the good wishes which . . . you do add to the (cursed race) of the Jesuits, could not be moved to give any great thanks. I am sending you a copy of a little libel against the assembly at Saumur which for the scandal thereof hath been suppressed.

1 p. *Seal.* iv, 146.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 10. Cologne.—I have yours of the 1st. All the United Princes are at Rotembourg except the Landgrave of

Cassel. Newbourg is not present nor represented. It is hoped the new Elector of Saxony may come, although the Emperor and Mathias try to attract him to their side. He is looking after those who have wasted the Saxon treasures. I am sorry for the journey of the PP. because of the manœuvres of our enemies and the troubles at Aix. The commissioners of those Princes and three deputies of the Protestants have gone to Cleves for advice on the new claims of Archduke Albert and the threats of the Elector of Cologne. It is found that the magistracy at Aix had made an alliance with Albert and offered him the protection of the place to the prejudice of the Duke of Juliers, who received it from the Emperor *loco foedi*. This has been done without the knowledge of the citizens, *quod est violare tam jus divinum quam humanum*. Some of the magistracy on hearing of this disclosure took to flight. The Electors of Mayence and Treves mean to send their deputies to Aix to settle the troubles. The States ought to intervene as they are concerned in the result upon which the repose of the good Huguenots depends.

At Orleans there has been an alarm. There was nearly a massacre. *Tue, tue* was the cry, and the tocsin was rung. It was reported that the Protestants had already seized Chartres.

3 pp. *French. Signed* Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 84.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 1. Vlushing.—I had yours of 25th yesterday. In England the storm of Northumberland's business being calmed, men are attentive to nothing so much as to take the fullness of the season's pleasures. In a few days you shall have at Brussels the young Landgrave of Hessen.* He embarketh this day for Calais and will see the towns of Flanders. He is a very gallant gentleman. What honour you can procure him will please England. With him is an English gentleman who hath long served his father, Mr. Segar, a very honest and sufficient gentleman; perhaps you know him. He may be useful.

Our deputies are now at the Hague about the old business of their contributions, which not succeeding well, a gap may be opened to our adverse party to their advantage against us, for it seemeth that without either wisdom or honesty we shall run headlong into the lessening of a part of our army, and thus we see that what his armies could not do, his Spanish dubloons attain unto.

2 pp. XXXIX, 12.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 2. o.s. Venice.—Thanks him for news of the northern world. Touching the earl of Nort[humberland]†

* Otto eldest son of the Landgrave Maurice of Hesse Cassel.

† in cypher.

must conclude *jubeas miserum esse libenter quatenus id facit*. Asks for more particulars. Has instructions to treat with the Signory about Seymour, wherein they make no difficulty. Asks for a word where he is and what are his purposes. Though he is "little to be esteemed, as the poorest fugitive yet, knowing the arts and practises of Rome . . . to make their advantage of all things, no diligence were ill employed to keep him from thence. It is an ill sign of foul weather to wars in our parts when the Jesuits . . . gather towards our coast, but I hope the storm will fall on their own necks."

It would be astonishing that the pope should swallow so many indignities in these parts were it not that he hath a purpose to spit his malice some other way. In the business of Ceneda he hath urged this state to determine the matter by friendly negotiation. He has so far prevailed upon these wise men that they are content to parley and not to act.

Here hath been much speech of treason in Parma, two principal persons, Count St. Vital and Colorno being reported to have been corrupted by the Spaniards at Milan to seize the state. But actually one is committed for contempt and the other for killing his wife and her mother.

A gentleman here is accused of killing his wife. An officer of one of these courts stabbed his wife and a priest found with her, but both escaped. A secretary to Card. Capponi, sent on private business, was murdered by his own servant a few days since and was dead a week before he was discovered. At Florence, at a supper of our countrymen, one Cartwright was slain in a sudden quarrel at the board. Sir John Hambden, a bankrupt knight, for having an old quarrel with him, is condemned to the galleys; Skidmore, a swaggering captain, for giving the blow, to the gallows. Henry Lock, an old traveller who died in his lodging, is given out to have died a Papist, though he was over three score and attended the service when here some three months since, from Prague.

I marvelled to see Sir Rowland Litton's name in your letter and hope the Spa waters may benefit his health. I know not a better mind in a weaker body. . . . John Chamberlain begins to look homeward . . . the immoderate heats of this summer have made him sick, as well as others of this poor family. My wife lies yet by it though I hope the danger is past.

4 pp. xv, 15.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 5. o.s. The Hague.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 288].

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII., 36.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 6. Paris.—The Saumur Assembly is said to hesitate about the Queen's answer. It is thought that de

Bullion was allowed to acquaint underhand the chief of them with the contents thereof afore beginning to urge the dissolution of the Assembly.

D'Ancre is gone, well accompanied, to take possession at Amiens and to be received as Lt. General of Picardy.

Seruin, the King's Advocate, has printed the arrest of the Parlement against Bellarmine's book with an interpretation and amplification of his own. The nuncio hath caused it to be suppressed, complaining that the work of such an author would injure the pope more than du Plessis' new book.

1 p. *Seal.* iv, 147.

TOBIE MATTHEW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 6. Paris.—I have yours of July 29. I know not whether I be more sorry or ashamed to consider how much it was my ill fortune to persuade you to engage yourself for my L. Roos. "I say ill fortune for it was no fault in me to believe in his fearful protestations that he would punctually comply with the obligations that he had towards you. If myself had been present with his lp. I presume I could have prevented your inconvenience, and I am sure I would have done my best, which also I did, by letters, both to him and Mr. Thorys." Excuse me if I have been in his business the author to you of any prejudice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxx, 54.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 8. London.—This bearer Richard Silliard, my wife's kinsman, claims land in Antwerp, and needs help in prosecuting his pretences, being a stranger there. I entreat you to assist him and address him to some honest Englishman in Antwerp. I was resolved to recommend him more effectually, but I have an inkling that he intends to use the means of priests and others with whom I may not wish you to concur. I do not well understand his religion but hope it is good.

The king and the lords are absent; this place is become so dull. We hear of 9 new ships added to our pirates, and fear the pardon named in my last will not purchase our merchants' security. Preparations are made to set forth five of the King's ships and two pinnaces, and as many of the merchants, but hope we shall not need to be at the charge. The new contract for lands is concluded, so shortly the exchequer will be replenished.

1 p. xxxii, 26.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 8. Hague.—Yesterday I had yours of July 29. The letter for a French gentleman at Delfe shall be delivered.

The pacification in East Friesland is in print, but cannot be bought here. The copy was only printed in Embden in broken

Dutch, and I could not translate it. The Count has delivered to the States his strongest fort called Leerecoort, where they have placed a garrison, to make sure of him. Hereafter if the town again offer any insolvency to the Count, the States will deal with it. They have lately resolved to send out a sufficient fleet to scour the narrow seas of pirates, who every day multiply. They will begin with the Irish seas, where formerly the pirates when pursued made their retreat, furnishing themselves with necessaries. Now the States have leave of H.M. *les attaquer dans les havures mesmes*, with this reserve that what goods soever shall be found with the pirates, their men-of-war must deliver to the King's officers within those havens to be distributed to the true proprietors. The States also are about to put to sea certain ships with letters of reprisal. I hear the States have given freely to the merchants, who have received the losses, 4 of their best men-of-war, in every respect well provided for this business.

The States are yet very much perplexed about the repartitions of certain companies. They of Zeland have at last sent their deputies hither, some three weeks since according to promise, and the business is daily in debate, but the deputies still adversely hang back and will be brought to nothing. They of West Friseland willingly run the same course, and have already put off certain companies which were repartited upon them, but the States General have sent deputies thither to persuade them to resume their companies again, and to give them resolution within certain days, whereof there are some ten to come. Here is fear of a cashiering if they return not with some good answer. The Dutch bearer hereof was the first man that ever I was acquainted with in these countries. The letter my l. sent you this morning was by one Captⁿ. Boroughs.

[PS.].—Your old debtor Sir Chalistenes Brookes has been long sick of a consumption and of late in danger. It is long since I spake to him of that angel he is yet behind, or he to me, neither did I ever press him about it nor never will do.

3 pp. XLVI, 26.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [endorsement], Aug. 8. o.s. The Hague.—I recommend this gentleman Captⁿ. Boroughe and thank you for yours of July 30. The last from our ambassadors in Denmark were of 25th ult. Then they had not seen the king nor were they certain to be admitted to his presence, for he had charged his Council not to suffer any of their quality to come to him without his pleasure known. By merchant ships we learn that the garrison in the citadel [at Calmar] made a sally and chased the Danes out of the town, and that the Swedish fleet is master of the sea. Yesterday arrived deputies from Aken. They bring a copy of a treaty made in 1601 whereby the Catholics of that town render themselves to the jurisdiction of the Archdukes.

What the States will do is uncertain, "but nothing they will resolve that shall be prejudicial to the truce." We are printing a placard against the Jesuits and Priests which much infest us. It is long since Sir Stephen Lessieur passed by you, but whether he went or about what I desire to know by your next.

1½ pp. XLVII, 37.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 18. [Cologne].—I have yours of the 7th. I enclose the emperor's resolution on the administration of the Palatinate. At Rotenbourg the Union has been confirmed and all goes well. The other Princes congratulating his highness on this confirmation. The emperor has sent Commissaires, the Sieurs Westernach and Geitekoflers, apologizing for the levy of the Passauers *etc.* King Mathias sends the Baron de Polheim.

It seems that the treaty between the two brothers, which was thought to be settled, is now broken, the emperor having torn up the capitulation when presented for signature.

I hope that the Protestants at Aix will be wise and avoid the traps of their adversaries and prevent them from becoming masters, for then they would be worse off than they are. They should be assisted.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 80.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 9. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of July 29. Two of the three Commissioners of this State, Langheberg and Hegge, who accompanied the Protestant deputies of Aquisgrane at their return hither from Cleve, gave me and Hotman letters of credence from the Council there, praying each of us to assist them, seeing the business did so nearly touch those princes with whom we reside, and was not entirely without their jurisdiction, for although Aquisgrane be Imperial, yet they have power there in matters of policy and ecclesiastical causes. We so answered that we gave them hope and kept ourselves within requisite bounds.

We hear your deputies are now mild in their speeches, and they of the Elector of Coleine, who spake high of the emperor's edict, are also grown more gentle. I would both were at home with their masters.

1 p. XXII, 38.

Protest of COLONEL DAVID BOID to the ARCHDUKES.

[*Undated*].—Asks for payment of the sums due to him; recalls the good service with his Scotsmen at the reduction of Bruges. The duke of Parma recognised his value, as had the late king of Spain in letters patent dated at Monçon, Arragon, on 20 Sept. 1585. But the petitioner had received nothing in spite of letters written in his favour by King James.

1 p. *French. Copy.* Misc. III, 137.

The ARCHDUKES to the BURGOMASTER etc. of BRUGES.

1611, Aug. 20. Brussels.—Requests them to enter into communication with Boid and to settle with him.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Copy. Misc. III, 137 dorse.*

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 21. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Aug. 6 and thank you for what you tell me about Dr. Foucques which I have duly passed on.

We daily expect the return of our Palatine who will tell us what he has done. We are also assured that our Marquis will soon be here. He takes up the office of Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem vacant by the death of the Marquis Frederick of Anspach, his cousin. We cannot yet tell the bias of the new Elector of Saxony. He is much sought after by the emperor. He seems on good terms with the El. of Brandenburg and listens gladly to those who go to see him on behalf of the PP. of the Union, who are now together at Rotenburg and await the Imperial Commissioners and the Ambassadors of King Mathias. They reckon on a good result from their communication, the emperor having confirmed to the administrator the right to take part in the meetings and solemn acts of the Empire, as you will see by the copy enclosed,* which I have also sent to de Preaux. Send it also to Beaulieu. I have not yet heard that any of the Palatines goes to England except a young Landgrave, eldest son of the Landgrave Maurice. As for Aix, but for the interference of the ambassadors of your Archdukes, matters would be settled between the *magistrat* and citizens by the intervention of the Commissioners of our friends and we may hear of their success any moment.

1 p. *French. XXVII, 99.*

The DEPUTIES [at Saumur] to the PROTESTANTS OF THE
ISLE DE FRANCE.

1611, Aug. 21. Saumur.—A full report of the proceedings of the Assembly.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French. Signed* Philippes de Mornay, *President* Chamier, *adjoint au President*, Josias Mercier, *scribe; copy; endorsed* "from Mr. Beaulieu." IV, 150.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 12. Paris.—Thanks for letters of the 1st and 7th. Congratulations on the birth of his boy. On Saturday last letters came from Bullion, the queen's deputy at Saumur, advising the queen that the Assembly at Saumur asks to be acquainted with the contents of her answer before they separate. This answer has been taken very offensively here and the Council

* The copy at page 112 above.

met yesterday but we do not know what resolution they have taken; but they seem resolute not to deliver their answer otherwise to the Assembly, which already hath caused a rumour of war against the Protestants.

Condé is expected back from Bordeaux and Bayonne, the duke of Savoy hath lately forbidden his subjects to carry any victuals into Geneva, upon pretence of the plague.

The agent of Geneva here* hath received an advertisement from Villeroy that the duke intends some enterprise both against that town and another of the country of Vaux.

1 p. *Seal.* iv, 148.

Account of the PROCEEDINGS AT ROTEMBOURG on Aug. 23,
1611.†

8 pp. *Latin.* viii, 85.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 24. Cologne.—Since I wrote last week I have yours of 15th with your Archduke's *placart*. I would send you Gothefroy's *de Tutelis Electoralibus*, but it is too big for the post. At Rotembourg all goes well. Newbourg wrote to the emperor's commissioners to beg them to do nothing to his prejudice as administrator, but in vain. The Elector of Saxony expresses his satisfaction at the resolution given to à Colli, and begs the emperor to be at Mulhausen; he is glad that the *Collegium Electorale* is complete. The meeting at Mulhausen is on Sept. 29 o.s. His highness is resolved to go in person. I told you of the arrival at Rotembourg of the ambassadors of the emperor and Mathias. The former had their audience on the 11th, and the rest on the next day. Formerly they wished to abolish the Union, now they are trying to make use of it.

1½ pp. *French.* viii, 86.

W. QUINT (?) to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 24. Antwerp.—Intended to come and speak with him personally, but neither time nor opportunity presented themselves, and has gone instead to Antwerp. Has entrusted his business to Mr. Williams, and begs Trumbull to excuse him for not having fulfilled his promises. Asks him to write to the Red Hart at Antwerp where he is lodging.

1 p. *Dutch.* Endorsed "From Mr. Williams his friend."
XLVI, 27.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 16. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood, *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 289].

3 pp. xv, 16.

* Jacques Anjorrant. Rott: *Représentation Diplomatique de la France auprès des Cantons Suisses*, Vol. iii, pp. 26, 28.

† There is a full account of these proceedings in Chroust: *Briefe und Akten zur Gesch. des Dreissigjährigen Krieges*, Vol. ix, pp. 697-732, from 2 August to 2 September, old style.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 16. Vlushing.—Yours of 10th I now instantly received. I have entreated our own minister Mr. Pott to come to you. Albeit he may a little dissent from the Canons of our Church established now in England, he is an honest man, and ready to come to you when required. If you are not provided of your godfathers for your son I offer myself.

1 p. xxxix, 13.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 17, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of July 10. I would entreat you to hold the same quarter with me as you did with Mr. Cottington. By every ordinary (besides extraordinaries) I expect to hear from you. The King of Denmark hath had an overthrow and received some hurt in his own person. The duke of Lerma hath been sick. "It is rumoured he fell sick upon conceit," for the king's confessor, being sick, wrote plainly to the king the injury he did himself by transferring all power from himself. Thereupon the king dispatched some business without the duke's privity, who thereupon fell into an extreme callenture at the Escorial where he is now mending. In his extremity he grew very charitable, and sent moneys for the release of most of the poor that were in for debt at Madrid and other places.

Sir Robert Sherley, since his going to Holland, is much railed at here by the Spaniards. His brother Sir Anthonie hath an increase of pension, but not one penny neither of the old nor new paid him. They have lately sent him the habit of St. Iago. He is rich in titles; in all the rest exceeding poor.

The Constable of Castile is unlikely to return till next spring. It is thought that Lerma, who was the cause of his remove, may also hinder his return.

Don Pedro de Toledo hath choked the haven of Mamora, to hinder the harbouring of the pirates there.

The nuncio hath absolved those of Saragossa, and all is well accorded.

Don Antonio de Arostiqui on Aug. 22 N.S. received the habit of St. Iago, and shall be transferred to the business of Italy and these parts. Mançicidor from Flanders takes his place for the affairs of England, France and Low Countries.

One de Mott is expected ambassador here from Savoy.

When the Queen is delivered the King may go to Portugal, but I hardly believe it.

3¼ pp. xxii, 112.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 27. Antwerp.—I have this day yours of 26th that you would have me send you a bill of exch. for Liege for to receive 40l., which I cannot do because I have nobody that owes me money there.

I have sent you by this bearer, Sir Griffin Markham's footman, the sum of 400 *gs.* in gold being in these pieces

85 single ducats at 4 <i>gs.</i>	...	...	...	340
10 albertus at 5 <i>g.</i> 8 <i>st.</i>	...	...	...	54
1 gold real at 6 <i>gs.</i>	...	...	...	6
				400

Use your discretion to send the money as you think good, for I could not get a bill of exchange. At your leisure write me 3 or 4 words of the receipt thereof.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* XLV, 28.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 18. Paris.—I delivered your motion upon the christening of your son. Being entered into speech with his lp. concerning your wife's delivery I told him it would be a great trouble to you to have the child christened there. He said he knew not how you would do for it. I then told him your desire to present your child to him to have it christened. At this, never a word. You may infer your conclusion. "What shall another man hope of his favour, if you be not better respected?"

Upon Bullion's reports that those of the Religion excused themselves from yielding to the Queen's conditions, she has ordered him to reiterate the proposal, and if they persist in refusing, to return at once. She has written to the Assembly in thundering and threatening style, and has commanded the Reformed churches here to write to their deputies there to recall them. This, they say, they alone have no authority to do. At Charenton this day they decided to advise their deputies that they will submit to the Queen's will. It behoves them to do this being in the midst of the Catholics who begin to threaten to put them out of Charenton. I suppose the like commandment has been made to all the other Reformed churches of France, in order to divide them.

This day Mr. Cottington passed through Paris on his return to England. He dined with my lord. Mr. Poole and his two youngest sisters are here.

[*Postscript*].—The agent of Geneva gave me the enclosed *quart d'escu* for you for the post of a letter to Hotman. If all were as honest you should not be at such charges as you are daily for them, without, I fear, great requital of thanks.

[*On the cover*]. The enclosed packet for Sir Ho. Vere is from my lo. Chandos who is now in this town.

[*On a slip attached**]. I have not as yet time to try my ld.'s disposition concerning the christening of your son. . . . You ought to do it in confidence and faith and I am ashamed to perceive in you any wavering apprehension to the contrary.

* Attached to this letter but apparently belonging to an earlier one.

I know that you proceed with caution, yet . . . by turning another way you might give too great a demonstration of diffidence towards him of whom . . . you have so well merited . . . perhaps to the impairing of his affection towards you, which I do hold yet to be very entire. If you will stay for my next I will in the mean time discover his disposition.

2 pp. IV, 149.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 29. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 6th and 15th and your message by Dickenson. Our Palatine with the connivance of the elector of Brandenburg has obtained from the Electress letters to the Kings of France and Gt. Britain, of which he means to be the bearer to represent the justice of their protest against the article of admission in the Juterbock treaty. The coming of Markham, whom we daily expect, may make him change his mind. Our Commissioners have as yet done little at Aix, although they have no charge to treat with the ambassadors of your archdukes or with those of the Elector of Cologne. I take note that this stir is not only about the question of religion. They have other grievances against their magistrat, and on account of the Jesuits, for the expulsion of whom they still press. You will see that this Commission would have suited others better than me. The incidents which have occurred cause me to expect fresh instructions from the Court. The Commissioners of the emperor and his brother have arrived at Rothemburg, where the United are well pleased with the position.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 100.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 22. Vlushing.—I have not heard from you since I wrote about Mr. Pott I know not what to think of it. I send you a barrel of the first oysters I had seen this season out of England. The K. of Denmark hath wholly overthrown the K. of Sweden, taken the castle of Calmar, and assailed that King in his camp, taken all his ordnance, and spoiled his camp. This will bring many great disadvantages to Christianity.

The Hague Assembly is dismissed, and our business I trust will go much better than I expected. This year we shall not disarm. God will be in the midst of their counsels and direct all their ends to His glory.

1½ pp. XXXIX, 14.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 1. [Cologne].—The Rotembourg meeting is not finished. Those of Aix have informed the Electors, Princes and Estates of the cause of their stir. I do not hear that they have effected anything. I think something should be done

for them. As for the Papists when they have no fresh actions or occasions, they devise others which pass the memory of man, as the duke of Savoy does with the Genevese and Bernese, from whom he now demands what they have held by the right of arms for 80 years, and in spite of more recent treaties, He is said to have imprisoned their envoys. This means open war, but I find it difficult to believe.

The emperor and Mathias have settled their differences. Those of the religion are increasing. In the Palatinate all is quiet. The young Elector grows in mind and body, and was 16 on Aug. 26.

On his way home Newbourg visited the Elector of Cologne. He seems pleased with his journey, and has brought back from the Electress a protest against the admission of Saxony to the treaty of Juterbock, with letters from her to the friendly kings and states, which he means to present himself. He wants to go to Mulhausen to air his grievances.

Those of Aix say they recognise only the emperor as their chief, and the duke of Juliers as their protector, and that they are independant of the archdukes. The Magistracy is disposed to come to terms with the bourgeoisie conditionally on recovering their former dignity.

3 pp. *French.* Signed Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 87.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 24. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 12th. The Palatine Wolfgang William arrived here 8 days since, and after 2 days went to Cleve whence he may go to the Hague, and then forward on his main journey. Yet he would fain be at the Electoral Assembly, being much moved with the decree of the emperor, procured, as he said, by indirect means, which enableth Deux Ponts to be present there and at similar diets, as if he were an Elector, until the controversy of the administration be decided. . . . touching the succession here, I see no sign of a speedy end. The Palatine hath a declaration from the Electress of Brandenburg, the drift being to traverse the admission of the Saxon, wherein he hopes to find the two kings and the States more favourable, because if there were no impeachment Brandenburg and he would soon agree. You will have understood by Markham why he speaketh thus; I mean the appearance of his match in that House. Meantime time will show how the elector of Brandenburg, who liketh the converse held by his lady and the Palatine but dissembles it, can avoid imputation of dishonour, and how the princes of the Union will take this artifice, seeing some of them travailed in the transaction of Guterboghe, and all approved it. He is now on his way to Prussia whence he will send ambassador to Polonia about the investiture of that Duchy, whose states assemble next month.

We expect the marquis Ernest here ere long. He will bring an order cancelling in some measure that former whereby his power here was curbed.

1 p. XXII, 39.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 25. Salisbury House.—I have already told that you must not expect reply to your letters when their particulars were not of immediate consequence. Lest you might undervalue your own endeavours, I take this notice of your diligence.

For the banishment of English cloths, the remonstrance in favour of our merchants, which you sent with yours of Aug. 28, carries that sense in opposite of what is or may be urged to the contrary, as howsoever they begin so roughly, we think they will advise before they come to conclusion, lest upon examination and stop of commodities mutually transportable we return them their own measure to their disadvantage.

Touching the Irish, Spanish and Archdukes' contribution to the erection of those seminaries at Lille, Tournay, the persecution of Protestants in the archdukes' territories with his connivance, the publishing or countenancing of seditious books against this state or our proceedings, the reception there of poor seduced women and other malcontented fugitives; they are all fruits like the tree they grow on, unpleasant, unsound and such as are far fitter for a settled peace to bring forth than remedy.

The Spanish gentlewoman who shows herself so starring [*sic*] a housewife here for the building and benefit of the novitiate at Louvain*, is of late nearly looked after, and shall be dealt with as befits her merit and quality.

I will leave these to come to the honest care and vigilancy you have expressed in the business of Mr. Seymour, who by his remove (as I understand) to France, hath ridden you of much trouble, but left such a proof of your industry as cannot escape H.M.'s approbation.

2 pp. XXXVI, 31.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], Aug. 25. Salisbury house.—Covering a letter from Salisbury, assuring him of affection and grateful memory of his kindness.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 136.

* Dona Luisa de Carvajal. Trumbull says that within 4 years she had remitted over 30,000 crowns begged as a benevolence from her acquaintance in England, for building the Eng. novitiate in Louvain. Trumbull to Salisbury, 11 Sept. 1611. *S.P. Flanders*, vol. x, fol. 116d.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 29. Paris.—“ I have received your letter by Captain Patton. You have reason to find it strange that they are no more sensible in England of the important advertisement which you have given touching the design for the banishment of our cloths out of those parts, which . . . they should not so much neglect unless they were persuaded that either the Archdukes will not take that resolution, or else that he is not able, in case he should do it, to wrong our State thereby. But it hath been always our custom to seek still to put off the time and never to endeavour the preventing of mischiefs till they be fallen upon us, which maketh that afterwards they are not either at all to be remedied or at the least not without great difficulty. If you find that the said matter is still pursued there, methinks it were not amiss that you dealt therein with the archduke himself and some of his principal ministers, to let them know that, having understood that such a thing hath been in deliberation, you were bound in duty to represent unto them how great a violation the same would be of the treaty, wherein as your diligence will be fully justified, so upon the certifying of their answer into England it will be a means to make them there more sensible of that which is fit to be further done therein.

But touching the strangeness of our proceedings in England I will let you privately know that Sir John Digby had charge at his arrival in Spain to make a motion for a marriage between our Prince and the Infanta of Spain, which offer upon his urging to receive a resolution therein, hath been refused, not only in regard that they could not make any alliance with us, being of the profession which we are, but also for that they had already concluded a match for the Infanta with this young king, whereunto that the Spaniards have condescended so contrary to their former custom, which was never to marry an heir of Spain out of their own house, certainly it is not without a deep design to make their profit by the said match for the recovering of the United Provinces. I doubt not but they will be much startled in England when they shall receive that news, which Mr. Cottington, who passed lately this way, hath carried thither. Sir John Digby, in hope to have drawn on this match, hath put himself into a strange pompous living in Spain, and withal he maketh such insinuations with Creswell the Jesuit, and doth give him publicly so extraordinary entertainment, as all the priests which are of the contrary faction are extremely scandalized withal. How this kind of proceeding can be good or honourable for the state I do not for my part understand, but either his authority must be very special, or his courage very great that dareth to commit these adventures. But out of England I have nothing but continual complaints of the greatness of the king's wants.”

The assembly of those of the Religion which hath long held us in an unquiet suspense is now brought to a quiet issue, so that we hold ourselves thereby secured to enjoy a profound peace. I will refer you to Beaulieu's letters for all the particulars. With . . . remembrances to honest Colonel Patton to whom my wife and I heartily wish all comfort and confusion to his enemies.

[*Postscript*].—My wife is lately brought abed of a daughter. I wish it were a son.

2½ pp. *Seal*. XXIV, 102.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 8. [Cologne].—I thank you for the book. The prince of Hessen is much pleased with his reception at Aix. He was met outside the town, and is lodged and defrayed by the Protestant citizens. They have begged him to represent their troubles to the Landgrave, his Father, who will preside for the emperor at the meeting at Nuremberg on the 29th o.s., Mulhausen being plague-stricken. The only courtesy shown here to the prince is the offering of wine on two occasions.

The question of war charges keeps the princes at Rotembourg. I send you what I have received of their proceedings*—*licet multa maneat mutila et etiam vitiosa quae supplere et emendare non fuit meae rationis. Qualem accepi, talem et mitto. Omnia ego vestrae prudentiae relinquo.*

As for the emperor and his brother, Rome and Spain will be able to turn the whole game against us. I hope the prudence of the Queen and her Council will dispel the clouds which overhang France.

Savoy, on pretence of the plague at Geneva, has stopped commerce and awaits the answer of Berne to the demands made by him at Baden for the restoration of the Vaux. I hear de Plessis' book has embittered things at Saumur, being published during the meeting.

At Aix the magistracy is still very obstinate, refusing to accept the three points of the citizens, *viz.* abolition of the Jesuits, admission to the Senate of men of both religions, and free exercise of religion. This nearly caused a fresh outbreak, the citizens now demanding the forcible dismissal of the magistracy and the election of a new one. They have consulted the archives, citing the letters of the archbishop of Cologne to the magistracy, and the latter's reply. The citizens have been formed into 24 ensigns with 6 of young men and 2 of soldiers.

3 pp. *French*. Signed Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 88.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 8. Düsseldorf.—I have not yet thanked you for yours of Aug. 11 with enclosures from Paris. Mr. Dickenson

* At page 122 above.

tells me all you write to him, and I have asked de Preaux to treat you the same way.

Our Palatine has gone to Holland with the intention of going further if not diverted by stronger persuasions than those of Dickenson and myself. We are amazed at having no news from Markham. As for Aix the new troubles which occur daily through the bitterness of the people, the obstinacy of the *Magistrat*, and the rivalry and varied claims of so many Ambassadors and Commissioners, throw back the settlement desired and devised by the Commissioners of these PP. Is it true that the young Landgrave has aspired to a young English princess? How will he be received by your PP. at Brussels.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French*. xxvii, 101.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 30. Paris.—I am now answerable for two of yours. I return your particular letters to my lord and Mrs. Anne Wood, as two night-undertakers, which finding no sure access for the executing of their enterprise, are glad to retire back without being discovered. One thing only I am sorry for that by my too silly building upon the plain grounds of justice, honour, reason and conscience I have been the cause to see you so shamefully disappointed. . . . Your letter to mil. I have made bold to open, presuming upon that which in the beginning of yours to me you mention to have written to his lp. concerning the banishing of the English cloths out of those countries. He much blames “the carelessness used in England in a matter of such importance.”

On the receipt of the Queen's letter the greater part of the Assembly did show themselves as firm as before, so that if the matter had passed by voices, as the use is amongst them, the command and threats were like to have been as strongly withstood as before, which the duke of Bouillon perceiving, called unto his lodging some of those whom he knew to be of the same affection with him, and made them all promise one to another that they would not join in the resolution of the rest; whereupon all agreed to submit to the Queen's command. The news is welcome here, and they are eased of the apprehension they had since the King's death, and no small honour is ascribed to Bouillon for it. Yesterday de la Varenne came from Saumur, bringing the names of the six deputies, of whom the Q. is to choose two; which done, they shall all repair to their homes. This has laid open the dissensions of the Protestants, but it is better for them to have the matter determined. I send you copy of a letter of the Assembly to the Protestants of the Province with a full account of their proceedings. The business of Aix begins to trouble them, lest the Protestants make themselves masters of the town. A difference has fallen out between the pope and the d. of Savoy, by reason of certain places depending of the see of Rome, which the d. hath bought of the

bishop of Aost without the pope's ratification of the contract. The pope threatens the d. with ecclesiastical censure but has had little power to make him quit his prize.

My lady was delivered of a girl last week. The year in this country is called *l'année des filles*. The K. and Q. will be god-fathers.

Mr. Staniwise, Mr. Wright, and some other priests of our Bruxellian acquaintance have been here some three weeks, and will return shortly.

[*Postscript*].—I send papers and letters from one Mr. Swinnerton, which he says you desire. Mr. Hotman's packet contains bills of exchange.

2½ pp. IV, 151.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 30. Vlushing.—I have your letter by the party who passeth this way with the ambassador's stuff. You may be sure that I will show him every courtesy. You say in the former part of your letter that to take from our people this imputation of incivility and rudeness which some unmannerly prentices and base fellows have cast upon us wherewith you are daily upbraided, therefore to show courtesy. I pray you write plainly whether I am one in that number by them marked or branded to use unkindness, and then how far and unto whom that hath been practised by me. If it be by such kind of people only that we are upbraided, I pass by it till they may fall into my fingers when I will be satisfied. . . . I cannot think it possible either for you or myself nor not for no man living to have the friendly speech of all men. . . . In these parts we are making ready 18 ships of war to go against the pirates, as we give out here, but, as a secret, I am informed that the Admiral shall have commission of reprisal for the loss received by some of the Spanish ships and galleys unto two or three Holland ships in the East Indies. I have sent the edict you sent me to the States at Middelburg, and shall have it back in a day or two, and you shall hear their judgment thereon. We are come to a stay for one year longer in the purpose to reduce our army, and we begin to hope that this Province will at length be persuaded to augment their cotisations for the maintenance of their army.

2 pp. XXXIX, 15.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Aug. 31. Vlushing.—This goes by your brother. I could not persuade him to rest himself a day or two with me. He cometh (as he tells me) unto your child's christening. I thought I should have heard from you concerning that before now. May be your acquaintance with some of our English merchants at Antwerp hath already furnished you with a minister.

1 p. XXXIX, 16.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [endorsement], Sept. 10, N.S. [Endorsed 31 Aug.]. The Hague.—Our States have taken this last week a worthy resolution. They have already 8 ships at sea against the pirates, which shall be reinforced and refreshed and by Sept. 30 N.S. 8 more shall be under sail at Faymouth in the west of England. Hawteyn, the Admiral of Zeland, shall command in chief. His vice-admiral is Captain Lunbre* who is now at sea with the first 8 ships. This fleet shall [be] furnished for six months. The K. of Denmark is master of the castle of Calmar. The little islands about treat for their peace. That king sends Dr. Jonas Carisius to England to render account to H.M. of their of those affairs.

The Coadjutor of Cologne is chosen Coadjutor of Munster notwithstanding the legation the States sent thither at the instance of the Landgrave of Hessen to divert them from that purpose, who, it seems, could have been content to have that revenue devised upon one of his young sons. The Elector of Brandenburg has sent hither one Dr. Stenechen to entreat the States to send an ambassage to Prussia, whether he is going to assist him in a treaty he is to hold with the K. of Pologne, but the time is so peremptory which he doth assign, Sept. 16 s.N. that the States, I think, will hardly in so short a time take the resolution, for here we proceed *plumbeis pedibus*. Therefore we say [we] will not make any accord with the K. Matthias, but refer the decision of all their differents to the Assembly of the Electors at Mulhausen. He hath declared under his hand the d. of Deuxponts to assist in that Assembly as Administrator of Heidelberg, at which resolution the d. of Neuberg and the P. his son will hold themselves extraordinarily prejudiced.

You will tell me what answer I am to make to the enclosed ; none at all will be best of all.

[On the cover]. I pray you, sir, give conveyance of these to Sir John Digby.

2 pp. XLVII, 38.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 11. Düsseldorf.—A secretary of the Landgrave's is here in search of his young master to bring him instruction, and charged to learn our Palatine's decision about ratifying the treaty of Juterbock, the new Elector of Saxony only wishing to know yea or nay from the said Palatine to settle his own decision, the more so because he sees the treaty accepted by our vote and by the United Princes and, all of whom are in favour of it. The said young Landgrave brings a full and absolute declaration of approval from your king. I am astonished at this useless journeying of the Palatine, and above all at Markham who, doing nothing for himself, does

* Moy Lambert of Rotterdam. Meteren : *Hist. des Pays Bas*, f. 719d.

not advance his affairs by this means with England. Heaven advise them all.

I hear nothing from Aix nor Rothemburg since my last.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXVII, 102.

NEWS from CASSAU.

1611, Sept. 14.—They write of a report of the arrival of 1,000 men to assist Gabriel Batory and that our army has been placed in great peril. This caused great fear to the wife of the Count Palatine, who had decided to withdraw, if her husband had not prevented it. The master of the posts at Cassau had no other news except that our men were still doing well. Yesterday they brought here a captain of the Heyducs with five banners stained with blood, one of which bore the device of Batory. Yesterday also Captain Forgatsch, recently lost in the attack by the Heyducs, arrived with 16 persons. The Palatine at once despatched him across the Theiss with 200 men to open the pass to Sachsmaar. Yesterday the Palatine sent out 50 horse to the Tscheta, who returned to-day with four waggons. They received 1,000 thalers among them and our enemies will think that the Palatine took this for himself.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *German.* Misc. III, 180.

The same news, omitting the latter half.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. III, 139.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 5. Paris.—Of that matter [the christening of Trumbull's son] I am ashamed to speak.

The Queen has chosen the two Deputies to reside here for the churches. The Assembly is very ill satisfied with her choice. The Q. goes to Fontainebleau to recreate her spirits after these agitations. Her departure will empty this town for a month or two. I propose to spend a good part of it in the country.

The marquis of Guadalesta arrived yesterday.* The Spanish marriages are to be double, which causeth no small alarm not only to the ministers of all other states but to a great number in this from apprehension of the mischief which may ensue to this Crown. And now a marriage is to be broached between the Prince of Wales and the second daughter of France. I intreat you to keep the news to yourself.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Seal.* IV, 152.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 5. Vlushing.—Mr. Pott will hardly be able to come to you by your day appointed. He passeth hence to you this day Wednesday at 11. I direct him to Mr. Wathers and

* Ambassador from the emperor, who went on to Brussels in the following month. *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, page 222.

Mr. Brownlow as you wish. I am greatly busied with some of our States concerning the fortification of our town.

[*Postscript*].—I have a letter from our ambassador at Paris confirming what you write of the Queen's great discontent against those of the Assembly at Saumur, and that they must separate.

1 p. xxxix, 17.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 15. [Cologne].—I have yours of 5th with those for Hotman and Dickenson. Mathias after a banquet at the Castle, where Brunswick represented the emperor, has left Prague for Silesia without audience of the emperor. Tennagel is more closely shut up for having written letters to Leopold, which the States of Bohemia intercepted. The Spanish Ambassador, having received a large sum from his King, is going to see the new Elector at Dresden, and thence will go to the electoral meeting at Nuremberg, where there will be a difficulty about housing so many. The *fourrier* of the bishop of Mayence is already there to arrange his master's quarters. The Mulhausen people complain of the expense incurred in view of the meeting being there. The count of Hanau has been sent for by the emperor. The Princes left Rotembourg well pleased with themselves and the towns also. I am assured that the elector of Saxony will be admitted to the Union. The plague is spreading in Germany, and may be increased by the Frankfort fair. It is very bad in Switzerland. From Aix we hear that the Protestants consider the old magistracy as broken and are proposing to choose a new one.

2 pp. *French*. Signed Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 89.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 6, o.s. Venice.—I have your last of 23 August. Every day brings some novelty from Rome. You have heard of the affront to Card. Gioiosa.* The French are now beginning to expect present satisfaction. . . . It is much noted how the French faction in that city is on the sudden raised from almost nothing to an invidious greatness, of which they made a vaunting demonstration on the feast of St. Lewis, when 25 cardinals were assembled instead of 3 or 4, and Card. Borghese appeared among them, which was a great eyesore to the Spanish party. The Spanish ambassador cannot contain his displeasure and not many days since he expostulated with Don Philippo Colonna, a creature of Spain, for hiring his palace to Card. Gonzaga . . . who has spoken contemptuously of the Spanish nation in public. . . . At the first promotion of the new cardinals it was conceived that the Spaniards had the advantage . . .

* François de Joyeuse. The arrest of his servants by the Roman police for helping to rescue a prisoner.

but the French have since shown that, with the exception of Borgia and one neutral, the rest are properly theirs. At the last audience of the Spanish ambassador the pope challenged him for omitting to thank him for this promotion, whereto the ambassador passionately replied that it was sufficient he had held from expostulation considering the manifest neglect of the king, his master. The Venetian ambassador also spoke to the pope about the passing over the subjects of this state. The pope replied that he thought they esteemed not that dignity but promised to be mindful of them at the next promotion. But in the Senate the duke showed the inconveniences that would follow the cardinalating of any of their nobility, and the officiousness of their ambassador was generally condemned. Letters were written forbidding him to treat with the pope in any matter concerning this state without express order.

Here hath been a late alarm of wars, which much startled our Italians who have not heard the noise of a cannon a long time in Italy. The agents were the Spaniards, and the Genoese, who are born to suffer, are the patients. The latter had purchased from the emperor the imperial fee of Sassell, which much offended them as a resort of bandits. As they were about to receive the investiture, Spanish forces from Alessandria took it by surprise. The violent proceeding hath been generally misliked by all the Italian princes, who begin to fear that the Spaniards will not leave until they have all. The Spaniards pretend it was done to forestall the duke of Savoy, but that does not pass here where it is known that the Genoese could of themselves have made the place good against the duke without Spanish help. In answer to their expostulations the constable of Milan referred them to the Court of Spain, while the emperor's commissary was referred to the ambassador at Prague.

I have had a shrewd conflict this last week with the nuncio* and his crew of Inquisitors to get an old man, one Jacomo Castelvetro, out of their prison when they had him condemned as a relapsed heretic. By the favour of this state he was delivered to me . . . and I have sent him away in safety.

4 pp. xv, 3.

ISAAC WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 6 o.s.—Thanks for letter of 10 August. Sends answer for his cousin, Lionel Wake.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLIII, 1.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 6. Hague.—On 31st Aug. I had a letter from you. I cannot say how these men construe the latter end of that edict, for I never heard anything spoken of it. I have at

* Berlinger Gipsio, bishop of Rimini. See *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, p. 210.

length borrowed one of the treaties of peace concluded in East Friesland between the Count and the town of Embden. I am promised more of them when they come from there. They are hard to come by. I have not in all this time been able to send Mr. Dickenson any of them. Yesterday the prince of Neuberg returned to Cleves for a few days, and goes on to Noremberg to be present at the Assembly. That done, he will post into France, and so to England and return this way. He was very well treated by the States and his Excellency. The States defrayed him in his lodgings; the reckoning coming to 2,508 gilders. H.E. presented him with a very fair horse. The prince was well attended with his Council, with four counts, and with many gentlemen. His train was 120 persons. He carried himself so nobly and liberally that all men speak well of him. My l. writes you of the merchants' remove from Stade. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVI, 28.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 7. Paris.—I write by Sir Griffin Markham. I have yours of 30 Aug. During the Saumur Assembly hardly any other matter hath been stirring in this Court.

Sir Griffin is departing suddenly upon letters received from the prince of Neuburg whereby he is desired to repair privately to him in Holland, but he doth not understand the prince's purpose to go to England. He is rather expected to return to Germany. Markham seemeth to have so strictly tied his hopes unto the prince for the repairing of his fortunes, that upon the recent news of the latter's hurt, he protested seriously to me that if his misfortune had miscarried by that accident, he would have betaken himself to a monastery. His business here will not be greatly to the comfort of his master in this negociation.

I wonder that the King of Denmark should have taken the Castle of Colmar, for we had been advertised of his utter overthrow and flight. If the latter were true, he could hardly have recovered so as to set again upon his enemy. We therefore suspend our beliefs.

By my last I omitted to tell you that the States, to prevent the growing of those new schisms among them, had made instance to those of this church by Monsr. Artsens to have Monsr. du Moulin, our best champion, licensed to live among them. But this was so strongly opposed here as almost to breed a tumult.

To the prejudice of Sully the count of Soissons beginneth to exercise a superintendence in the charge of great master of the Ordnance, which the young marquis of Rosny, his son, doth enjoy.

Three or four ships are ready to go from Brittany to Canada with gentlemen, who, at the example of the English in Virginia, go to assure the plantations begun there. The leader is Monsr.

de Monts, a Protestant, whom the K. doth countenance with his authority. But the Jesuits are working another plantation of their own in the same place, lest our Religion should take foot there. Herewith I send copy of the Protestants' demands to the Q. at Saumur with two other new pamphlets.

2 pp. iv, 153.

NEWS from CONSTANTINOPLE.

1611, Sept. 7.—We hear news of the death of Murat Bassa, general against the Persians, who died suddenly near Tauris, whether of age or melancholy no man knoweth. His son-in-law Ali Bassa, who is Beglerbey of Greece, caused the army to stay and sent the news to the Grand Signor asking for instructions. The messenger arrived in 20 days, to the general admiration. The Grand Signor and all here are much amazed at the tidings and very sorrowful. A council was held at once and it was decided not to make Ali general but to appoint Nasuff Bassa, Beglerbey of Diarbekir, a man reputed generally to be both valorous, of long experience in war-like affairs and mighty both in money and men, and one that was ever an adversary of the deceased Murat. He was made both head Vizier and General, with orders to march on the course Murat began, if the extraordinary winter does not prevent. It is here reported that this great dignity was granted to him so that he might not rebel and to withdraw him to the Porte.

The Polish ambassador arrived and was admitted. He only came to complain against the prince of Transylvania, who is here in my house. No answer was given them but the next day when he came for it to the Vizerey he was so rebuffed for that the king of Poland doth aid Prince Sherban and for meddling with the Transylvanians and with us, that he was much amazed and feared to be committed to the Towers, which in the end, it is thought, will hardly miss him.

Postscript: News is just brought that the prince of Transylvania hath overthrown prince Sherban who only escaped with a few horsemen. They have taken 400 Poles alive; 5,000 Poles and Bugdans slain. All the artillery and munitions carried into Cibin, which was besieged by Sherban, are in great hope to be taken but for the resolution and policy of the prince of Transylvania.

2 pp. xv, 19.

THOMAS FLOUD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 18 N.S. Paris.—Expressing the sense of his manifold obligations. Does not know if Mr. Thorys has taken order for Trumbull's discharge.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. xxv, 20.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 18 N.S. Hague.—I may not suffer Sir Charles Morgan to come to you without a line from me. I have your last with enclosed to the P. of Nuberg, which this day I dispatched to him. It is long since I heard out of England, which I cannot impute to the wind, but rather to the absence of the Court, and that all things are quiet.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLVI, 29.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 9. Vlushing.—I have left the edict that you sent me unto our States of this Province, being now assembled, to take their full time therein. I gave it to one of their number, and he returned it but on Saturday last. He tells me they will advise the States General to declare to the archduke that he do usurp on their sovereignty and to persist that it be no more practised in any such like their writings hereafter. The honester sort of these people do judge out of these and other audacious attempts both of the archdukes and Spain that this patched-up treaty hath nothing at all redeemed them from the bondage of Spain, and truly I think no better of it than of a dream that presenteth only a semblance of truth, but being avowed all is found fictions and lies, and so is this truce, but only while they serve their own ends. . . .

I doubt not your care over the practises of our king and country's enemies. I wish they at home were as wakeful over our Irish enemies' practises. It seemeth to me that God hath decreed that we must be once again troubled with that rebellious nation. I have small thanks for ought I advertise of that kind, and whenever I attrap or send any of them over from hence, they are presently released. I will leave this displeasing subject, and begin to tell you of what else I know from other parts. Out of England I hear the pirates are gone from the coast of Ireland towards Italy to ports belonging to the duke of Florence, they having refused the king's pardon for their lives only. The States' 17 ships of war under our Admiral of Zeland Hauthane will sail hence on Oct. 1, N.S., victualled for six months. If they have no other business that will be a lost charge.

2 pp. XXXIX, 18.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 10. London.—I came hither on Saturday from the country, where my wife is forcibly detained as a pledge for my return, which I am now to make. The King, Queen and Prince returning from the progress met at Hampton Court on Saturday. During this progress there hath been some contestation between their Maties about Sir Tho. Overbury's offence, and though her Maty's displeasure be not yet much

mitigated, Sir Thomas begins to approach the Court again, his great friend Rochester much labouring in his behalf. Mr. Humfrey May, some time a follower of the late Earl of Devonshire, is sworn a referendary for Irish causes, hath a patent passed for Clerk of the Signet with a fee, and hath power to get bills signed, whereby you will say Sir T. Lake's lustre is obscured; but Sir Thomas hath an addition to his estate of 20,000*l.* by his father-in-law's death, Sir Wm. Ryder, in whose place in the Custom house Mr. Sucklin succeeds. Mr. "Rafe" Ewens after 13 days' sickness is dead, leaving his wife worth 5,000*l.*, but giving nothing worth naming to his kindred, friends nor servants. Sir John Digby by his proposition of marriage hath plainly discovered a secret and very strict league between France and Spain, and the young Infanta is to be fianced to the French king. No ambassador is nominated for your parts, only Mr. Calvert is uncertainly spoken of. We begin to think the E. of Northumberland shall be made pay the ancient fine, and so perhaps let rest. His Ma^{ty} would be much displeased that the States should make Vorstius professor at Leyden in Arminius' room in regard of his blasphemous book *De Attributis Dei*. The former reports of King Mathias' reconciliation with the emperor are not true. The suspicion of an intended surprise of Juliers, Duren and Hambach was idly founded.

I yesterday solicited your pay for July to September, mainly to protest, for there is not *de quoi*. If your occasions require it, spare not to charge me by your bills of exchange.

Mr. Sanford hath been sick of a flux and the grudging of a calentura, but is recovered. Mr. Cottington is arrived.

2½ pp. XXXII, 27.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 11. Paris.—The Spaniards have taken a little town or castle called Sacillo belonging to Genoa, at which the neighbouring princes including the d. of Savoy are alarmed. "This is a Spanish reward for all the services which that seignorie hath so long a time and in so meritorious a sort done unto them." The princess of Condé is gone to your parts to visit her sister-in-law, the princess of Orange. Her mother-in-law did purpose to go with her. The Q., free of the Protestant business, will go next week to Fontainebleau till she has to meet the duchess of Lorraine at Monceaux. The duchess of Mantua, their sister, is dead. My lord's daughter will be christened to-morrow, and Bouillon, just returned from Saumur, is to present it for the K. and the princess of Orange for the Q. A great banquet is prepared for the ladies. Sir Gr. Markham left order with me to deal with Berruyer to take upon him the service of the prince of Neuberg in these parts, with a pension of 200 or 300 *cr.* But this matter being *éventé*, it hath put many men, who affect those businesses, in jealousy of this dealing whereupon he gave out that he would employ none but a

Catholic. They all wish he were removed from the prince lest his counsels lead him into some prejudicial course both to his state and his religion.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. IV, 154.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 11. Vlushing.—I received late last night your French advertisements by Mr. Pott, and return them, having taken a copy for my own use. Some of our States knew much thereof before. The King and Queen are at Hampton Court, and still we study to devise in all pleasure to forget the time. Your ambassador's men and goods are yet here expecting a good wind. They have stayed long for it. Rich old Sutton is dead and hath left a mass of wealth, bequeathing much to charitable uses. Being so ill-gotten, I fear it will not be well bestowed. Sir George Beeston, only son of Sir Hugh Beeston, hunting in Sir Tho. Lee's [Leigh] park in Warwickshire, fell from his horse and broke his neck, a fearful ending, he having lived an evil life.

1 p. XXXIX, 19.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD's first Remonstrance to the STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces.

1611, Sept. 21.—Concerning Vorstius. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 293.]

$6\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French*; and another copy $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French*. XLVII, 39, 40.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 14 o.s. Madrid.—The ordinary is 7 or 8 days late. Lerma is out of danger. The King's confessor in his sickness informed against Don Roderigo Calderon, who is of the greatest power with the duke and is much hated. The Queen bears him great ill will. There is speech of his removing from Court, but Lerma will uphold him.

In the interim Franc^{co} Hobo Castrillo, a chief officer to secretary Prada, is to assist Calderon. This trouble of the duke's hath been seconded with the loss of the duchess of Useda, his eldest son's wife. On the 22 of this month n.s. at 11 at night the Queen was delivered of a son at the Escorial.

There is small pox in my house here, and I have been ill. Three weeks ago my wife was delivered before her time, the child being dead. She is recovering. I have the pleasantest house in Madrid with gardens and other conveniences. But for that I think half of us would have been dead by this time.

2 pp. XXII, 113.

NEWS from VIENNA.

1611, Sept. 24.—The Buchaimer Reiters are sent towards Pressburg, to continue thence to Upper Hungary. Similarly the Dampierre horse arrived yesterday at Langen Enzersdorf.

These also are to go to Pressburg and on to Upper Hungary against the Siebenburgers. Our troops are also going against Bathori and the Wayda of Wallachia is to join with them against the Siebenburghers to give them battle. It is expected that the Bassa of Erlaw will put in an appearance with a number of people and with supplies of cattle, and from this it is feared that he means to help Bathori. For the rest the Palatine is still at Caschau and the Siebenburgen ambassador is here.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *German*. Misc. III, 180.

Another version of the same news.

1 p. *French*. Misc. III, 140.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Sept. 26.—By the emperor's command the prince of Anhalt and the Count of Hanau have arrived here and the latter will be received as Grand Steward and is also to have the presidency of the Imperial Chamber. The margrave of Anspach is also expected at his Majesty's desire while Councillor Matheus Welser has been deputed as adjunct for the Electoral diet at Nuremberg.

The directors of the Bohemian Estates, twelve in number, have in these last days stopped the new buildings and galleries at the castle of Prague which makes the emperor the more eager to depart from here. The remainder of the Passau troops have again been ordered to leave the country because Archduke Leopold means to enlist fresh troops at Passau for which cause the burghers have been warned to guard their gates carefully at night.

1 p. *German*. Misc. III, 180.

The same news, except the last paragraph.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 139.

[JOHN SANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 17. Madrid.—I hope your Debora hath made you father of a second son, which I wish might have been my l. ambassador's happiness at Paris, who beginneth to be cumbered with the other sex. My lady here has had a still born child. To parallel your happiness the Queen of Spain on Thursday had a son at the Escorial, for which we have candles apiece at every door. Cottington left on Aug. 12. Lerma has been sick, but is partly recovered.

Sir Anthony Shirley has a *libranza* for payment of his pension of 3,000 ducats *p.a.* to be paid out of the millions of Granada whither he is now gone by the Escorial to thank the King.

It is ordered that no soldiers that pretend for pensions or entertainments shall put up any memorials from March next till Oct. following. For those already given in, two Saturdays

in every month are assigned for their audience and despatch. Some think it is to stop the recourse of your Flanders soldiers that resort hither for pensions, who are to be remitted to their officers for all payments. Others that it is to disburden the King and Court of their clamours that the K. may be free for his journey to Portugal in the spring.

Small pox has affected some of our household, and others lie sick to the death. My ld. is troubled with a catarrh. I am sorry for Mr. Lionel Wake whose near kinsman and my l. ambassador's brother-in-law is here with us, Mr. Baldwin Wake of Northamptonshire. Mr. Cawley's case shows that money matters much with the Grandees here. Sir Anthony and such other ill members are the ones that thrive most here.

2 pp. Signed Johannes de Bruxelles. xxxvi, 46.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [endorsement], Sept. 18. Hague.—Pray convey the enclosed. I think Mr. Serle by this time hath left France, and I dare not adventure more letters to him. I entreat you to recommend these to Mr. Beaulieu. Sir Chalistenes Brookes died two days since. His lady and children are left very poor. He was one that always desired to make debts but was ever unwilling to pay them. It is too early days to say what the States will do with his Company, but there is one Sir John Vere (now, I think, at Brussels) who hath the next promise. If he come to you, let him know this.

My l. has letters from H.M. and my l. Treasurer about one Vorstius, who was to be admitted professor of Divinity at Leyden, but he holds such strange opinions as appears in his book *De attributis Dei* that the King protests against him, to which purpose my l. has now made a proposition in the Assembly of the States General, letting them know the dangers that will ensue upon his admission. We have not received the answer, but they promise it shall give H.M. contentment. Your last was of Aug. 24 and my last to you of the 6th p^{nt}.

1½ pp. XLVI, 30.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 29. [Cologne].—I have yours of 15th and 19th. The book *Clavicula Solomonis* cannot yet be had, all our book-sellers being at Frankfort fair. From Prague we hear of the occupation of Sassello by the Spaniards, which had been sold by the Emperor as *dominus foedi* to Genoa. His officers closed all the passages to keep the news from his Ma^{ty}, but he heard of it, and summoning some of his Council asked why they concealed a matter of such consequence. Next day he wrote to Anhalt and Anspach, bidding them to come to Prague as he had a communication to make. As they did not say whether they would come or not, Colonel Gunterort was sent to fetch

them. Brandenburg is sending his counsellors to Nuremberg, as he has gone to Prussia. Deux Ponts and Newburg will be there, the latter demanding that his cause may be heard first, according to the Golden Bull. The plague is raging at Zurich. The Palatine of Neuburg left the Hague two days ago for Bonn.

The Commissioners of Brandenburg and two deputies of Aix are at Cleves to take advice about their difficulties, for the Magistracy renew their threats, and the others say they will no longer bear this tyrant. Two ambassadors sent from France to settle the matter are expected daily—viz. the Marquis de Vieuville and the President of Metz.* I hear the assembly at Saumur is ending with disadvantage to the religion. Each of them seeks his own without caring for the public weal.

2½ pp. *French. Signed Sylvester Pistorius. Seal.* VIII, 90.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 21, o.s. Düsseldorf.—Wolfgang William, after a day's stay here, went to his father; from him he will to the Electoral Diet at Nuremberg, afterwards perhaps to England and France. But he has no reason to hope that the two kings will run a separate course from the Union, which supports the Saxon Elector, who also is willing to enter that body, and with him the rest of his house, if he be assisted to maintain the treaty of Guterboghe. He has already in part obtained his desire, for the princes have written to the old Palatine and to the elector of Brandenburg, whose inconstancy they dislike. Four of them likewise have pressed the young Palatine by a joint letter, not without sharpness, as himself hath told me. It is therefore vain to build longer on weak foundations and would be better to choose the less of two evils.

The French Ambassage much perplexeth the Protestants of Aquisgrane in regard of the ground from which they fear it proceedeth, but they have some comfort, in that Hotman is adjoined to assist. Your deputies are still too busy, for although they press no further the pretension of advocacy *etc.* (which they did, until their weatherbeaten allegations of registers were refuted by fresher records), yet they stand hotly on the commission given their prince for the execution of the Imperial mandate, as if it were yet in force. The poor Protestants have another disadvantage in the open disfavour of our Palatine, who is rather against them than a protector, and so the Commissioners of this State, one of whom belongeth to him, no longer run in one line. Hotman went yesterday for Aquisgrane, and sends a letter for Monsr. Beaulieu.

1 p. XXII, 40.

* Lazare de Selve, seigneur du Brueil.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Oct. 1.—Yesterday early the petty Bohemian Landrath opened and the great one to day, at the castle, attended by many of the Bohemian nobility and country people. The emperor's journey has again been postponed and the coaches and coachmen engaged for this have been dismissed. It is supposed that his Majesty will winter here and see what the Electoral diet will bring forth.

Early to-morrow the Spanish ambassador resident here will leave for Nuremberg, for the Electoral diet. He has dressed his servants sumptuously in velvet.

The Bohemian Estates will be sending these days a solemn embassy to this diet of nine of the leading men of the country, to wit: the Counts of Thuren and Schlieden, the Herren Adam von Walstein, von Fels, Wilhelm Popel, Kinsky and others, who, they say, have been cited to appear before the Electors. This is solely because of the purloining of the kingdom of Bohemia, on which account their king Matthias is much condemned. His Majesty is still at Breslau, being unable to agree with the Silesians. There is a great dispute between them about confirming their ancient privileges which is not settled; they have not done homage to his Majesty and it is supposed he will not be leaving very soon. There has also been a dispute between Archduke Charles, bishop of Breslau and Archduke Charles of Minsterberg, as chief captain of Silesia. The bishop claims precedence, but the Silesian princes will not admit it and the chief captain has gone before all the others. This has annoyed the bishop greatly and he would not be present but only sent his people.

The Landgrave of Leichtenberg arrived yesterday from burying his wife. The emperor is allowing the completion of the building in hand. On Wednesday he conferred intimately with the count of Hanau. Yesterday Herr Hegemiller set out for Herr von Lamberg at Vienna. They have a commission to settle a dispute over salt between Bavaria and Salzburg.

When the Spanish ambassador expressed a wish to be present at the assembly with the Electors he was told that he would be sent for if his king's affairs were brought forward and they needed him.

The Margrave of Anspach is expected daily. He is now with Herr von Rosenberg. It is said that the emperor has decided to acknowledge the Union of Protestant Electors and Princes and to satisfy them in what they now ask of him. This causes great searching of heart and here they conclude that his Majesty intends in this way to bring the Electors and Estates of the empire over to his side and thereby be enabled to offer a stouter resistance to his opponents.

2½ pp. *German*. Misc. III, 180.

Another version of the same news.

4 pp. *French*. Misc. III, 140.

NEWS from VIENNA.

1611, Oct. 1.—The Dampierre Reiters have their quarters 4 miles from here at Wolschersdorf and will not stir before they are paid in full. It is true that early to-day Georg Weissbacher, a courtier, brought a sum of money sent by the Bohemian Estates. But as it is understood that the money will certainly not be employed to make this payment it is to be feared that the troopers will do much hurt to the peasantry before they are disbanded. Things are not well with us in Siebenburgen as several thousand Tartars have arrived to help Bathori Gabor. On the other hand great help has been sent to ours from Poland so that they may well venture to give battle to Bathori, the time being favourable.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *German*. Misc. III, 129.

Another version of the same news.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 143.

1611, Oct. 1. Prague.—Mandate of the Emperor Rudolph II against the rebels at Aachen.*

$4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; copy. *French from the German*. Misc. III, 142.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 23. Paris.—By your silence I see you take account of my departure. Tomorrow I hope shall be the day. I have paid Berruyer the 10*l*. which by your letter of 30th Aug. you desired me to take of Mr. Searle for him. He is resolved, as I wrote by my last, to go to Brussels to satisfy de Preaux' expectation of his coming, but yet with this purpose, to entertain Markham's proffer, if he can work it with any advantage to himself, wherein you must be the dealer between them when he comes to your town. One Andre Paull is here in ambassage from the Princes of the Union to acquaint the Queen with the success of their Assembly at Rottemberg, and to complain of a wrong done to the d. of Wirtemberg by the count of Soissons in dispossessing the governor of Alenson, which the d. hath had many years in engagement for money lent to the late King. They are in hand here to redeem that town from the d., but it will not be done in haste for any store of money now in the "Espargne."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. IV, 155.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 3, N.S. Padua.—Our travellers in these parts make Brussels a necessary passage in their way homewards, and at the present you have my *ld*. Vaux and Sir Oliver Manners setting forward towards you, who, I am sure will lack no English

* The German text is printed in Lünig: *Deutsche Reichs Archiv*, Vol. xiii, pp. 69-71. There are also copies in *S.P. Germany, Empire*, Vol. ii, f. 187.

friends in that town. These gentlemen, Mr. Amias and Henry Pawlett, my kinsmen, who go in their company, will be much more glad of your acquaintance than any others, which makes me address them to you . . . they are grandchildren to Sir Amias Pawlett who hath left such memory of his good service in France, and have spent some time in that country, in Spain and these parts, and carry home as good minds as they brought out . . . besides the good use they have made of their travel.

1 p. xv, 17.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Oct. 3.—Yesterday the emperor suddenly decided to leave here for the estate of the count of Sarors, a very pleasant spot. The chief chamberlain, Brokodiski, with the under fourrier of the chamber went before but returned the same day. The latter has gone to Pilsen with orders to four squadrons of archers and as many halbardiers to hold themselves in readiness, Two months' pay has been given to the guards, but it has been of little use.

Letters have been received from Hesse and the landgrave of Helfenstein, whom the emperor had summoned to the diet, excusing themselves on the ground of the mortality in their parts, so it is thought that the landgrave of Leichtenberg may be sent.

They report from Breslau on the 29 Sept. that the Estates are not yet agreed with the king because he has given out that after the death of the duke of Minsterberg he will confer the captaincy upon the Archduke Charles or his successors, contrary to his own brief. So the Estates intended to withdraw without rendering homage had not Abraham von Thouault begged them to remain. This is the work of Clessel, who, with this Herr von Thouault is to be sent to the diet at Norimberg. The Estates also desire the king to punish those who have hitherto troubled the emperor, since homage cannot be rendered before satisfaction of the grievances put forward. Bad news is constantly coming from Upper Hungary; the king is greatly troubled and the marriage will be postponed for a long while.

1½ pp. *German*. Misc. III, 129.

Another version of the same news.

1½ pp. *French*. Misc. III, 143.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 25. London.—I am making a second return to the country. The King and the Lords are at Hampton Court. Your Embassy* is now arrived and your successor must be thought upon. Mr. G. Calvert and Sir Edwin Sannes are spoken of. You will not see anyone there in haste.

* Ferdinand de Boisshot, ambassador from the archdukes in Flanders.

The Palsgrave of Neuburg hath been at the Hague, with intent to pass hither and to France, but is diverted to the diet in Germany, where he hopeth to see King Mathias chosen King of the Romans. Vorstius' *De Attributis Dei* was publicly burnt here the other day.

There is a project to make the Duke of York High Admiral, the Prince to execute during his brother's minority, with a Commission of the greater Lords, and a subordinate Commission of Inferiors viz. Sir Christopher Challoner, Sir John Trevor and such other. My L. Admiral, in recompense of his pretended resignation, is to have 4,000*l.* present and a pension of 1,500*l.* for life.

The pirates were gone out of Ireland before the pardon came, nor do we know what course they have taken. The farmers' ship of discovery* is returned to Plymouth affirming that they have discovered the N.W. passage, but it is not believed since they lost their master and his mate and most of their discreetest mariners.

I have been this day "tempering" with Mr. Bingley to assure me the receipt of your entertainments in the beginning of term, but he can promise nothing till term is well entered. Some hope for money from France and Holland but on this private men must lay no certain ground.

I received this day your letter by my cousin Silliard, who says he received greater courtesies from you than I craved or expected. I do not wish you should assist him in any of his sinister courses.

I now receive the first advertismēt of your son's birth.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XXXII, 28.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 26. Vlushing.—I had yours of 20th on the 22nd. The States General are pressed by the French to reimburse (but a small portion of money) which they have received since 1603, amounting to 32,000,000*fl.* We are therefore not to expect any great favour from that state. I fear that this is one amongst many other of the practises and plots of Spain by impoverishing this people to make their purposed conquest of them more easy. Ere long the States will send extraordinary deputies to the Queen Regent with fair language to accommodate this business, for they are not in case to disburse money yet to content them. They are now making ready, according to the agreement late passed betwixt them, to pay our King 60,000*l.* a year, to send him one half thereof for this last half-year, but this will not continue long, but they must inform themselves to do him some satisfaction, to keep his favour, for there are rods in this for them, when they will

* The ship *Discovery* on which Henry Hudson set out to discover the N.W. passage.

have no refuge but unto his aid; but if they be true to the government of their sovereignty and the welfare of this Republic they will not lose him.

Since the death of Arminius H.M. hath of late written to Winwood to pray the States to have more care of their honour than to admit Vorstius to be Professor at Leyden, a man of many erroneous opinions. These are the fruits that this state hath gained by this treaty. In the very body and soul of this commonwealth it hath begotten these distractions as well as in our body politic as ecclesiastic. The ruin of this State is threatened thereby.

2½ pp. XXXIX, 20.

FROM SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON.

1611, Sept. 26 [*endorsement*].—Since the swearing of my Id. of Pembroke of the Council last Sunday there has been no change at Court. That day the king gave audience to the new ambassador of the archdukes and yesterday Sir Robert Sherley came to the king in English clothes and first kneeled in acknowledgment of his subjection. The king made him rise and having delivered the king of Persia's letter, he put on his hat. The audience was very short as what he hath further to negotiate will be done by the Council.

It were to be wished that the match of Spain and France went not forward, for the quiet of us and our neighbours consisteth much in keeping those great kingdoms divided. Our master hath not been well used in it, for the match with the prince was never thought on here till it was offered by them, and therefore they cannot say that they have refused it. . . But I trust that God doth it all for the best to show us it is fittest to match with one of our own profession, with whom and of nobody else we are to expect assured assistance.

The king is given to understand that there is some question made in the proceeding against him of Leyden, wherewith he is moved. I trust the States will not so much forget themselves as to maintain a man whose wicked opinions are abhorred. . . The queen of France hath broken her day with the king for the payment of some of the money due by the last king to Queen Elizabeth.

1 p. XXXIX, 21.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 6. Cologne.—I have yours of Sept. 27. I fear that at Nuremberg we shall be circumvented by our more clever adversaries. This town sends there as deputies Burgo-master Hardenraedt and the Syndic Cronenberg. The emperor seems to wish to leave Bohemia if the States permit. He has asked for the support of the Union, to which they agree if he will dismiss some of his Council, including Stralendorf and

Hannswalt, restore Donauworth and remedy grievances. The Ct. of Hanau is at Prague, but Anhalt and the marquis of Brandenburg are not going there. Savoy arms against Berne.

The Constable of Milan offers grain to the Grisons, and will demolish the fort Fuentes, if they renounce their alliance with Venice. The French ambassadors with Hotman have been well received at Aix.

The town of Lemgau in Westphalia has taken arms against the Ct. of Lippe, who wanted to establish there the reformed Religion on the intervention of two deputies of the Landgrave of Cassel who have been expelled by the citizens. The count has appealed to the Hague for troops. The States have not yet made up their minds.

3 pp. *French. Signed* H. Sylvester Pistorius. VIII, 91.

JOSSE HUSTIN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 6. Antwerp.—Asking his favour for M. de Weerd (if he needs any recommendation to M. de Robiano or other ministers of the finances) who comes as his solicitor for two rents, hypothecated upon the town of Antwerp, which Matthew de Quester bought of Pierre and Paul Vander Waluwe, now living at London, where they were born. These rents were confiscated owing to the wars and late troubles and Hustin is applying to the finances to recover them, de Quester having commissioned him to do so, recommending him to address himself to Trumbull.

1½ pp. *French. Misc.* III, 144.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 27. Paris.—On Sunday last my lo. did perform his collation for the christening of his daughter. Among the company was the Q. Margaret and all the princesses, saving the young princess of Condé, forty great ladies and all the four brethren of the House of Guise.* It will not cost my lo. less than 600 *cr.* Mr. Seymour is arrived within this sennight, and will spend the winter here. My lo. refused to receive him, and hath advertised with England of his being here. He doth give out to have left the Low Countries out of respect to his Ma^{ty}, being advised by friends that his stay there increased his Ma^{ty}'s indignation. Lest the discontentment carried by the Saumur deputies to these provinces should work any stir, order hath been taken here to send Commissioners into all parts for the confirmation of the edict. The bargain with de Boesse for the citadel of Bourg is concluded for the sum of 160,000 *cr.*, and it is given out that it is to be pulled down for the unfitness of the site, having been built at the first by the d. of Savoy

* Charles, duke of Guise; Louis, afterwards Cardinal; Claude, duke of Chevreuse, and Alexander, Knight of Malta, the four sons of Henry, duke of Guise, assassinated in 1588.

against France, and being of small use to France against Savoy. But of this I cannot persuade myself. De Vieilles, Lieutenant General of Champagne, hath been sent to Aix to compose the broil there, but his choice is thought rather to favour the re-establishing of the Jesuits than any other purpose. The Marquis of Guadalesta told my lo. that the purpose held out in Spain for the sending of the marquis of Guadalesta to Holland. Berruyer is not yet resolved to accept Markham's condition, being half engaged to de Preaux.

1 p. iv, 156.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 28. o.s. Düsseldorf.—Yours of Aug. 25 was delayed. I have a later one from my lo. ambassador by Sir Gr. Markham. Your deputies do so skip up and down at Aquisgrane, sometimes leaving, sometimes returning, that their false play is manifest. The harangue of the President of Metz pleased the bourgeoisie, who will send to Nuremberg to the Electoral Diet, and would have one from these princes to accompany their deputies. It is a pity our Palatine so much discountenances them, on insufficient grounds, as I think. He would have been content France had not meddled in that business. God grant the Lutherans and the Calvinists persevere in their good conjunction.

1 p. xxii, 41.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Sept. 28. Paris.—Since my last letter advertising you of the proposition made in Spain by Sir John Digby I have understood out of England that they have been much startled there both with the Spanish answer and to understand of the double marriages which are treated of between France and Spain, concerning which matter I have lately had speech with some of the principal ministers here, who do not deny that such double marriages have been negotiated with a show of liking to proceed therein, but there has been nothing as yet concluded, nor is any assurance to be grounded thereon in respect of the youth of the princes, and because they find that we have taken an alarm. As there is just reason at this their so strict a conjunction with Spain, they would fain persuade us here that the entertaining of these propositions hath been chiefly to hold the king of Spain in better terms towards them for the quiet passing of the king's minority, but when they find that they will not take that answer for good payment, they have recourse to another shift, saying that the interests of states are always more forcible consideration than any alliance between them, and therefore what marriages so ever they should conclude with Spain, yet that they would not recede from their accustomed grounds of state which did bind them

to hold a most strict amity with his Majesty. But I have told them that howsoever their ends may be but only to seek an honourable alliance and to live in peace with all the world, yet that it is apparent that the king of Spain hath a deep design by this alliance to make them give way to the prosecution of his other ends, or otherwise that he would not have taken that extraordinary resolution to give an Infanta major in marriage to a king of France, contrary to their usual custom never to dispose of their heirs out of their own house. And since there is a necessity that the k. of Spain should think of some means for the raising of his affairs, it is not unlikely that out of the observation which they have made how great the power of the late Queen Mother and the Queen Regent hath been for the managing the affairs of this kingdom, they have also conceived the same hope that a daughter of Spain may be no less useful to them by her authority for the repairing of their affairs hereafter. These particulars I set down that you may see of what dangerous consequence these matches may be to the other parts of Christendom.

Lesdiguières hath lately advertised hither that the duke of Savoy desired to meet him to receive from him the direct resolution of the state whether they will conclude the marriage between Madame and his son; he advertises also that care be taken to satisfy the duke for that he having put himself into ill terms with Spain for having betaken himself to the party of France, it were not good to reduce him to the necessity of casting himself absolutely into the hands of Spain. For answer whereto it is said that Lesdiguières hath been directed to meet him with charge to excuse unto him, for the gaining of time, that they cannot grow to a resolution in that business till the minority of the King be expired. And howsoever the ministers here profess that the Queen intendeth to proceed to the accomplishment of the marriage of Madame and the prince of Savoy, the duke (as I learn by his ministers here) finds that both France and Spain seek to induce him to hearken to a match between his son and a sister of the duke of Florence, whereunto the duke of Savoy is extraordinarily averse by reason of the antipathy always existing between their Houses.

The duke of Bouillon hath made me an instrument to negotiate a match between our Princess and the Elector Palatine, which motion was approved in England, but by reason of the duke's long absence at Saumur hath been intermitted. Now the matter is again on foot and I hope for a good conclusion.

The Queen was much startled with an advertisement which de Preaux sent in his last letters that the pope and the king of Spain labour jointly in Germany for the deposing of the emperor in favour of Mathias, and for archduke Albert to be king of the Romans, the king desiring to remove him out of the Low Countries, and treat him ill, to make him weary of his residence there. I do not believe that the K. can procure the

election of the archduke. In this the ministers of Germany, with whom I have conferred, agree. I spoke yesterday with Bucquoy in his passage this way, who continues his kind professions to me and spoke much good of you.

[*Postscript*].—Letters from Sir R. Winwood and Mr. Dickenson are enclosed.

3¼ pp. XXIV, 103.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Oct. 8.—To-day Henry Ginterat returned, who was send by the king to Heidelberg to the young Elector; his recruiting (*werbung*) is still unknown. On Wednesday the Spanish ambassador set out for the diet at Nuremberg with some 100 persons. He will be spending quite 100 crowns a day so long as this legation lasts.

The emperor's journey has again been put off and it is believed that he wishes to see how the diet will go. Prince Christian of Anhalt with the Margrave of Anspach are expected daily. They are sent on an embassy to the emperor by the Protestant Electors and Princes. Anhalt has already reached Herr von Rosenberg at Witenau.

It was announced at Court this morning that the Siebenburgers with the Tartars and Turks had made a fresh inroad into Moravia. Time will show. On Wednesday the count of Hanau twice had audience of the emperor, begging him not to give his confidence too easily or to leave here, but to have a care for his person, reputation and possible inconveniences; but it is stated that the prince of Anhalt will accompany the emperor to the house of Rosenberg, where he is defrayed, to send him out of the country.

To-day Clessel has arrived here from Breslau with von Polheim, to go to the diet. The Estates of Silesia have asked the king for a German vice-chancellor and to fill the offices of the Council of Appeal from their own people. His Majesty granted this as well as their privileges, confirming the *Majestäts-brief*. In spite of this he also had to abolish sixty *gravamina*.

At the invitation of the whole crown of Bohemia, the Estates have granted 100,000 thalers to be paid in a year and a day, 10,000 of which are for jewels for the royal bride, and 10,000 for a gold buffet. *Signed* Christopher Lamprecht.

2 pp. *German*. Misc. III, 129.

Another version of the same news.

1½ pp. *French*. Misc. III, 143.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 15, N.S. Paris.—The duke of Savoy by his ambassador and other means having made known to this state his discontent against it, not only that the marriage contract is delayed and as good as denied, but also that they refuse here

to sign the treaty accorded by Monsr. du Varena, they seem to wish to afford him satisfaction, and have ordered Lesdiguieres (a person very acceptable to him) to go to Savoy to treat, and now du Bullion is joined with Lesdiguieres for the instructions, and is already parted from Fontainebleau. The Savoy ambassador is ignorant what they contain, and is angry he should be so used. It is held that the duke will insist upon the confirmation of the treaty, because they promise him to deal with the Swiss that he may recover his country of Veaux and that would please the duke well to approach Geneva so much the nearer.

The duchess of Lorraine is expected at Fontainebleau. It is doubtful whether the princesses will absent themselves or give her place. The Queen will probably be able to dispose all according to her pleasure.

Pellitier had died (if the duke of Maine had not) for want of being in print. I never saw an idler discourse upon any man's death.

1 p. xxv, 21.

The Secretary PRATZ to ANSELME PREVOST.

1611, Oct. 15. Mariemont.—Whereas his Highness is advised that you feel some reserve and doubt as to whether the subjects of their Highnesses, who have interested themselves in the make and style of cloth, will not allow themselves to be persuaded to exert themselves to restore it unless they are assured beforehand that, when the terms of the passports granted to certain individuals have expired, they will not be renewed, I have been instructed to inform you on his behalf that when the current passports have expired he will not grant fresh ones to any one for any cause whatsoever. You may therefore advise those whom you see fit of this resolution.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Copy. French. Misc. III, 150.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 17. Antwerp.—Yesterday I had yours of 15th and have this day sought both at Moreton's and divers other places for the book of Lessius* you write for, but cannot get it. When it is to be had, I am promised it.

For the money you write of for Mr. Monger I have, according to his desire, delivered the same by exch. and would have him know that neither you nor I have made any use [of] it. I will send him the bills by this post, and pray you to send it to me by post to be here on Wednesday, for Anthony Withers, to whom I have delivered it, stands in present need of it.

For your kindness in presenting to me your house, I will not be very ceremonious in refusing it, but accept on the conditions mentioned in your letter, but how soon I shall see

* Leonard Lessius, a Jesuit casuist. The book referred to is probably *De licito usu aequivocationum et mentalium restrictionum*; or perhaps *De potestate papae*.

you I know not. I do yet resolve to be with you on Thursday, hoping before that time the ordinary of Spain may have come. If you have good news, spare not to write.

The enclosed I received since the post by the way of Dunkirk from my comper John Chandler.

1 p. XLV, 29.

MAURICE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 17. Cassel.—Thanks Trumbull for his kindness to his son prince Otto* at Brussels. His Councillor the Sr. François Segar will express his gratitude.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 156.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 8.—Yours of the 4th I have received and according to your order I have provided and sent you in a truss of clothes to Mr. Hobson.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of fine gray for your own wearing	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
cost 17s. the yard viz.	4	9	0
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of other gray for your friend cost			
13s. the yard	3	1	9

Also I have bought to send by the next shipping . . . for Flushing one barrel of oatmeal cost [*blank*]:

Also one barrel of candles containing 10 dozen, cost 4s. 10d. the dozen besides the cask and carriage.

Having perused your account, I find coming unto me the sum of	0	14	0
more paid to Mr. Bollock for consideration	4	0	0
more for 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of fine gray	4	9	0
more for 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of gray	3	1	9
more for 10 dozens of candles	4	9	8
more for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oatmeal with the cask and carriage	0	14	0
[<i>sic</i>]	15	08	5

Concerning the 3 fine cloths, if you rate them at less than 45*l.* I shall be no gainer by them in regard of the exchange and the forbearance of my money; wherefore if already you have not rated them, I pray you let that be the lowest price. The like cannot be bought there under 50*l.* a cloth at the least.

[*Postscript*].—I pray you procure payment as soon as you can, for here is a most miserable time for money.

“Mrs. Robt. Garsett being gone to Norwich, hath assigned me in my lord Rose for the remainder of the bill of exchange, being 126[*l.*], for the which I have had many fair promises and have made many journeys up Holborn Hill but cannot use it nor any part thereof.”

1 p. Misc. III, 145.

* On his journey to England as suitor for Princess Elizabeth.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 8. Bath House in Holborn.—Has been for 12 weeks 100 miles from London, hoping to return from week to week. "What shall I say concerning 100*l.* yet behind hand from my *lo. Roos.* Assure yourself that he left order so sufficient at his going into the country that I could not doubt of it, or I would not have gone and Mr. Cecyl can bear me witness . . . what diligence I used in it ; and for him I think he would have gladly paid the money himself, if he had not been from time to time assured that all was discharged. I promise you, Mr. Gasset being out of London, I was persuaded . . . all this sennight that all was paid long since, till I understood . . . that Mr. Monger was to receive a hundred pound, yet so that now I have set a fresh alarm upon your business and there is no doubt . . . but all shall be out of hand despatch and satisfaction given for your forbearance. Mr. Trumbull the world is not for you and me, but for dissemblers and flatterers, and you talk of it as I also feel it. . . . The earl of Pembroke is a new Privy Councillor, and the prince himself sat in Council on Monday last, the first time of his life, and is President of the Council. Sir Robert Shirley has had his audience and been with the Lords of the Council since but made no visits yet. I went of purpose to find Mr. Gasset, who is not yet come out of Norfolk . . . for Mr. Cecill who would fain pay him a little money, but cannot meet with him."

Mr. Floyd's brother will pay this term that odd 10*l.* as I am promised. If you knew what ado I have ever to get in moneys due to me, you would wonder. From Brussels they write to me that Contador stops my *media paga* for the payment of my remates so I have been troubled to get letters from the ambassador here, which are here enclosed to Mr. Hobson ; as he desired me for he hath my poder.

2 pp. Misc. III, 146.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 8. Vlushing.—I have yours of 5th. Pray read the first sheet, and the French discourse, which please return. I hear nothing of our master's undertaking for Denmark against Sweden. M. de Vittey's speech must be a fable. I cannot think our master would convey his actions and the command of his subjects to the guidance of a giddy Frenchman, having so many brave men of his own capable of far greater employments.

1 p. xxxix, 22.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], Oct. 8. o.s. Hague.—Mr. Lassells has at length obtained of the States an octroy to bring in his invention for the saving of all fuels. It will be of greatest use

to brewers and bakers. If he can bring so much to pass, it will be worth 50,000*l.* st. to the patentees. The more I consider the business, the less I credit the performance of it. They promise to bring workmen over for it in 6 weeks.

1 p. XLVI, 31.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], Oct. 9.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 296.]

3¼ pp. *Seal.* XLVII, 41.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 10. Paris.—I have your letter of 30 Sept. and thank you for the reasons which you sent me touching the great matter now in question for the venting of our English cloths into those parts. I do not see that there is any likelihood of raising so great present profit thither to the archduke's coffers, or for the benefit of the country as he will give cause of unkindness by that innovation, and therefore if he makes any such restraint in a case where the considerations are so indifferent, we should have reason to be more sensible thereof, but I suppose they will avoid to give us that discontentment. I shall be glad to hear if there be anything further done therein, and also what considerations moved our merchants to remove their staple from Stoade back to Hamborough.

Divers extraordinary advertisements have lately come by express couriers. The first is the death of the Queen of Spain in childbed, after the birth of a son, by the suffocation of the mother. The second is of a strange insolence . . . used by the Spanish agent at Turin against the duke of Savoy, of whom demanding whether he intended to proceed to the accomplishment of the marriage between his youngest daughter and the duke of Nemours, and the duke answering that such was his resolution, he then declared to the duke that the King, his master, would not like to have her that did so nearly touch him in blood, to be so basely married as to the subject of another prince, saying that the intent of the duke was found strange, not only by all other princes but also by his own subjects, and therefore that he ordained in the King's his master's behalf (for so in the relation higher the words were rendered out of the Spanish "*Je vous ordonne de la part du Roy mon Maistre*") to make delivery of her to be transported into Spain according to the order which he said his master had taken for her conveyance thither, and that the said King would discharge the care of a father for the bestowing of her more suitably to her blood and quality. The duke gave him a resolute answer that he would not satisfy that demand, and said that howsoever the K. of Spain did not like of the said match, yet it was not true that other princes condemned the same, for the pope had sent

a dispensation for the marriage and had congratulated with him, as in like manner this Queen, together with his allies, the dukes of Mantoa and Modena, had by letters witnessed their approval. And for his own subjects it was not for them to be censurers of his actions. The duke of Nemours, very sensible of the disparagement done to him, sent a French Colonel called la Grange to his Spanish agent with a sharp railing message, and threatened that he would have him beaten for the wrong which he had done him, which put the agent into so great a fury as he openly exclaimed against the injury offered to his quality, being a public minister, by those menaces, so that the Nuncio and ministers of other princes were forced to pacify him, and they dealt with Nemours to have him disavow the message sent by the French colonel; but he would not consent, only there was an interpretation made that the revenge was threatened against the agent's particular person without reference to his public quality. The duke of Savoy having signified to the French agent at Turin* that he intended to send expressly hither to give information to the Queen of what passed between him and the Spanish agent, they have thereupon stayed the sending of Lesdiguières, as was before intended, to the duke of Savoy, pretending that upon the opening of this matter there may fall out something else to be added to Lesdiguières' instructions, but some think the latter's journey will not take place, chiefly for their discontentment at another advertisement, received at the same time, that the duke hath again returned the count of Cartignana to England to renew the marriage treaty between the lady Elizabeth and the prince's son, by whom also he sends a present of horses. It is found strange that at the same time the duke would make that resolute denial to the Spanish agent and also send his ambassador to England, giving by the one discontentment to Spain, and by the other to France. Others impute the staying of Lesdiguières' journey to the complaint of the Spanish ambassadors against the intended interview.

The grief of the duchess of Mayne for her husband wrought so much upon her old years as ended her life within a few days. Great haste hath been made to send away the Commissioners appointed to the several Provinces to satisfy those of the Religion touching their complaints for the want of execution of the edict to avoid the discontentments wherewith the countries by the reports which the deputies from Saumur have made, that they were deprived of the liberty of assembly by the Queen's peremptory command to break up the same, and by the authority of her letters for the voices of the fewer number to be of force for the nomination of the deputies if the others had not conformed to the Queen's pleasure therein, whereupon it is said that those of Languedoc have threatened to assume liberty of assembly. It is hoped the Commissioners will appease

* Emile Gueffier,

all discontentments. The prince of Condé arrived yesterday at Fontainebleau from Guyenne.

Sir John Digby groweth very discontented in Spain and saith in his letter to me that there is nothing else but hatred and villany in them towards us. So you may see to what those great hopes are turned wherewith he was charged to conclude the match.

[*Postscript*].—I was to close this when I had your two packets of 4th present.

4 pp. xxiv, 104.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 10. London.—Since I last wrote I have revisited Lord Roos' lodging several times and spoken with his steward, Mr. Soane. Last Friday he pledged his word that I should not fail of 100*l.* on Saturday by 10 o'clock. I attended him but he had gone out of town on Friday afternoon, not to return till Monday. I visited him twice on Tuesday; he pretended to have forgotten me and his promise, and would make no certain promise of payment, and wished me not to go again; as soon as he had it, he would send or bring it. Mr. Thorys came to me this afternoon requesting me to convey the enclosed to you, and I recommended the business to him, and he promised to speak to my Lord this night and if possible to procure payment.

1 p. Misc. III, 148.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 20. [Cologne].—The Administrator has married Louise, eldest daughter of the late Palatine Frederic. It is also said that the emperor asked the hand of the Electress Palatine, but this is as untrue as the report that Maurice of Hessen had been poisoned by his cooks on the instigation of one Pflug, for acting as the emperor's deputy at Nuremberg, where were present the Saxon Elector, Newburg, Deux-Ponts, the Elector of Mayence and the Spanish Ambassador resident at Prague. If the emperor appears, it will be an Imperial Diet. Anspach and Anhalt were summoned to Prague but the latter excused himself, and is now at Nuremberg.

There are great preparations at Vienna for the marriage of Mathias and his cousin from Innspruck. 200 or 300 Jesuits have assembled there. It will be on St. Martin's Day.

Gabriel Battori has defeated Mathias' troops in Hungary, and has secured all Transilvania and most of Moldavia and Wallachia by the aid of the Turks. He now professes the reformed Religion.

The States have not acceded to Ct. Lippe's demand for help against Lemgau, but have warned that place. Lippe means to reform his whole country.

At Aix the burgesses refuse to act with the French ambassadors, as France is not of the Empire.

Savoy has reduced his forces. Unable to obtain the book "Clavicola Salomonis" either at Cologne or Frankfort. It has sold at 20 crowns and more.

3 pp. *French. Unsigned. Seals.* VIII, 93.

NEWS from GERMANY.

1611, Oct. 20 N.S.—The administrator has married Madame Louise, eldest daughter of the late Elector Palatine. They write me from Nuremberg, by letters of the 11th that the Elector of Saxony, the administrator, the Palatine of Newbourg and the Elector of Mayence have arrived there with 250, 150, 40 and 200 horse respectively. The Spanish ambassador resident at Prague should also be there the same day, Spanish fashion, *con mucha gala y grandesa*.* They continue to write that the emperor keeps making preparations as if he meant to withdraw from Prague. This encourages the belief that this assembly might soon change into an imperial diet which the emperor would attend in person to give the greater weight to his demands. You will have heard that the emperor summoned the marquis of Anspach to Prague to which he went also upon divers requisitions. The prince of Anhalt, who was asked to go, made excuses and he is now with the administrator at Nuremberg.

At Vienna magnificent preparations are being made for the wedding of King Mathias to his cousin the princess of Innsbruck. The Jesuits have gathered to the number of 2 to 300. The celebration is fixed for St. Martin's day and all the Estates are invited.

Gabriel Batory has won a very great victory over the men of King Mathias so that he has made himself master of all Transylvania and of the better part of Wallachia and Moldavia. He was assisted by Turkish forces according to some, though he and his profess the reformed faith. I have written before how the count of la Lyppe asked help of the States General against the town of Lemgau which resisted him because he wished to plant the free exercise of the reformed faith there. They would not give this help, to avoid adding fuel to the fire, but they write to the people of Lemgau urging them to submit and be reconciled with their count, or else they would send their forces to bring them to reason. The count is now intent on reforming all his country. God grant that he may be able to do this without any troubles.

At Aix the French ambassadors have so far done little towards accommodating the differences between the magistracy and the burghers. The latter are much incensed with them for proposing to restore the magistracy to their former dignity and the flames of war in their college. They report thence that the burghers are quite determined never to consent to this; they also excuse themselves from entering into communication

* With great pomp and display.

with the said ambassadors because France is not a member of the empire. I can assure you that if the ambassadors do not sing another tune more acceptable to the burghers, they will return as wise as they went.

The Savoyard has reduced his companies of militia from 70 or 80 to 20 men at arms. The Bohemians agree to contribute to King Mathias 100,000 thalers for his marriage, for one year. They write from Spire that Worms has expelled the Jesuits, protesting that they will never have them back. From the capture of a town by the archbishop of Salzbouurg from the duke of Bavaria, it is thought that war may easily break out between them.

2 pp. *French.* Misc. III, 23.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 11. Whitehall.—H.M. hath been solicited again by the d. of Wirtemberg to interpose with the archdukes in a matter controverted between them for certain seignories and lordships in the county of Montbeliard, whereunto the archdukes lay claim, and to that purpose have summoned the duke or his officers to appear before their judicial seat of Dole in Burgundy, to have the controversy settled, a matter to which the duke is strongly opposed, as being too prejudicial for him to have it decided where his party must be his judge, and though Courts of Justice often determine matters betwixt prince and subjects, without respect of persons, yet sith now the question is betwixt prince and prince, the duke holds it dishonourable for him to submit to such a proceeding, but is willing to have it determined by the Imperial Chamber at Spire, or referred to the arbitrament of some indifferent princes; which offer because the duke hath little hope by the course which hath hitherto been held against him, that it will be accepted of by the archdukes without interposition of friends, the duke hath addressed himself to H.M. to be intercessor, as he hath done to the Queen Regent in France and to the Princes United in Germany; both which having promised their assistance, the French by their ambassador ordinary and the Princes United by an extraordinary ambassador, the duke now is sending Buwinckhausen to the archdukes. H.M.'s pleasure is that you assist him in his name, representing both the equity of the duke's desire and the conveniency of it as things stand now for the peace of Christendom. For your better information he hath caused to be sent you a copy of the papers arrived from the d. of Wirtemberg, and you should concur with the other ambassadors' assistance in all things that may tend to the compounding or furthering this business.

By reason of H.M.'s absence from London I send you this direction provisionally, if happily the Wirtemberg ambassador were arrived there, hoping by next post to send you H.M.'s letter to the archduke for your credence in that behalf.

2 pp. XXXVI, 32.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 21. Antwerp.—Acknowledges letter of the 18th with the bag of 810 *gn.* for the use of Mr. Monger.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 158.

JAMES CHIDLEY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 12. [Paris].—I have received your letters from Mr. Basse with one for Mr. Poole which I delivered to his sister as he was out. I have received the 40s. from Mr. Basse. I have bought you an ell of the silk “grogrine” as good as might be found in Paris, for the colour will never fade till the stuff be done. It cost 18s. the ell, *mesure de Paris*. I had a tailor to help me to buy it and tell me how much I should buy. My cousin Searle marvels at not hearing from you. My lord and lady are gone to meet lord Clifford, and lord Chandos and Sir Thomas “Somorsid” are ready for England. There is a steward come yesterday which served Sir Thomas Laitone, Mr. Edward Eingime, a very honest, civil man. Mr. “Boulue” is not returned out of the country yet. The rest of your money shall be ready at your command.

1 p. Misc. III, 149.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 12. Madrid.—I have yours of Sept. 18. The Queen died on Sept. 23 at the Escorial, having borne a son, now christened Alonso; the prince of Savoy here and the Infanta being the gossips. The physicians say her sickness was due to the King’s coming to see her not long after she was brought to bed, in a pair of strong amber gloves, the scent whereof had such an obstructive quality that it drove the Q. into a violent fit of the mother, and caused a stopping of the courses usual unto women in that case, which, striking up into her head, in a few days killed her. The King with Lerma hath retired to a little house of his near Segovia, where he will spend some time in a monastery of the Carthugians, having altered a resolution to live some months in the monastery of St. Jeronimo here. Our darkness is a little cleared by the safe arrival of the West Indian fleet at St. Lucar on Oct. 12.

Six months ago came here one Rodenburg, the States’ *Deputado*,* complaining of wrongs done to the Hollanders in the East Indies, the coast of Guinea and his other dominions. He has let them know that the States will arm by sea to repair their wrongs. They are here much offended both with the matter and the manner, and have ordered Lisbon to send two “carvills” of advice to the Guinea Coast. And as he telleth me an express order is given for the dispatch of all things to his content.

* Theodore Rodenburg. See page 67 above.

The cross match with France is resolved upon, notwithstanding the received maxims of this Crown not to bestow their eldest daughters (though in a fair distant prospect of the succession) upon any great external monarch.

Sir Anthony Sherley hath retired from this town and his great miseries to Granada on a provision of 3,000 ducats *per annum*.

I send you a bill of lading of the fleet and Rodenborg's demands of restitution.

3 pp. xxii, 115.

JOHN SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 12, o.s. Madrid.—Touching Mr. Wake's business I have advised with my l. about it, who desires to do for love not for hire, for his brother-in-law's sake, Mr. Baldwin Wake, who is here but sick. My l. would know how Mr. Wake's debt hath accrued; whether it be not part of Mr. Cawley's suit and whether he hath taken up any *libranças*; if so, in whose name they stand. On instructions from you he will do accordingly. If his debt be paid of Mr. Cawley's, I shall conceive the better of it, hoping that he shall prevail in it. My l. hath told the King that it is the first thing that he will tender to H.M., being a matter of that noble equity and conscience. He is not yet come to business. At his first coming his errand was to make love, and it was not fit to treat of love and war all at once. Since then the late Queen died, which retards all business. The lately arrived fleet deceives their expectations here, the whole being between 9 and 10 millions, the king's part being but a million and a half, which may breed a fever in poor suitors. My l. hath buried one of his gentlemen, and my lady is like to lose one of her gentlewomen of small pox, which four of our company have escaped with danger; a fifth is now dying.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxxvi, 47.

FRANCESCO DE QUESNOY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 24. Antwerp.—Apologies for failing to kiss Trumbull's hand when in Brussels in the previous week, and to share the good news of the suit of Madame Gilpin's, confirming the first decision. Each pays his own costs. Reckons that he has spent more than 400 *fl.* on it. Asks him to forward a paper for her, with which encloses a copy of the sentence. She writes from Ratliff, does not know if it is in or out of London.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Spanish*. Misc. III, 161.

THOMAS BUCKNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 15. London.—Has sent "two pairs of such hose as that ancient friendship requireth that hath been between us." They are both very fine and as good in proof as fine in show. The price is 38s. the pair, in all 3*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 151.

FROM SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

1611, Oct. 15 [*endorsement*].—A remarkable incident occurred at Turin. A French gentleman by a ruse, entered the house of the Spanish secretary, with over 30 of his countrymen. Holding a pistol at his head he said, "I am M. de la Granza, servant of the duke of Nemours. I come to tell you that the duke knows of your dealing with his Highness this evening to prevent the marriage of my master. I come to tell you from him that you must go and ask pardon and unsay all you have said, otherwise I will come back and kill you." With that they went out. The secretary at once sent an account to his Highness asking for punishment of such an offence, and until a remedy was provided he would keep in retirement, as being a priest he could not carry arms*. Some days later the ambassadors at Turin met at the house of the nuncio with other magnates, by command of his Highness, and they sent for the Spanish secretary to come and receive the satisfaction which M. de la Granza wished to give him. The secretary replied that he had given a memorial to his Highness four days before, who had done nothing. He had sent an account to the governor of Milan, promising to do nothing without his order, and he was expecting an answer. As the secretary did not come, M. de la Granza made an affidavit before the Junta that he was then ready to give the satisfaction asked by the secretary and he did not know what would become of the affairs of his Majesty; and with that the Junta ended.

1½ pp. *Spanish*. xv, 18.

AN[THONY] WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 16. Antwerp.—I have yours of 14th with enclosures; that to Father Tempest I have delivered, and send one to my cousin Allen with one from his father. Please receive for me upon note enclosed 18*l.* 10*s.* sterling. If he is out of town ask Mr. Colford to let you have 10*l.* sterling until Baltazar van Deurne pays, which he will within 3 or 4 days. What species are safest to be sent into France to my cousin Allen? Either Spanish pistoles or French crowns? Please send 10*l.* sterling unto him. "I would not for the value of 10*l.* he should fail thereof." The rest of the 18*l.* 10*s.* you are to have of me for the rest of 4 alberts you gave me for Mr. Pott and I rest your debtor upon that account 3 gilders 4 st. I thank you for your pains in the passport which we have received and will contribute with [*torn*] a very good pair of gloves.

[*Postscript*].—If you should fail of 10*l.* in the above said places Hans Peins may peradventure have so much of mine, and will deliver it you I make no question.

1 p. *Misc.* iii, 153.

* His name was Dr Barbarana See Siri: *Memorie Recondite*, Vol. ii, page 563.

FRANCIS MIDLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 16. London.—Sends three rings at 40s. each, two wattchett* rings at 45s. each, and half a dozen green “quissens” 2l. 10s. for which he asked.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 154.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 26. [Cologne].—I have yours of 15th. The nuncio is at Nuremberg, but not Maurice of Hessen, nor the bishop of Spires, in whose place the emperor has sent the bishop of Bamberg, as much a Jesuit as the other. Hannivalt and Pflug are also there, and Klesel for King Mathias, and the Spanish ambassador. You may imagine what work such as these will produce. They are out to amuse the world with little cash and many promises.

1 p. *French. Unsigned.* VIII, 94.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 17. London.—I came by post from Madrid on Aug. 10 and arrived here on 22nd. I attended my lo. Treasurer the first two days, and the third went by post horses to his Ma^{ty} in Hampshire, 60 odd miles from hence. There I remained five days, and returned, whence my lo. Treasurer sent me to the Prince at Woodstock, and at my return to the Q. at Oatlands. Having performed my duty to all the great ones, I did it to my father in Somersetshire, whence I returned some six days past. You will know that my lo. of Pembroke is a Privy Councillor, and was sworn on Michaelmas Day.

A proposition for a marriage between our Prince and the Infanta of Spain hath been made by Digby, but we have an absolute denial, as that King hath already engaged himself in another part. The Q. of Spain is said to be dead. The Sp. ambassador here is in mourning. The K. is still at Royston where the prince goes to-morrow, to return in a few days.

Such was my business in Spain as I must still bless the hour when I left it, but such are the times as from his Ma^{ty} I expect no reward. My lo. Treasurer is my most honourable good lord, but what to expect from him I know not, but a motion is made to me for accepting the consulship of the English nation in Andalusia, by my special friends, to which as yet I have given no resolution, but have almost concluded that I may thereby amend my poor estate, though there be some disgrace of the quality of the employment. My lo. Treasurer doth much employ Mr. Sherbourne, his secretary. Last night he engaged me to supper. My cousin Samuel Calvert was there. You give such satisfaction here as you and your friends are to expect happy reward.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXI, 45.

* i.e. light blue.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 17. London.—By your letter of the 9th present I perceive that you have the money for the 3 cloths and have delivered the same to Mr. Wake. The profit by them made was reasonable, but the high exchange taketh away most of it. I shall lose very near 4*l.* by the making over the money; the exchange goeth so high. Yet for your pains I hope one day to be thankful to you or yours. The few remains of cloth you formerly advised for I have brought and already sent and I hope they will come to you shortly. Your oatmeal and candles are bought, and Henry Balame hath promised me to pass them. He hath been with the customer to that purpose, but cannot procure a bill to pass them; therefore you are much beholding to the farmers. I have been many times with Mr. Soane, the Lord Rosse's steward, but cannot have payment of the remainder, being 126*l.* He hath caused me to dance in the dirt and attend sometimes 3 hours together. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Garset are not yet returned from Norwich. I expect them next week.

I enclose 3 patterns of fine blacks and their lowest prices.

[*Postscript*].—Here are certain rugs brought me by Mr. Middleton, which I will send you.

1 *p.* Misc. III, 155.

R. KIRKHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 17. [London].—The enclosed is your letter of credence for . . . Montbelliard. I could wish (because I think it would be the more welcome) it were for your revocation, but of that I can yet give you but little hope. . . .

The news is here that the queen of Spain is dead. . . . I imagine you have heard much discourse of the match concluded between Spain and France and of the answer . . . made to Sir John Digbie, when he propounded a marriage between the Prince and the Infanta *major*. . . . The sum of all is this: Don Alonzo de Velasco, not long after the Savoy ambassador was gone from hence, did plainly deliver to his Ma. that he had warrant from Spain to let fall this much, that if his Ma. would propound a match between the prince and the eldest daughter of Spain, it should be well heard. The like had come from the count of Villamediana and Don Pedro de Zuniga, but his Ma. gave little ear unto it, until this last motion, grounded upon so express direction. Lest he might seem to neglect them and their alliance, [he] was contented to make it one part of Sir J. Digbie's instruction, to enter into treaty about this matter. The first answer they made was that they did attend the resolution of his Holiness, how to govern themselves in the point of religion. The second was (which came some few weeks after) that the reason why they had forborne all this while to give a direct answer to this ouverture was because they had been in treaty with France upon a former engagement and

did expect what would be the issue, because if they had broken with France, then they would have gone on with his Ma.; but the Queen Regent had now so pressed them as they could not but yield to conclude a match with the French king. But to shew their affections to enter into the most strict bonds of friendship with his Ma., if it would please him to offer some speech for the second daughter, they would be glad to have it take effect. . . . You may observe by this the uncertain and hollow manner of their proceedings, of which the issue will be their own scorn and scandal.

Monsieur Boiscot had his audience upon Michaelmas Day at Hampton Court. This day he is admitted to the Queen. The cause of his stay hath been her indisposition.

3 pp. Misc. III, 157.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 18, o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood, *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 297.]

4 pp. xv, 20.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 20. *endorsement*.—I forgot before sealing my other letter to tell you that Mr. Seymor being arrived here, sent Mr. Rodney to let me know that he desired to see me, and that he was retired out of the Low Countries because he understood from friends in England that his lying in that place increased his Ma^{ty}'s displeasure. I answered that I was sorry he had so much forgotten his duty towards his Ma^{ty} as that I could not admit him to come to me. The said gentleman told me that he meaneth to reside here all this winter. I have not as yet made any motion here for the staying of him, not knowing whether his Ma^{ty} thinks him worthy of that consideration.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxiv, 106.

THOMAS BUCKNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 22. London.—I send stockings of divers sort.

2 prs. of very fine worsted for your <i>amigo spanolo</i> (Spanish friend)	24s. 0d.
1 pr. of shamwaies (i.e. chamois) stockings <i>por el mismo</i> (for the same)	2s. 6d.
1 pr. mixed hose and a pr. of woollen for yourself, both	11s. 0d.
	37s. 6d.

All these stockings I hope you shall find to your good content, as also the silk hose which I hope ere this you have received. You shall have them made up in two small packets having the

names written on them, but if by chance any of these things should not be to your liking, pray you show them the way over again and I will send you others, and if any of my commodities may serve your turn, it is but send and have them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 152.

SIR ROBERT CHAMBERLAYNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 22. Brussels.—Your fellow would not at first leave your letter with any of my lord's house. The box I am not likely to see, but must leave it to be received by some of his house with whom I left 8s. 6d. for the messenger. I am much bound to the ambassador and his lady of whom I have now taken my leave, to begin my journey in an unseasonable time towards an ill country. God send me better luck in the progress of my journey than I have had in the beginning, that I may return as able as I am willing to serve those friends who have deserved so well of me as you have done.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seal*. Misc. III, 159.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 1. [Cologne].—I have yours of Oct. 22. At Aix in view of the coldness of the Protestants for the authority of France it is to be feared that those good folks will be induced to yield. The United Princes propose to take up their case. On the 22nd the Administrator was admitted to the fraternity of the Electors which they call "*Churfurstliche vereyn*," in spite of the opposition of Wolf. William. He was about to return to Juliers, and entertained all the Electors except the Administrator. Public consultation began on the 23rd.

The Ct. de Cartignano, ambassador for Savoy, arrived the day before yesterday with a suite of 24 men. He will go down the Rhine to Holland on his way to England. He takes for the king four horses and a leopard trained to hunt hares. Enclosed is a letter for the L. Treasurer.

2 pp. *French*. *Unsigned*. VIII, 94a.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], Oct. 23, o.s. The Hague.—I have your last with those from Spain and France. I understand from England that you have particular charge, whereof H.M. advertises the archduke, to assist with de Preaux at the conference between the Archduke's commissioners and the deputies of the d. of Wirtemberg. I have order to conclude with the PP. of the Union in Germany the treaty last year projected between H.M. and them; when they will call on me is uncertain. I hope not this winter. Your fair princesses are here in most foul weather, and from hence they go to Amsterdam. For the letter you write of, which wandereth up and down your town, a letter hath been written to that

purpose by Barnevelt*, but whether anything be added or altered, I cannot say, but it is resolved speedily to send one to the Archduke with power to complain of the rupture of the treaty and to demand satisfaction for wrongs offered to the House of Nassau. Some think that the emperor will be at Nornberg in person, and some that he will turn a Calvinist because he doth wholly rely upon the courage and trust of the marquis of Ansbach, prince of Anhalt and count of Hannau ; but it may well be that some strong resolution will be taken for a King of the Romans before the diet breaks up.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 42.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 24. London.—I will pay Mr. Chandler 80*l.* so soon as I have your entertainments for the last three months, or sooner if your credit stands upon it. The Exchequer runs so fast into arrear as I admire with fear what the end will be.

Here is a merchant [*margin* Jehan Le Clerk] that hath undertaken to pay in the 30,000*l.* from France by Christmas, which will help for this quarter. For the next, great store of Privy Seals are preparing, and I think in the spring a Parl^t. will be called. Here have been divers consultations about the means to draw coin into the kingdom, and a general belief is that all our moneys shall be enhanced, which in my poor opinion would be *tomber de fiebure en chaut mal*. I believe our silver coin shall not be altered ; the gold perhaps may be hoysed 2*s.* in the pound, and rix-dollars may be made current at 2*s.* 8*d.* the piece. Your ambassador is but little better welcome than your last out of Spain, but we care not to send a Bucquoy† to redress it. I do not wonder at your advertisement of the emperor's kindness to the Protestant Union, for I can ascertain you that it is courted on all hands, both of the emperor and King Mathias, and that they speak in majestical terms with whom they have to do, and do, as it were, play the part of censors of the Empire. Such is the majesty of united force. Whatsoever sum of money the Catholics will amass against the Huguenots, I understand that the Protestants have resolved to keep a good cash in the d. of Wirtemberg's country to serve for whatsoever accident shall befall.

You are beholding to Mr. Levinus for this honour the king does you in the letter to the archdukes touching Montbeliard.

My L. Ambassador is to perfect a league with the United Princes, for which long since he had commission.

* The princesses were the princess of Condé and her mother in law, who went to Breda to see the princess of Orange. A copy of the letter in question was sent by Trumbull with his despatch of 3 October. It is preserved in the Public Record Office and endorsed "Copy of a letter written out of Holland to certain of the Archdukes' ministers touching the observing of the truce." It was anonymous but attributed by Trumbull to Barnevelt. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, ff 122, 125, 127.

† Commander of the archdukes' forces ; sent by them on a mission to Spain.

I did not trouble you with the advertisement of John Maye's getting the reversion of your courier's place before I can tell you of his decease. There was underhand dealing therein, but it was not in the power of me, or of any other your friends to discover the plot, much less to prevent it. I would for the time to come use my best endeavours, but to prevent all cunning tricks, I wish you would either make suit to have the reversion for your son, or if you desire to sell it, to dispose thereof in time. His Ma^{ty} hath lately written a second letter to my L. Ambassador and a very pressing one to the States against Vorstius, a copy of whose damnable propositions drawn out of his *De attributis Dei* I enclose.

3 pp. xxxii, 29.

HUGH RICHARDSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 24. Bruges.—Thanks Trumbull for finding him a guide from Brussels to Bruges for Thomas Row of London and himself.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. III, 160.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 24. London.—Since my last I have delivered to Henry Balam for you one barrel of oatmeal and one barrel of candles, the which he hath promised me to see safely delivered. I have also the 100*l.* more from the Lord Ross, so that now there remaineth but 26*l.* unpaid of that bill. If that there be anything else wherein I may send you, I pray you to command me. Mr. Garset nor Mr. Chandler are not yet returned from Norwich. I hope they will come both laden with money from thence. At Mr. Chandler his going hence he had only received 5*l.* of all the money he had put forth here. I fear his receipts at Norwich will be answerable to this so that in the end I fear it will be but a Flemish reckoning*. God send him a better. [*The rest badly torn*].

1 p. Misc. III, 162.

JOHN BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 25. Antwerp.—I have spoken to a friend who is very inward with the Jesuits to procure one of the books. Let my advocate know that the secretary who made the confirmation I told him of was one Lambert, praying him not to fail me by appearance there by himself [*torn*] to-morrow.

Alderman Somes, aggrieved by losses sustained by the pirates, manned a ship to recover his loss, who fortunately met one of their ships straggling, either separated by storm or seeking some prey, and is returned with the possession of that ship. All that escaped death in the battle were hanged at

* Flemish account, an unsatisfactory account, one showing a deficit. *New Eng. Dict.* Oxford, *sub voce* Flemish.

Wapping last week to the numbers of 25, one whereof, by the Queen's command, had escaped had not the absolute authority of the King prevailed.

I desire to be remembered to my mother, Mr. Balthazar, my little wife and my son.

[*Postscript*].—I have perused Dr. Field concerning the passage you told me of, but can find it in neither of his books.

1 p. XI, 127.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 26. London.—I have now the rest of the 26 and have sent you 2 firkins of soap, which Harry promises will be safely delivered. The money for the 3 cloths will shortly be paid, as I have received the bill of exchange.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 163.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 26. Vlushing.—I had yours of 16th on 25th as also the enclosed wherein there was much spoken of the businesses of Germany. It may once please God to give an end to that kingdom and to the ruin therewith of those firebrands, the Jesuits. It is a point of good note that the city of Worms (being an archbishopric) hath given so good a second to those of Aix in turning them out of their town likewise.

Yesterday I had letters from England that word is come thither that the ambassador of Savoy is on his way. If he come for our young lady, I trust he shall miss of her.

Our States have written very peremptorily to Spain to complain of wrongs done to their merchants by the governors of towns in Spain. If no satisfaction be given, they will give commissions of reprisals.

1 p. XXXIX, 23.

PHILIP LYTTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 28 [*endorsement*].—A letter of thanks.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 164.

ISAAC ALLEN to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1611, Oct. 28. Sedan.—After thanks encloses an acquittance for 10*l*.

1 p. Misc. III, 165.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Oct. 19. Vlushing.—Yours of 21st I had yesterday. I immediately sent away your two wild boar pies to Mr. Levinus.

The league betwixt H.M. and the United German Princes goeth on well, but the aid of 6,000 foot is abated to 4,000, and that at the instance of the Princes, as conceiving that we may have sooner need of their money than they of our men.

The expostulation with the Spanish ambassador was used by us in scornful manner. He was asked whether he had not instructions to propound the eldest daughter and whether he had not accordingly propounded it. His answer was roundly that he had such instructions, and that he had followed them. He protested against the abuse of the duke of Lerma, done unto him in that point, vowing, for that injury, to refuse henceforward all such kind of employments. This hath qualified all personal exceptions against him, for it seemeth he stayeth yet. I hear that Lerma in this matter used our Master's ambassador very scornfully, whereof is like to follow some expostulation likewise. I am afraid that neither this, nor that, nor what indignities they may desire to put upon us, will draw us out of this lethargy, or awake us out of our sleep. We shall pocket up this injury with many others of no less scorn. If we thus pass by (as well by France as Spain) these apparent disgraces, what in the end will they not attempt? The French ambassador hath answered that he had no knowledge of the match concluded, but (saith he) if it be, it hath been done to wash away all suspicion or jealousy betwixt Spain and them, and to accommodate their affairs. But it hath been done with much disloyalty to the alliance contracted with our king, and some of our great councillors are angry at these proceedings. I hear that the king's second letters to the States against Vorstius may be kept back, and that H.M. shall have contentment.

When my Lord High Admiral was ready to deliver his patent for the duke of York, H.M. would not receive it, but will have him enjoy it for life, remembering his services, only desiring that the prince, for his experience, might as a superintendent look to the businesses of the navy and assist him, the duke attending till it grow void. Accept this parcel of tobacco. I thank you for your wild boar pies.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXXIX, 24.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 9. Cologne.—I have yours of Oct. 29. The Protestants at Aix will not restore the Papist Magistracy or the Jesuits. If they restore either, they will be ejected themselves. I hear that there is no one at Nuremberg to pursue their cause. Nothing goes on there but banquets, *more Germanorum*. The duke of Bavaria has driven out and dispossessed the archbishop of Saltzburg, who has escaped to the Alps. The cause is partly the strictness of the archbishop, partly that the Jesuits irritated the duke against him. Sticks come to hand when one wants to beat. Time will show if this prelate would willingly abandon a primacy worth 600,000 *fl. per ann.* Leopold would gladly join this morsel to the others and Bavaria would be pleased to relieve the Archbishop of Cologne of the support of that revenue.

Mathias has received the homage of Silesia, but he has had to grant them twice as much as they had from the emperor. The King has gone to Vienna for his marriage on Dec. 4. The reports of Bathory are true.

2½ pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 95.

[? 1611, Oct. Paris].—The duke of Bouillon since his arrival here hath procured that there hath been a review of the answer which was made to the cahiers, and that special commissioners shall be sent into the several provinces to take order that the edict shall be observed in all points wherein complaint had been made that there hath been formerly want of execution.

The bargain is now concluded for the purchase of the government of Bourg in Bresse of Monsr. de Boesse for 100,000 crowns, and the reversion of his colonel's place for his son. The Ministers of this State do deeply protest that it was not the queen's seeking to dispossess him thereof, but only his own desire to receive composition for the same, but howsoever those of the Religion receive a great loss thereby. There hath been a great canvassing for the obtaining of the said government, which, as it was said, was affected by Monsr. d'Alincourt, the governor of Lyons, but more earnestly by the marquis d'Ancre to the end to have made an exchange with that government for the other of Calais, but the queen doth give it out that she will take order for the razing of the same. There is a gentleman newly arrived here from the princes of the Union to acquaint the State with that which hath been done at the Assembly of Rottembourg, and especially to make instance on behalf of the duke of Wirtemberg for the redress of a wrong which he pretendeth hath been done him by the count of Soissons, in that whereas he held the town of Alençon and other places in Normandy by way of engagement for good sums of money which he lent to the last king in the time of his necessity, the said Count hath by his authority dispossessed the governor which was placed in Alençon by the duke, and hath placed another in his room.

The queen is two days since returned to Fontainebleau to spend there a month, and she is not out of hope to draw thither her niece the duchess of Lorraine notwithstanding the occasion of her mourning for her mother, the duchess of Mantoua's, death.

There is news presently come hither of the death of the duke de Mayenne at Soissons who is generally much lamented for his sufficiency and honourable disposition, which gave contentment to all men.

The queen hath lately now let the farm of the profits arising by the sale of the offices of judicature, and the finances of this kingdom together with the rents which are paid for assuring the succession of any such places, and by a new valuation, which had been made of the said offices the farm thereof is now raised to the yearly rent of 166,000*l.* sterling.

1½ pp. XXIV, 105.

J. DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 1 s.v. "*raptim*." Düsseldorf.—The ambassadors of France with all their rhetoric have not as yet been able to compose the differents at Aquisgrane, one of the principal difficulties being about the deposed magistrates and counsellors, especially some of them whom the *bourgeoisie* can by no means endure to see re-established. For although their charge be only annual, yet their former bad comportments do make the people tenderly fearful. But if in the visitation of the registers which is granted (or rather extorted) before the time intended by the provisional agreement propounded by the French and accepted by the deputies of the *bourgeoisie* (but not by the *bourgeoisie* itself) no further foul matter be found, it may be that offended people will become more placable. In that project of provisional agreement I find nothing essentially good for the Protestants, but the second article which concerneth the exercise of religion. Yet some principal words therein are so obscure that without a friendly interpretation only the Lutherans may reap the benefit thereof. The words are "*differentes religions permises au St. Empire*." Now though it be true that the reformed religion be openly professed in sundry places within the Empire, yet it is not warranted by any Imperial constitution. In the last article also there is somewhat *à redire*, where these words *Princes voisins* are set down in so general a manner that they may seem to confound the archduke's pretensions with the rights of these Princes. It was therefore marvelled both here and at Cleve that the deputies of this State who are employed at Aquisgrane did pass it for current without dispute. But I marvel at it nothing at all, neither will you, I suppose, who have observed the negligence of two of them at their being in your parts. Touching their learning and sufficiency they are more obliged to your friendly opinion than to that which many other conceive. The Palatine Wolfgang William is departed from Norinberg and likely to be in these parts ere long. I doubt not but you have understood that notwithstanding his large protestation in writing wherein he demanded that the controversy of the Administration of the Palatinate might be decided before anything else were done, contrary to the hope he had figured, the duke of Deux Ponts is received into the Electoral College, and the first session held, many days since, so that the same Palatine hath reaped as little fruit in that behalf by courting the Electors of Coleine and Mayence (for he had visited both before he came to Norimberg) as he hath done by sundry of his other endeavours. That which you write of the emperor, king Matthias and your archduke is not altogether without appearance of likelihood. . . . The elector of Brandenburg is likely to obtain the investiture of Prussia conditionally that he grant the Papists a church in the suburbs of Coninesberg and augment the yearly pension (or rather tribute) which is paid to the Polonian. His eldest

son had been ere this at Wesel but that the infection is in sundry places through which he should pass. Touching the Saxon you shall have understood enough by Mr. Segar, who departed hence yesterday. He hath a better opinion of that prince's title than I can comprehend, although I have long since considered every particular of both the pretensions of that House with the former proceedings therein. Within 10 or 12 days we expect the marquis Ernest who is yet I think at Hal, I will not fail to move him for the House of Ravestein.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Seal.* Misc. III, 166.

JAMES SWYNNERTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 1.—From the shop of Mr. Radford, a cutler, against Essex House gate without Temple Bar.—Has left France without telling Trumbull, travelling with a sick friend. Has not yet been able to send notes and copies as promised, but will when he gets them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 167.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 4. Vlushing.—I had shipped the wild boar pies to England but after a whole night and half a day they were brought back again; but now the weather is changed I wish they may stay good and sweet to your friend. Count Cartignano, the Savoy ambassador, is now here with us. He is of good discourse and discreet, and I wish that the rest of his business might pass by as without any relation to ought else of weightier consideration, for I cannot bring myself to believe that from that idolatrous sect ought of good can be brought unto us. It were strange that now at length, after so long experience of their infidelity, we should suffer ourselves to be deceived by their flatteries. I trust that better fortune is in store for our princess than to be so matched. Our religious king hath written his second letter to the States concerning Vorstius to will them, as they would value his friendship, to tell him to depart from their dominions, refusing all excuses. They will do it, but this business is wholly carried against the affection of our dictator here, B[arnevelt]. Judge by this action if they be not going back as fast as they can unto their old vomit of Popery and so unto their old masters. Their practises are full of danger. I am afraid they will put it hard home unto us, to deceive us. Our runagate is now there in Zeland. I thank you for the knowledge you have given me of him. Continue to be watchful of all such men's actions that either do or hereafter shall come to nestle in your parts, for therein dependeth much of the least part of the service that I can do either unto this, or our own State.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XXXIX, 25, 26.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 14. Aix.—The bearer, Mr. Segard, can tell you of German affairs and what he has learned here, so all I can say is that these people are so angry with their magistracy that they will not believe our assurances and would prefer to remain as they are until the election on St. John's day of that same magistracy. They are intent upon this without waiting for the emperor's consent to the presentation being as much of those of the religion as of the others. This point is the most difficult of all. It ought to be obtained, not by our intervention, but by the imperial authority. In three days, by God's help, we shall be more certain of the will of the people. They are to assemble by "bafflet" as they call it, *i.e.* by companies and crafts, which is the usual course in matters of importance. Nevertheless your ambassadors here and those of Cologne play the dumb person in this comedy, unless out of jealousy or otherwise, they are covertly thwarting our negotiation, as some say; but I cannot be sure of this. This much I will say, that if the commissioners of Juliers and the people here had chosen to have no more communication with us than they have had with them we should have taken good care not to have stayed so long. If there is anything in this letter that deserves it I beg you to impart it to Mons. de Preaux, to whom I have written three days ago, sending the duplicate of a letter which I have scattered among the people to try and induce them to place more confidence in us and in those of Juliers than they do. I have had nothing from Nuremberg this week.

[*Postscript*]. It is nearly six weeks since I had a letter from you. I expect one by the coachman of M. Segard, if you please, and of the Sieur de Preaux, provided he is advised of this commodity.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French*. XXVII, 103.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 5. Paris.—I had yours of 23 Oct. on 29th. We are expecting what will be the issue at the poor town of Aix, where the Magistrates have been imprisoned and the Jesuits expelled.

The mad Vatan, being bent to his utter ruin, hath forced the Q. to draw out three or four pieces of ordnance against his castle, whereof two she demanded of Sully, having them in his town. All the inhabitants forsook the town save some hundred men, who are like to make their composition to his cost.

The d. of Savoy made a proffer to Desdiguieres to come hither in person to declare his affection to France, and to propound a league between the same and the princes of Italy against Spain, hoping to break the match between the prince of Spain and Madame. It now seems past breaking except by some unexpected accident, whereof the Spaniards seem desirous

to move some occasion as they have made out of Navarre two raids into Bearn; but there is little eagerness here to revenge the same. On Monday last in Notre Dame there was a funeral service for the Q. of Spain, attended by all the princes and the Catholic ambassadors. Saturday hath been appointed in the Parlement for the cause of the University against the Jesuits. It will be done *huis clos*.

Madame de Candale, an Abbess, sister-in-law to d'Espernon*, is converted to our religion, making a public recantation at Charenton.

2 pp. iv, 160.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 6. Paris.—I have your letters of 18th and 25th Oct. Since my last of Oct 10 one de Draconnier arrived here from the duke of Savoy to condole with the Queen for the death of her sister, duchess of Mantoua, and to give account of the late conference between himself and the Spanish agent concerning the marriage with Nemours. His relation agrees with that of the French agent at Turin, but the agent's menaces are now said to be greater—that if the duke proceeds with the marriage, the King will renounce his protection of his House—though not delivered in such imperative terms as before reported. The agent refused La Grange's explanation and would refer the matter to his Master. The duke, refusing to send his youngest daughter Catherine to Spain, offered to send an elder called Maria, which offer the agent refused. Draconnier also requested first that the queen should write to the duke a letter in favour of the Nemours marriage, and that France should protect him if the king of Spain took offence; and secondly that, as the marriage between his son and madame was bootless for him to entertain, the queen would recommend his suit for the lady Elizabeth. The queen refused the first request, being loth to offend the K. of Spain. To the second acknowledging it to be inconvenient for the duke to defer the assuring of his son's marriage with Madame till the king was of age, the son being already advanced in years, the queen would be willing to do him good offices in England, but the princess was already disposed of to the young Elector Palatine, and therefore no other choice was left to the duke but to conform to the advice of France and Spain, meaning presumably that he should marry his son to a sister of the duke of Florence, to which the duke is averse. As amends they have sent de Bulion, counsellor of state with direction to Lesdiguieres to meet the duke in Piedmont and endeavour to return him in devotion towards France.

M. de Refuges, lately ambassador with the Swiss, on his arrival was charged to be ready to go as ambassador to the

* Françoise de Foix, younger daughter of Hen. de Foix, Comte de Candale. Her eldest sister Margaret, was married to Epernon. Père Anselme. *Hist. Gen. de la Maison Royale de France*, Vol. iii, page 386.

United Provinces, to stay some 4 or 5 months. This has caused surprise, as there is no known cause of extraordinary business. But he is chosen for the employment as an honest man, and acceptable to the Dutch as having been already employed in a popular State. The return of de Roussy, their ordinary ambassador, is deferred. He is of the Religion, and they avoid to trust him in the business. But I find that it is done chiefly to satisfy them touching the double marriages with Spain, and to insinuate with them that they have more cause for jealousy at the treaty which we were willing to have made with Spain.

The pope's chamberlain, sent hither with the hat for the bishop of Beziers, the queen's almoner, hath been well entertained at the Court.

The duchess of Lorraine is lately arrived with her brother, Cardinal Gonzaga. She is much made of by the Queen at a cost of 400 crowns a day. The Cardinal intends to stay all the winter, hoping to be provided with some good ecclesiastical livings.

Condé is lately returned, but Soissons has gone to Normandy, ill satisfied, having been refused certain requests by the Queen.

The duke of Orleans is better after being dangerously sick.

[*Postscript*].—Antonio Peres is lately dead here. Let me know what you understand of the purpose of our English in those quarters to erect a nunnery here. Enclosed is for Mr. Dickenson.

3 pp. XXIV, 107.

1611, Nov. 17. Warsaw.—Oath taken by John Sigismund, margrave of Brandenburg etc. to the king of Poland, as his liege lord,* for the investiture of Brandenburg. 18 Articles follow.

Copy. Latin. 3½ pp. Misc. VIII, 117.

SAMUEL MALAPERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 8. London.—I write to ask you to have my affair in mind, as you have done so far, so my father in law tells me. I am hurt that my friends of Mons do not write you a word how affairs are going there, to serve you as a guide. I have employed various people and sent all the papers I can to serve my cause and they do not trouble to answer me. It seems to me that they are suckers for each other. I hear that Hans Vermeulen attaches no value to the attestations I had made at Antwerp of my nativity and that I am legitimate, because the witnesses are women. He shows what he is, for who can testify a birth better than women, for it is not usual to summon men on such occasions. But to give him more satisfaction I have procured another attestation, made here and witnessed by my own sister. It is also attested by my brother-in-law, Ciprian

* See Dumont : *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V, pt. ii, page 179.

Gabri and by my father-in-law, Matthew de Quester, who has also procured the ambassador's signature. It seems to me that this Vermeulen would like a petition to be made to his Highness, who might recompense him in something else. I ask you in such case to represent the affair to him and the expense I have had to incur, contrary to the truce; but I leave the management to you as you understand these affairs better than I do, and I hope that God will enable me to recompense you in part. I enclose a letter for Hermes Muet, asking him to advise you of what is happening, and that he will find you my good friend. I ask you to have it addressed by one of your servants to one Chartier or some one else who will go to Mons, so that it may be safely delivered.

1 p. *French*. Misc. III, 168.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 8. London.—Yours of the 23 ultimo I have received with the enclosed—that to Mr. Chandler I have delivered and Mr. Thoris being out of town I have left his at his lodging. The money of my Lord Rosse is now at last all received—the principal I mean. The consideration remaineth, which I think will be paid with thanks; which now again Mr. Robert Garset shall receive. When he hath, I know you will distribute every one his part according to your order. For the 26th. I send you here enclosed a note to Mr. Hobson to receive the same. Your commands with soap, candles and oatmeal I hope you shall have received before this come to your hands. The cloth being sent in a packet to Mr. Hobson, the other by Henry Ballam who I know will be as careful to see them delivered you in safety as he was painful here to see them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 173.

ANTHONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 9. Antwerp.—By your letter of the 7th as also by the enclosed I perceive your great care to have the 10*l*. paid at Sedan hath had good effects, for the which I confess I was in my last letter too careful because it was recommended unto me by her hand that may command me in all I have in this world for the respect I bear her.

The 60 odd guilders which Mr. Wake had order from me to pay you was the fruit of the collection which you desired me to make for those two poor Irish [?] gentlemen [?] with you. . . I shall be glad if any of them may receive any by me and my [*faded*] because the greater by the occasion that whilst [*faded*] the work it fortun'd so that I bought and sold . . . many hundreds of pounds, I might say thousands, as I have dealt with in all since my coming last to Antwerp. . . All our nation here gave, some two, some three guilders the piece, and my partner his five *gs*.

Concerning the North-West passage we are here all of opinion it is found out, and the special ground thereof we have from Mr. Kendrick who hath for certain informed me that the principal mariners of our nation after that they had gathered together to view over the journal of the . . . Master of the voyage . . . did the same day report it upon the Burse at London upon their credit that the discovery was perfectly found in the same journal or day book. For a more particular relation I refer you to Mr. Kendrick who to-morrow will come toward you.

The wealth of this "flote" is 9 millions in all, both for the merchants and the king. I am promised the copy of the cargo . . . which I will send you. The project concerning the East Indies by our men here I cannot conceive to be anything but a vain report. . . . My best remembrances unto . . . my commere, Mr. Balzar and to assure you that you shall always find ready prest to serve you.

[*Postscript*].—I have nothing to write my cousin Allen.

1 p. *Parts illegible owing to damp.* Misc. III, 169.

WILLIAM ABBOTT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 10. Sablonne near the red cross. (*Op de sauel naest het reet cruijs*).—After I had perused your letter and found that my service was acceptable, though nothing can be perfected until I am present with you to relate more at large the efficacy of my late information. . . . I purpose to cause a memorial to be put up to his Altesse, to give me leave for 5 or 6 months for England, asking to be told in the next letter whether it will be granted or no, to be sent by a woman dwelling on the Sablonne next the red cross, who will wait for an answer. This is the assuredest way . . . the ways that were open to me by letter were difficult.

1 p. Misc. III, 170.

JOHN BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 10. Antwerp.—I sent you yesterday by Kendricke your book of Moulin's which I borrowed of you at Brussels, and told him the contents of your letter of the 7th present. He promised he would satisfy at his meeting with you. Lessius' book *de potestate Papae* is not to be had, nor the *Peregrinus Romanus*, nor those named in the catalogue of books at Frankfort. Mr. Skynnor has received from England what you gave him commission for, and desires your orders.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XI, 128.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 11. Antwerp.—Two ships have come to London from Virginia laden with masts for ships and other heavy commodities. Sir Thomas Gates was not arrived there in the

middle of August last. One Fitzherbert an heretic near Oxenford is to be burnt for denying the Trinity. Our king opposes against the professing of Vorstius at Leyden in respect of his Armenius-like opinions, so that it is thought he is not like to proceed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. III, 174.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 22. Aix.—I wrote to you by Segar complaining that I had not heard from you for over six weeks. We are bringing this people to reason by degrees. I hope we shall see the end of our treaty in a week provided that the jealousy of our neighbours and the threat of a new imperial ban does not unsettle us. Then I will write more fully. The enclosed is for Beaulieu, and if he is not at Paris, have it opened by one of your friends for distribution.

[*Postscript*].—Tell Segar that the papers found near here by a peasant are of no importance. I have read them and found not a word which could help the king or your state.

The English gentleman who has been robbed is Catholic, by name John Dakens. The packet is heavy and will cost more than it is worth. Still I will do as he asks.

1 p. *French.* XXVII, 104.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 13. London.—Returning from the country I had yours of 23rd Oct. I cannot requite your news not being a courtier now. Sir Thomas Overbury is by the Queen's consent admitted to Court, though not to her side. The ambassador of Savoy arrived last Sunday, and had audience next day before the king's going to Roiston. He presented his Ma^{ty} with a gatto-pardo which he hath carried along with him to Roiston. It is a very pretty beast with a very fine countenance and lively eyes. Of this ambassador's business men discourse very variably, neither can it yet be guessed whether it prove a match. A Scottish gentleman of the Privy Chamber, who should understand as much as another that is no Councillor, was heard to say that the ambassador might be gone when he would for any more business that he knew he had here. The Council for all that sit and treat about those businesses as it seems, and the King allows the ambassador 15*l.* a day that is "60 phillips." Mrs. Vaux is in the Fleet and the two priests in the Gatehouse,* though one be not known certainly whether he be a priest or no. Young Pickering, the justice's son, is not dead nor the father knighted but brought into the Council, who thought it fit he should have some grace showed him to weigh down the disgrace that is wont to accompany this kind of service. Lord Mont-

* Mrs. Ann Vaux. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611-8, p. 88.

gomery for her good and at her request hath begged her, as is thought. I now lie no more at Lord Roos' house, nor been with him more than once, and then could not talk with him. The first opportunity I will not omit. I can see no end of Mr. Floyd's business yet. If I had money to send on pay here, I would desire you to charge me with the 10*l*. My debtors do not pay. I will try to get you Mr. Floyd's 10*l*. either from him or from me, since to please me you did that. There is no ambassador for you yet though men's speech is of Sir Edwyn Sands. Madame de Boischot's little boy lies dying. Bonnyrag [?] the Poursuivant was stabbed in Holborn by a gentleman and a priest whom he would have taken, but is recovering. The Queen and Prince make a mask together both in one, 6 men and 6 women. This day the ambassador of Savoy hath another audience . . . at Tybalds, the Lords being gone with him—Treasurer, Privy Seal, Chamberlain etc.

2 pp. Misc. III, 171.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 14. o.s. Paris.—I am newly returned after 7 weeks in the country. I have your letters of Sept. 18 and 24. De Berruyer brought one of them to Senlis, but I did not see him. I do not hear of any ambassador for your parts. There are changes in this house. Mr. Searle has gone home by his father's command, and Mr. Ingham has come in his place. Mrs. Anne Wood is ill again. The Court is in mourning for the death of the duke of Orleans*. My lord was the first of the ambassadors to condole. There is a report of Monsr de Refuge, late ambassador in Switzerland, being sent to the States, which is strange as de Russy is here with purpose to return thither shortly. De Bullion, councillor of state, hath lately been sent to Desdiguieres to join with him in a pretended conference with the d. of Savoy, who seeketh the accomplishment of the treaty made by de la Varenne with him touching the country of Vaux. Of the sending of de Bullion no notice was given to Jacob, the Savoy amb^r. The enclosed is for Markham.

2 pp. IV, 157.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, [endorsement], Nov. 14.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 302].

3¼ pp. XLVII, 44b.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 24. [Cologne].—I have been away, but have yours of 12th with the news of the fleet at St. Lucar.

The Electors at Nuremberg have told Mathias that the king

* The second son of Henri IV, born in 1607. According to Père Anselme he was not named. *Hist. Gen. de la Maison Royale de France*, Vol. i, pp. 146-7.

of the Romans must be elected at an Imperial Diet. That done, they banquet. Mayence led the way, and Cologne followed with magnificence that none can rival. The Electoral banquets take place every three or four days, on Sunday and Friday. This done, they will await the Diet. The archbishop of Saltzburg went off with the treasure of the See, and has been pursued and taken, and the treasure has been restored to the Chapter, while the duke secures 600,000 *fl.* income. The archbishop is likely to be sent *in perpetuos carceres*.

Archduke Leopold is in Alsace, and is said to be resigning his bishopric of Strasburg to one of the princes of Lorraine, one of the sons of the duke of Vaudmont being already a canon of Strasburg. The bishop of Verdun has become a Capuchin, his concubine and all (*s'est rendu Capuccin et sa concubine et tout*).

Bathory is winning in Hungary and has Moldavia and Wallachia, so that Mathias and all the House of Austria have taken alarm. He is falsely accused of being an Arian and said to have an alliance with Turkey, with whom France, Great Britain and the States are in alliance, having Residents at the Porte. Popes have ere this sought help there against their foes.

The ban against the town of Brunswick is put off till the next diet.

3 pp. *French*. VIII, 96.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 14. Vlushing.—I had yours of 4th on 11th. The trees and plants which you sent for the L. Treasurer, being brought no further than Middelberg by the slothfulness of the shippers, I sent thither to receive them and shipped them into another boat that went for London next day. The enclosed letter from our king is now the more authentic by being in print, but I am informed that he shall have contentment, and the party [Vorstius ?] be commanded to depart the Provinces now under this government. The princess of Condé with all her company, after much feasting, she ever being accompanied by his Excellency, are now returned to Breda, to come towards your parts. I cannot learn that business hath been other than compliments and some particular curiosity of her great-grand-mother's womanish affections. What caused her to take this new journey I do not enquire, for I think it to have been very idle, and some will say not much for her honour.

1½ pp. XXXIX, 27.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1611, Nov. 15. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 303].

4 pp. xv, 35.

1611, Nov. 25. N.S. The Hague.—Sir Raphe Winwood's Second Remonstrance to the States General concerning Vorstius. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 304].

3½ pp. Copy. French. XLVII, 43.

RICHARD CHURCHE to THOMAS NEWPORT.

1611, Nov. 16. Constantinople.—My last to you was of the 19th October which went directly for England because I think you will be in London much about the arrival of my letter. Since we have not received any letters from you so it is now 7 weeks since we had any letters from you nor from Venice, notwithstanding the Venetians have had twice letters since we had any. Yesternight the *messe* arrived and brought none for no Englishman, but we understand per the Venetians that the *Mathew* arrived at Venice the 8th of October s.n. by which we gather that she was a month going from Zante to Venice, a very long passage. We looked for her every day, but now we perceive she can very hardly be here before Christmas. Pray God send her well. Since the return of the soldiers out of Persia here hath been some sale of cloth such as was good, but coarse and bad cloths will not away at no hand, and for barters here is very little good to be done, for that they esteem our cloth to one at what it is worth and for what it will sell, so that we might as good give them money as commodities. Neither have they anything but "indico" which will be bought far better cheap at Aleppo, for we understand by letters from Thomas Mustard that they expect great store there as also of silk and other commodities, and the Frenchmen being gone from there, they hope to have things very reasonable at the *Mathew's* arrival, she carrying with her great store of ready money. Silk here is worth *dos* 44 per 'batmane'; if it were to be had at 43, some of our nation would have furnished the moneys here which now will send it to Aleppo. For rhubarb, scamony* or opium here is none in town. All kinds of furs sell here very slowly which we impute to the heat of the weather, for it is very hot here for the time of year. We are in good hope to dispatch all the tin by the time limited notwithstanding here are yet 150 bar in warehouse which the Jews do fetch away by little and little. It hath been the most troublesome business that ever came to Constantinople and I hope Mr. Freeman will take some order that there shall not be so many interested in it as were this time, for their factors here are so fastidious in regard their moneys that I cannot please them. Mr. Sampson doth not write this week to nobody having no occasion. Here hath been an alteration since our last for you shall understand that the prince of Bugdina† whom my lord kept in his house

* Scammony, a kind of Asiatic convolvulus, yielding a gum-resin used as a purgative.

† i.e. Prince Stephen Radolo, called Stephen Bogdan, pretender to the crown of Moldavia. "My lord" is Sir Thomas Glover, the English ambassador at the Porte.

(thinking to have placed him in his principedom) is now departed from hence and is gone no man knows whither, because the Turk hath established another in his place, notwithstanding all the money my lord hath spent in presents to the Bashaws and other officers for the prince's behalf, which amounts to a greater sum than I will nominate. The prince being gone, my lord called up all the merchants and being assembled he gave them to understand that now he had rid his hands of the prince and would altogether indurate himself in the merchants' affairs which he spared not to say he had neglected, because he could not follow both their businesses together; and to this effect had penned a short speech which he caused the secretary to read, desiring the merchants to advise into England of what had passed and of his forwardness hereafter to do them any service; and sure that prince was the cause of much mischief, for so long as he was here my lord never respected his merchants nor their affairs; which we hope he will do now that he is gone.

1½ pp. Misc. III, 141.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 18, o.s. Madrid.—Businesses begin to revive, the King having of late slighted over the honours of the Queen's funerals here at the Monastery of the Jeronymites, and returned to his palace. One of his acts was to forbid the Savoy ambassador coming any more to Court, and confining him to a monastery. The Extraordinary also, that came to condole, is dismissed without audience and is gone. Some think that the promise made between the princess of Savoy with some great House in France, without the knowledge of this state, hath given distaste, it having been talked of immediately upon the Queen's death, that the King was not unlike to match himself there. It is their privilege *gli ottomanni si amazzano, gli Austriaci si chia vano, gli Yorki-Lancastriani si guerreggiano*.^{*} And this may hinder that preferment said to have been intended to the prince Philibert of Savoy here, whom the king had purposed at his going to Portugal to have left viceroy there. There is here a president of Portugal that doth much labour to procure the king's progress thither. Don Rodrigo Calderon, whose yea was wont to be more esteemed than four of Lerma's and six of the king's, whether he hath resigned all or upon some complaint of the grandees, as is now said, turned out of all, but certainly out he is. The king hath done him some *mercedes* for his services, and to keep him still in action he is to go shortly ambassador to Venice. There is a report of the death of the Constable of Castile at Milan.

Mr. Baldwin Wake and I have dealt with my l. to take special notice of Mr. Wake's matter. My ld. protests that he will do

* The Turks slaughter each other, the Austrians cohabit, the Yorkists and Lancastrians fight together.

very effectually for him whatsoever may be done justly. But here is the point. Mr. Wake's and Mr. Colford's debts are parts of Mr. Cawley's grand sum, and so have jointly been exhibited to the state as one entire suit, and so are still prosecuted; yet seemeth now that these creditors do not agree among themselves, which if this state but once discover, were it but in imagination only, they will defeat the whole, and would be glad of the occasion, so great a sum of money being a sore burden for them here to pay. Therefore you may persuade them to hold well together, not jarring among themselves. Again whereas Mr. Wake seems to promise to deliver his *libranças* and letters of exchange, my l. thinks that it is more than he can do, because the *libranças* are all in Colford's name, which he may make some difficulty to yield unto, making account that having *libranças* of 80,000 ducats for the principal of 40,000, he will be paid his entire sum of principal and interest out of the first moneys that shall here be received, for which there will be small reason, as my l. thinks, and to which he will not willingly give way or to anything else that may redound to Cawley's prejudice; besides that his l. understandeth that 700 or 800*l.* of Colford's debt is that which Cawley was to give him for factorship, which by contract made between them is not to be paid till the whole be recovered; to stand upon terms then to have that also paid, together with the rembursement of all his other moneys out of the first that shall be received, would be of great wrong to Cawley. This then that my l. undertakes to perform, that if the *libranças* and other bills of exchange be delivered to him, or to any other whom they shall put in trust, that they may be here, to be produced as occasion shall serve, that then out of that that shall first be received, the *libranças* according to their dates shall be paid *pro rata*, both principal and interest. You may advise Mr. Wake to deal plainly with my l. and to set down his case clearly, and let him not rashly break from Cawley, of whose good success there is good hope. Let him consider whether upon jealousy of simple practices underhand, Cawley may not be quit with him by putting him over to the General Decret. and yet not prejudice his own suit. If Mr. Wake can by redelivery of *libranças* clear his matter from the main, my l. will not stick to prefer it as a suit apart. What you and Mr. Wake mean to do must be done out of hand, and your despatches sent with the first, because my l. having ended his suit of love, has already begun to treat of business, and Cawley's cause the first proposed.

2½ pp. XXXVI, 48.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 20, o.s. Madrid.—I have your letters of the last ordinary. The Queen's funerals were at the monastery of St. Jeromino on 17th n.s. By will made 8 or 9 years ago she gave 80,000 *cr.* to the Jesuits' College, Salamanca, and the

rest to one of her sisters and some ladies that came with her. But since, persuaded by the confessor, she doubled the legacy to the Jesuits, and gave 3,000 ducats to the English seminary at Valladolid; the rest in alms.

De la Torre, the Savoy ambassador, is commanded by this king to retire, and is gone to a monastery 10 miles away. The cause was that the king of Spain's agent in Savoy, who was secretary to the last ambassador left there by him, declared to the duke of Savoy this king's mislike of the marriage of one of his daughters to the duke of Nemours, as too low a match for a niece of a Spanish king. Nemour's agent in Savoy expostulated with the Spanish agent, and threatened him; for which the duke of Savoy has not given the satisfaction expected.

On the 12th N.S. arrived de la Motta, ambassador extraordinary from Savoy, but was commanded from Court and joined de la Torre. Prince Philibert of Savoy has lately been made supreme General of all this king's galleys, as was Don John of Austria. Calderon is removed from public business and is to go ambassador for Venice.

There hath lately been returned from hence 1,000,000 *cr.* to Flanders, and agreement made with Palavicini, Nicolo Balbi and Carolo Strati of Genoa to pay there 80,000 ducats monthly. Also 100,000 ducats are returned to be employed in the businesses of Germany.

After Christmas the king may go to Portugal, a thing long sued for by the Portugals, because at the first translation and connection of their kingdom with the crown of Castile, laws and conditions were made by act of parliament since found to be burdensome. They can only be redressed by parliament, and a parliament can only be held by the personal assistance of their king. They offer 300,000 *cr.* for the expense of the journey.

I have often been moved by you concerning Mr. Lionell Wake who seems interested in Mr. Calley's debt. The latter says that Wake's debt is included in certain *libranças* passed over to one Coleford, for a much greater sum than he oweth or Coleford demandeth. He seems willing to give satisfaction upon a just account, but that Coleford should receive his money, though the *libranças* were in trust in his name and so afterwards that Calley should stand to his courtesy, he seeth little reason in it. But if Coleford or Wake will cause the *libranças* to be sent hither, or if they be here already, to put any one in trust to negotiate for them, I will interest myself so far as to see that *pro rata* they have satisfaction in the same manner as Calley hath it. Whatsoever good I can do for Calley, they will be equally interested in it. I have already set Calley's business afoot. If they will come to a reasonable account, and remit the matter to some one here and myself, I will do my best to settle things between them.

LEVYNUS MUNCK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 20. London.—Till yesterday the ambassador Boyschot never visited nor spake to my Lord Treasurer since his coming into England, and when by his M^ys order I was desirous to know the reason, de Groote told me that his stay was until he had gotten a private audience from the king, which was deferred then till his Ma^ys return from Royston, and now a fortnight since accomplished. But it seems some misunderstanding persons have so far misled him as to make him seek some other addresses elsewhere, but I doubt not he will quickly find his error. Here is no resolution yet . . . of any ambassador to be sent from hence; many persons are spoken of. . . . The ambassador of Savoy holds on hand to carry our jewel into the mounts; he of Spain does openly second him in it, but I hope God has reserved her for some other match, more glorious to His Church and conducive for her own salvation. They themselves allege the difficulties of the pope's "agreation" to consent her liberty of religion there, notwithstanding do offer *la carte blanche* to the king to inscribe what conditions he will, and so, by tossing the ball to and fro, do only make play themselves. The ambassador of Savoy is courteously used and defrayed and like to tarry here all Christmas. I would the Germans' minds were a little more kindled to compass this jewel. It seems they have forgotten St. Matthew's parable, but I will revoke myself with this position in Divinity *etiam de Deo verum dicere periculosum est*. Princes are Gods and so are their counsels unsearchable.

2½ pp. Misc. III, 171a.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 21. Paris.—The Protestants' proceedings trouble the State exceedingly by reason of their new Assemblies in all provinces beyond the Loire, where notwithstanding the Queen's inhibitions on pain of high treason, they frame new complaints, saying that at Saumur they were violented in their liberty. They have sent two deputies hither with new cahiers, but these were forbidden to come. The Commissioners sent by the Q. into the provinces to execute the Edicts have been hindered therein. Last week four companies of foot and two of horse were sent to besiege Monsr de Vatan in his castle in Berry, for shamefully using a *provost* who with 9 or 10 archers went to search the house, as he had fostered and concealed there certain makers of false salt—called *faussoniers*. He is of the Religion.

The apprehension of the Queen upon the death of the d. of Orleans for the young d. of Anjou hath made her send for him to Court, to be brought up. She hath demanded of the duke and duchess of Guise the young lady of Montpensier, formerly betrothed to Orleans, to be assured to Anjou, to the grief of Soissons who desired her for his son. The duchess of Lorraine after a month's royal entertainment by the Q., has departed

with a jewel worth 7,000 or 8,000 *cr.* Her brother, the Cardinal of Gonzague, who came here to meet her, will remain all the winter in hope to get a good benefice.

The Q. takes very heavily the death of the Q. of Spain. Anthony Perez died lately here, having lived five or six years like a dead man in the oblivion of the world.

1½ pp. IV, 158.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 1. [Cologne].—I have yours of Nov. 19. The Nuremberg meeting is over, and all are gone home, to meet at Frankfort in 2 or 3 months to elect a King of the Romans—probably Mathias, who will hold a Diet at Nuremberg, the Golden Bull of Charles IV so requiring.

The archbishop of Saltzburg is still in prison at a castle called Werffen. The Chapter have sent commissaires to him to get him to resign, receiving a pension.

Ernest, marquis of Brandenburg, Grand Master of St. John, is returned to Düsseldorf. The building of the place de Molheim which is the only refuge of the afflicted, will now go on in earnest, provided they cease to persecute rich and the poor Huguenots.

The emperor has left to your Archdukes and the Elector of Cologne the execution of his mandate at Aix. Their deputies there will act as gently as possible. The mandate allows those affected to appeal within a fortnight. The people of Aix are astonished as the propositions of the French ambassadors had been received with acclamation. But by the intimation of the mandate the magistracy is unexpectedly puffed up and stiffened, and thinks it has carried the town. They seem to want to go back on their promise to the ambassadors. The mandate has been obtained so cunningly that I did not hear a word of it in my letters from Prague, Nuremberg or Heidelberg. The ban is never uttered *inscientibus et improvidentibus Electoribus Principibus et Statibus Imperii*, which does not seem to have been done.

2½ pp. French. Seal. Signed Cujus manum et animum nosse potuisti. VIII, 97.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [MAURICE, LANDGRAVE of HESSE CASSEL].

1611, Nov. 22. Brussels.—Most high and mighty Prince: having received the assurance of your Highness' favourable inclination towards me as well by your H. own letters dated Oct. 17 as by the relation of your faithful counsellor, Mr. Francis Segar, for the small service I desired (but could not perform) towards your Highness' eldest son the Landgrave Otho, a prince whose noble parts so truly with his high birth make him no less worthy to succeed to the heroical virtues of his parents, than to their great state and dignity I find myself so much

obliged to your H. thereby as I am compelled in acquit of my duty to importune it with the reading of these few lines, in my natural language (knowing your H. to be a lover both of the tongue and nation) both to declare my most humble and unfeigned thankfulness for those undeserved honours and show my fervent zeal to serve your H. in all future occasions. Accept then, right high and mighty Prince, with your accustomed benignity these humble words of thanks and devotion which I offer to your H. as the first fruits of my poor talent, and vouchsafe if my letters or other service may be agreeable to your H. I beseech you to honour me with your answer and commandments which shall be as soon obeyed as imposed. Of public occurrences this Court was never more barren than at this present. The absence of these princes whereby all intelligences are eclipsed, doth keep us in a cloud of ignorance. But now within 3 days having provided all necessaries to solemnise the funeral rites of the queen of Spain, they are expected here, and shall be assisted by the States of their countries in the performance of those superfluous and superstitious ceremonies. Upon their return hither we attend the arrival of Mon^{sr}. Hugins, a secretary of the United Provinces, and long to hear what propositions he will make for the pretended contraventions of the truce both in Spain and these parts. One Crawl a Burgher of this town, who for his acquaintance and affinity with divers men of note in the United Provinces, was employed hither in the making of the truce, is now lately returned into Holland *pour sonder le gué* and discover how that people standeth affected to change their unsettled *trefues* into a solid peace. Which artifice of theirs in my weak opinion (*salvo semper meliori judicio*) is but only a lethal potion to amuse them until the mind of the Spanish practises in these matches with France (which are now held for certain) and elsewhere be brought to such perfection as at once they may blow up their liberties and reduce them to their ancient servitude. I forbear at this time to trouble your Highness with the unnecessary repeating of the duke of Orleans, and Antonio Perez his death, presupposing you have them at first hand from Paris. Such relations as I had from Spain by the last ordinary are comprehended in these enclosed papers. Of Aquisgran I dare not say much, knowing your Highness to be furnished from the fountain itself with the true relations of their proceedings. But I will not omit to acquaint your Highness with my apprehensions that the conspiracy of France and these princes to reestablish the treacherous Jesuits and depose magistrates doth pronosticate some evil success towards their affairs unless those dangerous influences be diverted another way by the counsels of better friends.

In England we hold the north-west passage to the East Indies (so long sought for) to be now certainly discovered. The Spaniards threaten us with an invasion upon our new colonies

in Virginia, which by God's providence and the industry of their commanders will (I hope) be prevented. I presume herewithal to send your Highness a new book published of late in England by Mons^r. Casaubon*, whereof I leave the censure to your Highness' wisdom.

2½ pp. *Draft*. Min. 1, 108.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 22. o.s. Madrid.—Deal effectually with Mr. Wake to send quickly what papers soever import his suit, to exempt and free it from Mr. Cawley's inextricable sum, that it may be shaped to a suit apart. My l. will deal nobly for him. He hath protested (and told Cawley as much), that had he been acquainted with Mr. Wake's moneys at his first coming, he would have moved that suit before all other, and procured a rembursement ere this. Let him send his papers with all speed, and put them into what hands he please.

At our first coming a report was scattered, as it seemed by Mr. Fowler's son (lately deceased this summer) that Colford was broken, and played least in sight, which is now revived, I know not by whom, which I am very sorry to hear of. I leave to your discretion to conceal or publish what in my letters I shall write touching these matters, to preserve my reputation among friends both here and there, whom by my honest meaning towards all parties, I would be loth to seem any way to wrong.

1 p. XXXVI, 49.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 23, o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 2nd. By the course held by your Commissioners in publishing the emperor's fresh mandate at Aquisgrane (thereby to dash that which was almost brought to a good end) as also by the archduke in procuring it, Mons^r. de Preaux may find he has been abused with fair words. If the French had not used their best endeavours, returning good for evil, both those Commissioners (one of whose followers got a knock on the pate for clapping up a copy of the mandate) and the Jesuits also had tasted to the full of a popular fury. I do not see why the archduke gives such an affront to France. His Council should proceed more warily. The Electoral Assembly ended with feasting, having done little. The marq. Ernest hath been here some days and is gone to Cleve, whither I will go with Hotman on his return. I moved his Excellency about the house of Ravestein, but it is already granted to another.

[*Postscript*].—The Spanish ambassador recommended k. Matthias to the Electors. The like was done by all the House of Austria in Germany very earnestly, save only the emperor who did it coldly. I presume he hath no desire to see him k.

* Probably: *Ad Epistolam Card. Perronii Responsio*.

of the Romans (for he doth not love him) nor any other, fearing the consequence, as he shall thereby be a step nearer retiring. You know my meaning and he seems to know what designs are hatched.

The Saxon Elector told our Palatine very plainly at Nuremberg that he will not be mocked. He was the more peremptory because he hath the favour of the Union. The whole Saxon House hath written again to the old counsellors of Cleve, and to some towns, very roundly.

1 p. XXII, 42.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 3. Antwerp.—I have yours of 2nd perceiving that you have received the 200 *gs.* of Don Ferdinando; for your pains therein I thank you, as also that you would not suffer him to endorse any more upon the bill, for there is not one penny paid of it more than yourself hath now received. That which the Condys paid me here was over and above that sum which he was indebted to me.

Whereas you write that I should advertise you how I would have you dispose thereof, I prayed you to keep both this and the 90 *fl.* I left you with and to make them received of me by Mr. Withers' order and so keep them for your own use, but if you have no occasion to make present use of it, I wish you would stay until the end of the month or until the 20th at which time I will either appoint you to receive so much, or else will send it you in specie from hence, and that you would send me there by the post the 200 *gs.* the which will help to pay some money that I must pay on Wednesday in next week, and I would not willingly break faith with him that must have the money, and therefore if your own occasions be not presently to be supplied, I pray you to send it to me by the post or some known acquaintance. My wife sent you a letter from Sir John Throck. whilst I was at Brussels, without any cover.

1 p. XLV, 30.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 26, o.s. Madrid.—My l. grows warm in Mr. Wake's business, sorry that he had not sooner been made acquainted with it. I have objected to him the difficulties of the suit, as being a mixed, infolded suit in Cawley's horrible sum. The difficulty of freeing it being entangled in *libranças* made in other men's names; how they can expect any speedy despatch unless they bear date *vel imprimis vel cum primis*. These difficulties being by me proposed, his lp. set little by any in assurance that he shall be able to do him some good, whereunto (besides that spur which Mr. Wake and myself do give here to flank on what we may) my l. is much provoked out of the zeal and vehemence of your affection towards Mr. Wake and his business, to take a new kindling, conceiving of you

according to your worth and honesty. He desires on your part that these things may be carried covertly in silence according to the precept of the Stadist Loyalisti *quienes hazen y callan*.^{*} And that Mr. Wake by the next and speediest means will put his papers, *libranças*, bills of exchange unto my l.'s hands, or his kinsman's, or mine or whom he please, and to express the date of the *libranças*.

1 p. XXXVI, 50.

WILLIAM NORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611], Nov. 27. London.—At my coming over with the ambassador he employed me as his interpreter so that I remained with him at Gravesend . . . 3 days until the coming of Sir Lewis Lutenor to receive him. In the mean time my trunk was landed and carried unto his house where it remained 4 days, but I had no sooner brought it home unto my own lodging but it was seized upon for the King, and I accused for a conveyer of books against the State and letters of treason into the land, and ever since have been troubled in the Exchequer until this present time, where I have so well cleared myself, that I doubt not but it shall be very much for my good, and I have found such honour at my Lord Treasurer's and of my Lord Chief Baron with the rest of the Barons of the same Court, that I doubt not but that when time shall serve I may have preferment. . . . The Archduke's Ambassador was very nobly entertained at Hampton Court, where at the same time Count Sherly was received by the king, first as a subject on his knee, and having made his humble oration, the king raised him up and caused him to put on his hat and then received him as an ambassador, using him most regally. There is since an ambass^r. come from Savoy, who hath brought the king a present of 4 horses with such furniture that by report of men of judgment the like hath never been seen in England, moreover a tame leopard of great beauty the which his Maj^{ty} esteems beyond the rest, for it followeth him like a dog and will catch a hare at 2 or 3 leaps and any deer red or fallow that the king shall point out is sure to die, in the which his Ma^{ty} takes great delight. My cousin Dudley Norton told me it was thought that Mr. Corbut, Clerk of the Council, should come ambassador into those parts, but at this time he lieth very sick. Mesier de Vitrie is here dead the 22 of this present month . . . he shall lie in Westminster until provision be made for his carriage into France.

2½ pp. Seal. Misc. III, 172.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Nov. 28.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 307].

3 pp. IV, 159.

* Who act and hold their tongues.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 8. Cologne.—I have yours of Nov. 26 by the Italian mail which picked them up at Rheinhausen. You will do better to send by Antwerp to the care of the postmaster of Cologne. For three months mine have gone that way.

Aix is now our only subject. There was a scare there last week, which has been removed by the French ambassadors. I am amazed that nothing has been done either by your king or the States General or the German Union. The magistracy and the citizens are to meet to-day to settle things.

The Grand Turk has made a truce with Persia intending to attack Poland. At the Diet of Warsaw, at which the king was present, it was decided to continue the Russian war for nine years. From Dantzic I learn that the elector of Brandenburg had at last secured the investiture from the king of Poland of the Duchy of Prussia, for a good round sum.

I hear that troops are being secretly levied at Ferrette. Leopold is at Ruffach in the bishopric of Strasburg, and Ramée at Saverne. The archbishop of Saltzburg will be pensioned and resign everything. He asks 400,000 *fl. per ann.*

2¼ *pp.* *French.* VIII, 98.

THOMAS FLOUD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 8, N.S. Paris.—We find it strange that M. Berruyer arrived without any testimony of the continuance of your former friendship. . . . I am charged by my lo. to entertain you with a discourse of that *individuum* now turned *vagum*. Upon Friday last he came to salute my lo. Arrived at my chamber and desired to see the gentlewomen while my lo. sat at table. Being advertised of his presence my lo. left his dinner being unfurnished of fish, and entertained him for a time in the same room, speaking of Aquisgrane, wherein my lo. *more suo* freely misliked these ministers' sole and Jesuitical proceedings. . . . I mention this because M. Berruyer seemed afterwards something moved with it, when M. Beaulieu and I entertained him abroad. His lp. greatly suspecteth, and wisheth you seriously to charge Berruyer, to have delivered unto M. de Villeroy's hands, by whose order they were opened, the last letters be sent to you by him. He is persuaded of the fact and threatens revenge. I know not his reasons but I told him I had observed that Berruyer stayed here five days after he had received his letters. I must entreat you to satisfy his lp. . . . if you observed the letters so curiously at the breaking up.

I was glad to read in your letter of the 14th some passages of recreation, for your restless care and overtravelling your weak body doth much grieve your friends. I know your inclination and education to savour nothing but diligence and watchfulness . . . but do not wrong your health out of an

honest and industrious mind, for we all know how free it is from ambition. . . .

Our nunnery advanceth little, hitherto like a flying team of ducks uncertain where they will light; some remote suburb in all likelihood, near the Feuillans or some other masculine order that they may find religious comfort without scandal, if the flesh rebel. . . . There is another enterprise in hand here . . . which should more nearly concern us . . . wherein Mr. Thomas Sackville, as I guess, is a principal workman. It is to set up a college here of English only to study and write controversies. It should seem they will prevent or imitate his Majesty's design at Chelsey.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. xxv, 22.

NEWS from VIENNA.

1611, Dec. 8.—The Palatine is not coming to the feast, but he has sent to the king six fine mares for a coach and two handsome saddle horses. Cardinal Forgatsch has arrived here with 100 horse, the count of Serin with 300, the Sieur Palsy with 350. On Thursday the 1st the queen made her entry about 3 p.m. His Majesty and archduke Maximilian, followed by their Court and other lords, 3,000 horse strong, went out of the town to meet her. The queen with her mother entered the king's coach; his Maj. and Archduke Max. rode alongside and she entered the town in great state. Arrived at the church of St. Stephen they alighted and entered. Within fine carpets with red velvet cushions were prepared before an altar. They both knelt and said their prayers while the *Te Deum* was sung. That done they were conducted to the chamber, richly lighted, where a number of ladies received the queen. While they were entering the chamber 300 guns were fired from the walls, each one three times. The town guards fired three times for the queen. At the time when the queen and her mother entered the coach a dog went before them near the coach, crying and howling for a good space and no one could drive it off. The wise are unable to say what this signifies.

On the 2nd the king with his bride and her mother, and the archduke Maximilian were at table. After dinner their Majesties with the archdukes went out of the town to call on Cardinal Dietrichstein, the papal legate, followed by 40 coaches and 24 young gentlemen, very richly attired. On Saturday the 3rd the Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz arrived with his Court, in mourning. His Maj. and the Archduke went out to meet him. On Sunday the 4th at 4 p.m. the nuptials were celebrated by the papal legate at the Court, after he had delivered an oration. The king and queen afterwards set themselves at the head of the table. On the right was Cardinal Dietrichstein, and next came Card. Fortgatch, Don Balthazar de Cuniga, the Spanish amb. and the Count of Sor. On the left were the queen's mother, the Archdukes Maximilian and Ferdinand of Gratz

and next the duke of Jagerstorf, Brandenburg's brother. After the banquet the king danced an Allemand with the queen. Archduke Max. also danced with her, but not the Archduke Ferdinand, because of the mourning. After these dances the Spanish amb. Don B. Cuniga, danced with a lady and after him the count of Sor and then all the other lords began to dance. On the day after the king and queen with the princes and ambassadors heard mass in public and received the blessing of the legate. They then sat down at table in the same order as the day before. After that they began the dances again, which lasted until nine. On the 6th the Jesuits presented a comedy to wind up the festivities.

3 pp. *French.* Misc. III, 175.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 10. Antwerp.—I have yours dated Tuesday last with one for Sir John Throckmorton. For the 200 *gs.* of Jaquett's I am glad you kept it by you, for I made other means for the satisfying of such money as I was to pay and therefore I pray you to pass the 90 *gs.* and this 200 *gs.* as received of me by Withers' order, for I owe him money and we will find it good in account.

I have here told Jaquet you must have more money of him this month. Within 3 or 4 days go to him and tell him that he should make provision to satisfy you, for you must have it, and because I know that of himself that he is backward enough in payments, I pray you in my name to speak to S^r. Caverson, whose bill I left you, to desire him to see that his brother-in-law Jaquet give satisfaction every month, for otherways I will look that he pay it to me. If he should tell you that I have received my part of it here, believe them not, for he will find 20 shifts to put you off. I have received 5 phillips of another captain, but that shall be shortened in the end, which I told Jaquet of. Importune him, otherwise he will put you off with words. About the 20th he shall receive his money, and what you receive, advise me, but keep the money by you.

I have this day a letter from my compere Chandler and there enclosed this to you, which he sent open that I might see what news and therefore I have not sealed it. This little note he put into his letter whereby you shall perceive that you are shortly to be called home. If you have any other certainty in your letters, let me know, for unless it be for your better preferment, I should not willingly part with you so soon.

Procure a passport or license for Mr. Corham, Mr. Skinner and myself to go into Brabant to kill small birds with our pieces, as I hear the Governor of Vilvord grants them.

Mr. Throckmorton commends him to you and speaking to him I cut my paper in this manner,

1½ pp. XLV, 31.

NEWS from PRAGUE.

1611, Dec. 10.—The Sieur de Rosenberg will make his entry to-morrow, in such sort that many ecclesiastics are leaving here to go there. The duke of Brunswick is going with all speed to the council to be master of the Court or director of his Majesty, to whom he is well disposed. The princes are agreed about holding a fresh assembly at Frankfort, choosing and crowning a king of the Romans. The emperor would have to consent although he would rather the election was postponed until after the meeting of the Reichstag.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 175.

Reasons of our MERCHANTS' REMOVE FROM STODE to
HAMBURG.*

[1611, Nov.].—First the composing (or at least palliating) of the controversies between the English and the Hanse Towns about their ancient privileges.

Next the revoking, or suspending the execution of the mandate published by the emperor in the year 1597 for the banishing of our merchants and their trade out of the empire.

Thirdly the granting of liberty to the Company to exercise their privilege, in keeping court and managing there as heretofore they had done; which by the mandate was prohibited.

Fourthly that they might be at the fountain of their returns and not be forced to take them at the second hand as they were at Stode.

Fifthly to be free from keeping double factors both at Stode and Hamburg for the exchange and payment of their moneys; the greatest part whereof, notwithstanding their residence at Stode, was done at Hamburg.

Sixthly for suppressing of the strangers and interloping trade, that was driven as well by those which were not free as those of the Company, as well in Hamburg as in others of the principal towns of Germany.

And lastly to finish the great and extraordinary charges and expenses whereunto the state and Company was liable by maintaining their question with the Hanses; which have amounted to a very great sum.

Misc. II, 123.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 4. Vlushing.—Yours of 24th I received on Nov. 30. I am advertised that word is for certain brought to England that Captain Roger Midelton, who was sent to seek out the pirates, found them on the Barbary coast, and there offered them H.M.'s pardon, which they accepted and are on their way returning. Captain Midleton is made captain of their best ship. Our English merchants daily complain of their wrongs in Spain.

* See *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611-8, page 96.

Several judgments and decrees which they have had are never executed, and upon just petition made to the king no redress can be obtained. The Lords of the Council have acquainted the king with the grievances of his subjects, and the Sp. ambassador hath been roundly dealt with in hope of amendment. That State seems privileged to wrong all the world.

The Savoy ambassador is already important suitor for the princess Elizabeth, but he is like to return home without any lady. A meeter match is reserved for her, I trust the Count Palatine of the Rhine. The duke of Wirtemberg is said to be expected in England. For what, his coming in the winter is diversely spoken of. Some day he would also be a suitor.

We expect from your Princes two deputies at the Hague.

The States, touching Vorstius, are resolved to write to H.M. to essay to content him and yet to retain him under protection and pension.

The body of de Vitry was embalmed and brought from Royston to the Charterhouse, and on Thursday last carried through London in a waggon, covered with blue velvet and his arms on it to Westminster Church, accompanied with noblemen, knights and gentlemen, bravely mounted, to the number of 100. The duke of Lenox was there, and the earls of Suffolk, Arundel, Worcester, Pembroke; Lords Compton, Knowles, Walden, Cranborne and others. His body shall rest there unburied till it be sent to France. While he lay dying he sent to the Spa. ambassador for friars, who came a day before he died. Note that he sent not to the Fr. ambassador. Immediately after his death the Sp. ambassador went, unknown to any of the lords, to Newmarket to the king. He privately told the king that his master had procured a dispensation from the pope for the Savoy marriage, and that in Spain it was much desired. Thus you see how by art they strengthen nature and all to deceive us. In the latter part of your letter you promise me to be watchful over the negotiating of our secretary Heugins with your princes and to inform me thereof. Perform the same, for I am jealous of these people's practising with France and Spain against us.

3 pp. XXXIX, 28.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 15. Cologne.—I have yours of the 3rd and have forwarded the packet for the Landgrave, and that for Rab. I am surprised at your news of the prosecution of the Spanish ambassador at Rome. Venetian letters say that the Viceroy of Sicily has hung some delinquents belonging to the Church (*gens d'Eglise*) and that the archbishop of Palermo's Suffragan had excommunicated the Viceroy, who immediately set up a gibbet before the archbishop's door, and ordered that any who went in or out should be hung on the spot. This compelled the bishop to revoke the excommunication, but two priests

who spoke disrespectfully of the Viceroy were hanged. The pope takes it all calmly, having quite enough to do with his own household.

Germany is at present very quiet. The United Princes have sent an ambassador to Winwood at Wesel. I feel confident that things will happen in Germany as in alchemy, *in qua ratione ipsa veritas et profectio artis coarguitur, effectu vero nunquam adsequitur*.

The French ambassadors have left Aix without the old magistracy consenting to ratify the accord. They have signed in the king's name an agreement with the Princes' ambassadors promising to support them.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 99.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 7, o.s. Düsseldorf.—By Markham you will know what journey our Palatine hath undertaken, who while he runneth his former courses, and while the Union favoureth the Saxon (as it manifestly doth), cannot hope to compass his desires. The el. of Brandenburg hath at length obtained a grant of the investiture of Prussia, and is gone to Warsaw to receive it. He is to furnish money towards the wars of Moscovia. The Fr. ambassadors left Aquisgrane ill satisfied. I marvel what they of your quarters mean, to use such tricks.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXII, 43.

[1611], Dec. 9]. The Hague.—Protest of Sir Raphe Winwood to the States General concerning Vorstius. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 309.]

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French.* XLVII, 44 (*two copies*).

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 12. Paris.—I have yours of 29 Nov. I named the discontentment of Condé and Soissons at important affairs being carried on by one or two Councillors without their knowledge. The latter now accuses the Chancellor of injustices daily practised, and demands redress for public justice sake. He alleges also the wrong done to the Princes of the Blood in that the k.'s marriage was contracted without their knowledge. This is supposed to be the result of private conferences between Condé, the Constable and him. But the matter has been settled; on what terms I know not.

Vatan has rendered himself to the Queen, some 40 of those with him being hanged, and himself brought hither this day.

In the cause between the University and the Jesuits the University Advocate, de la Martillière, spoke for an hour the first day and for three on the second with great boldness. It is said that such an action was not performed in the Parlement for 100 years. He called the Jesuits, proving it by particular reference to their books, murderers of princes, perturbers of

States and corrupters of youth, *Clochettes de Corybante, qui troublent le sang et le sens de tous ceux qui les oyent*, impugning their miracles, as never heard of out of the Indies, where they were both the subject and the authors of their own relations. Neither did he spare the Pope's Holiness, . . . maintaining him to be subject and inferior to the General Councils, to have his power limited within the bounds of spirituality, and none at all over the persons or rights of kings.

The next day Montholon, the Jesuits' advocate, spoke an hour or two in their defence, rather by flat denial than disproving the other's arguments. The Rector of the University also made an eloquent speech. The speech of the King's Advocate Servin was interrupted by the holidays. It is hoped that the matter shall go hard against these holy usurpers, and that they shall be put off from their pretended incorporation with the University until a more propitious time may expel them altogether out of the kingdom.

The Protestant deputies from beyond the Loire are here, and hope for satisfaction from the Q. because of the broils of the Princes. Bouillon also is here; he seems to have little credit with the Protestants but is much made of by the queen and the state. It is said that the d. of Maine shall go to Spain to thank them for the sending of Feria hither, and to condole.

We hear of 1,000,000 *cr.* lately sent from Spain to your parts, and of a *partido* made with some Genoese for 80,000 more to be furnished there every month. Matters at Aix are compounded with the re-establishing of the magistrate and Jesuits. 2½ *pp.* IV, 161.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 12. Whitehall.—Yours of Nov. 20 came when the deflux of a rheum held my hand from answering. Now I can with more ease let you know that your discourses in the business of the cloths deserve commendation and regard. I persuade myself that between this and the time prefixed for the last importation of the 6,000 cloths they will fix their consideration principally on two points: first, whether they may establish that manufacture there and banish ours without infringing the treaty, and next, whether they can raise answerable profits and furnish themselves of sufficient cloths of their own, and of wools for their making without the underhand supply of ours; whereupon they build, but with a weak foundation, as will appear when the helps that are now wrought them by the hand of deceit shall be narrowly looked into with the eye of prevention. In the mean time you shall be vigilant all you may, to discover who are the abettors and instruments in the cunning fraud you write of, and therein to make use both of friends and money that, the sore thoroughly searched and the corruption cleared, the cure may follow more speedily and soundly.

My l. Vaux's disguise* (perhaps to avoid chargeable note there or suspicion here) is not greatly material, but this slighting of such proceedings in him and others will be no diminution to the respect of your advertisements and diligence in matters of this and the like quality.

Touching Eustace† who (as divers others in like case have done) makes you that overture of imparting matters much importing H.M.'s service (wherein whatsoever he pretend for the public, he is like enough to intend the private) you may grant him a passport, but from his own suit and solicitation, that he may not say hereafter you were credulous of those discoveries which may perhaps prove scarce worth it. For the other that qualifies himself of the house of Marbays‡ you shall understand that he hath been examined, and though some things fall somewhat flat on him, to the general accusations (which are naked enough of particularities of places, persons and other duly proving circumstances), he answers by constant denials by word, which he is now about to make more clear by writing. Meantime he is restrained a good part of the liberty and respect his pretensions had got him, with eyes over him to observe his motions.

2¼ pp. XXXVI, 33.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 12. Antwerp.—I send by bearer 30 yards of dornix§ I bought in England for you with 2 carpets. They lay long at Dunkirk being Masterton's fault. The former cost 23*d.* per yard and the carpets 13*s.* and 8*s.*

½ p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 86.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611], Dec. 12. Hague.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 310].

2¼ pp. XLVII, 45.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 13, o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 311].

2½ pp. XV, 21.

* Lord Vaux was in Brussels, passing for an Italian. Trumbull to Salisbury, 20 Nov. 1611. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, f. 148*d.*

† Edward Eustace, an Irishman, banished from the Spanish dominions for good offices done to Sir Edw. Cornwallis. *Ibid.*, f. 143*d.*

‡ Nicholas de Culos, a Walloon, born at Telin, son of a lacquey and a chambermaid, who styled himself Nicholas de Marbays, baron of Coinge. *Ibid.*, f. 150.

§ A silk, worsted, woollen or partly woven fabric, used for hangings, carpets, vestments etc.; from the Flemish form of Tournai. *New Eng. Dict.* Oxford *sub voce* dornick.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 13. London.—I can only get of your entertainment one-half of what we expected. On Dec. 11th I had your allowance for July, Aug. and Sept. and paid 80*l.* to Mr. G. Chandler for your use. At Christmas there will be 3 quarters of your fee also due, but I cannot get any time of payment. For your present needs I can furnish you and may pleasure me in March with your three months' means, or part thereof, if then Jan., Feb. and March be allowed you, which then my private occasions may need, to be reimboursed you again in May without fail.

On Tuesday the Savoy ambassador shall have audience at Theobalds, and is like to have some presents in requital of the four horses and other presents from his master to the king. The Court affords some mourning to the Sp. Queen, and our condoling has been done by a letter to Digby sometime since.

The L. Treasurer lately told the Sp. ambassador that our ambassador will be recalled and letters of reprisal granted if Spain will not speedily afford our merchants better justice. His lordship hath been ill but is recovered. This state could ill miss him, a patriot *qui de republica optime sentit*, and dares speak more than all the rest. Mr. Corbitt died on Saturday; his commissary's place of Ireland goes jointly to Mr. Edmonds and Mr. G. Calvert and the longer liver of them. Old Tho. Sutton, the richest gentleman of this kingdom, died yesterday, leaving large legacies to good uses.

Privy seals are gone forth in greater number than ever.

The States are setting forth 13 ships to Spain to right themselves, if their Commissioners here shall not speedily procure satisfaction. Our merchants are prone enough to do the like even at their own cost.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. xxxii, 31.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 14. Vlushing.—I send you a copy of what I have instantly received from my L. Amb^r. Winwood. You will judge how we stand with these ungrateful people. We must have our wits about us to prevent whatsoever in these practises may be of disservice to H.M. Be watchful over the practises of your princes and the movements of their men of war, and on the least appearance of danger advertise me.

Mr. Quester asks me to send you a great basket of Christmas provisions.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. xxxix, 29.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], Dec. 15.—Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 313].

2 pp. xlvii, 46.

[DE VILLIERS HOTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 28. Cleves.—I send this by express to beg you and de Preaux to let us hear all you know of the decision made by your archdukes to execute the Imperial mandate against Aix, and whether the El. of Saxony is in it. In these were signs that he meant to try to upset the possession of these two Princes, although he has not yet fulfilled the conditions of Juterbock. We would know what preparations the archdukes are making, especially as we hear that Ramée is raising men in Alsace, and Reuschenberg in Lymburg, and Ritberg in his country. We know that the two last have long been in Saxony's service. Has the Co-adjutor of Cologne had an interview with your Archdukes? Messieurs de Werpen and Achelen revile our nation generally and de la Vieuville in particular, and threaten the poor folks of Aix who are settled by our treaty, for whose assistance the Marquis Ernest in the absence of his "compagnon" (who has gone from Prague to Prussia) is doing his best, both by sending troops to Aix, and by his envoys in France and Holland. De Preaux will tell you the details of the investiture of Prussia.

I left Dickenson at Düsseldorf and go back there in two days.

1 p. *French. Unsigned.* XXVII, 105.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 29. Cologne.—I have your two letters of the 9th and 19th. The Elector of Brandenburg at the last meeting of the States of Poland has had the investiture of Prussia for himself, his brothers and descendants, which he considers very fortunate as it has cost him so much trouble and expense. The Palatine of Neuburg has gone to meet him.

I send herewith one of the miracles of the Patriarch Ignatius. They only deceive idiots. I do not understand what you say of the treaty between the States and your king, in which you blame the delays of the Germans.

King Mathias is married, and will take his Queen to Bohemia to be crowned. Gabriel Bathory is within three leagues of Vienna. He is followed by all Wallachia and Moldavia and part of Lower Hungary. He is accused of getting help from the Turk, and he retorts that the pope treats him worse than the Turk, and that the popes themselves have ere now had recourse to the Turks against their enemies.

The Frankfort diet is mainly to elect a king of the Romans. There is some fear that your archduke may get that crown, and it is said that his deputies have arrived at Dresden with four *bellissimi cavalli* for the Elector, in return for his vote. He cannot have voted already, so it must be to secure his vote. The Electors of Cologne and Mayence are for Mathias. The Emperor strives to avert the Electors from this election, for if it proceeds his authority will grow weaker than ever. There

will soon be Saxon envoys here, I know not why. Some say they are ordered by their master to seize these Provinces by virtue of the treaty of Jutersbock, others that they are going to Brussels to complain that the treaty is not enforced. I hope to get to the truth to-day.

We hear of levies in Alsace, but it seems to be only to keep order among the population who are oppressed by extraordinary contributions.

My compliments to Hughens if he is with you.

3½ pp. *French.* VIII, 100.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 21, o.s. Düsseldorf.—Since the French left Aquisgrane, your deputies and those of the El. of Coleine threatened to promulgate the mandate within 8 days. The time is past, but nothing done. I once thought the bourgeoisie might expect more favour now from France than the adverse party, who, upon the appearing of the mandate, slipped back from all they had said or signed. But what I learn from your Monsr. de Preaux, and other considerations, make me doubt now how things are taken. Hotman went to Cleve 10 days since. I was to have gone with him, but he had to go immediately.

The marquis may send to France, with some from Aquisgrane, to sue for letters to the emperor and archduke Albert.

The emperor (I hear from Heidelberg) will strengthen the treaty of Guterboghe by his authority, whether Neuburg subscribe or not.

The El. of Brandenburg was very pompously received at Warsaw, the King meeting him outside the town.

Touching the house of Ravestein I think fit to move no more, lest my obtaining a grant and your seeking to use it might imply that we would dispute the Saxon's title, whom our master will not oppose.

While I attended the post of Coleine Hotman arrived from Cleve, from whom I understand that two shall be sent into France, one in the name of each prince.

1 p. *Trace of seal.* XXII, 44.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 31. Antwerp.—I have daily expected to hear from you about the relation which Colford promised to bring you, and not having it I am at my wit's end and know not how to write for Spain, lest I should differ in something from the relation which Colford will make, and therefore I must lay a greater burden on you. In your letter to Mr. Sanford excuse my not writing by this post and certify him that, in regard both Colford and his friends here do make some doubt that my L. Ambassador soliciting for my particular may be some hindrance

to the whole, that they are here not willing to separate it from the rest ; otherwise it might very well be done, there being a bill of exchange of 20,000 ducats, but Colford has promised to write to Father Creswell that if my l. and he should find any course that may not hinder the whole business, then they are contented that I shall enjoy any benefit that my lord shall be able to do me. So you must not forget in your letter to set down that the chiefest good which my lord can do for me is by obtaining ready money and interest for the time past which is now 4 years. This enclosed I received from Sir John Throckmorton with a rundlet of brawn and a little demi-rundlet of " muskedell " the which I must keep by me until the frost be done.

For the 200 *gs.* of Jaquett's I pray you fail not to importune him for it, and if he should fail, that you would take the pains as to go to his brother-in-law St. Caverson for it, and being received, let your man carry it to Colford's to be sent me with 250*l.* more which he hath for me ; for that next week I have a great deal of money to pay.

I have yesternight advice that Mr. More hath paid Mr. George Chandler 80*l.* the which I will enter the amount between us and so being extreme cold and not able to write any more. I am etc.

1½ *pp.* XLV, 32.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 22. London.—I have found means to stay until now, but have not been able to write. To-morrow I shall begin my journey for Spain. I expect to remain in Madrid till the end of March and may then be at Seville. By the copy of my commission enclosed you will see the nature of my employment I have from the king no kind of entertainment . . . sure I am it will be a place of much trouble. . . . I hear no speech of your successor, which moves me to imagine that you will not be so soon removed.

1½ *pp.* XXI, 46.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, [1612, *endorsement*], Jan. 4. Cologne.—I have yours of Dec. 24. I have heard no more of the Saxon ambassadors who were expected here. There is said to be only one, a doctor of Genoa (commonly reputed an ambassador), who comes to consult with our doctors on the claims of Cobourg and Weymeren to these countries. We hear of levies at Maestricht for Hungary to assist Mathias against Bathori. I think there is something underlying this, for there are many fresh plots against these Provinces. Wolfgang William of Neuburg is at Prague, as it is said, to get his Majesty to ratify the treaty of Guterbock, who talks of Saxony being admitted to these Provinces. A marriage is arranged between Augustus, duke of Saxony and

Brunswick's daughter.* The emperor is restless. He would like to leave Prague but does not know where to go. I enclose Brandenburg's oath to the king of Poland.

1¼ pp. *French. Unsigned.* VIII, 102.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 26. Paris.—The winter hath been very pinching. Vatan was beheaded and his body burnt on Monday, but his head is to be set up in his castle which is to be razed. The Prince of Condé has his goods. He refused all priests and was attended only by du Moulin. D'Espernon arrived the same day with a great train including the d. of Guise and his brethren, Lord Clifford, Mr. H. Howard and 15 or 16 English gentlemen. Desdiguieres is expected. Sir J. Digby sent a gentleman this way with a dispatch to England, and letters from Sanford. You will have heard of the notable juggling which the Spaniards have played with our master, in entertaining him so long and with such solemn professions . . . in the hope of a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Infanta, and at last eluding him, when he came to close with them, of all their promises, . . . and now to . . . plaster over their shameful dealings they use no other remedy than a plain disavowing of their ambassador. . . . But in England there is over much lenity and irresolution in the revenging of those intolerable wrongs. . . . They are now about to make the publication of their new marriages both here and in Spain, which, they say, is to be performed in both places on one day, and that . . . both the daughters are within two years . . . to be interchangeably sent, the Infanta hither and Madame into Spain.

2½ pp. *Seal.* IV, 162.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 27. Vlushing.—On Christmas Eve I answered your last, in which you spoke of a business concerning Sir Griffin Markham. I told you about Vorstius. The States have told Winwood that by these letters they have contented H.M. If not, in their next assembly of Holland they will satisfy him, but these are but words. Their poison is, I trust, already scented, and I hope the evil will be prevented. Refuge on Friday lay still at Rotterdam. It is believed at the Hague that he hath charge to make strange overtures (this for yourself). That if H.M.'s declaration against Vorstius and Arminius doth not break the neck of his design, he hath charge to make the overture for a particular peace with Spain upon the same ground of liberty and solemnity of which they now stand possessed, but with this condition that the Catholic Romish religion may be freely exercised through the Provinces. If Spain and France

* Augustus, younger brother of the Elector, married Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Julius, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, on 1 Jan., 1612.

may obtain this for free profession of Popery, they know these countries must quit thereby of England and hang their whole dependence of them. Thus you see that the great princes of the earth are combined and set themselves against God and his Anointed.

From England I hear that since the alliance made between that Crown and the States there hath not anything fallen out so sensible to tread a jar between the king and them than this their defence of Vorstius. If the king have not satisfaction in it, I fear he will take it more deeply than they which wish the good of the Provinces will be willing to see. My only comfort is that this Province of Zeland, that of Groningen and Friesland are firmly of his Majesty's opinion against this atheist Vorstius, and not only they oppose against the opinions of them of Holland and the other three Provinces for the keeping of him in the Provinces, but will, with H.M., protest against their contrary proceedings. We shall learn from England how H.M. answereth their letters.

The Savoy ambassador will be despatched out of hand but with no direct answer but that the king will reply by one of his own subjects. I trust we shall be well delivered of that ill-tasted proposition.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XXXIX, 30.

M. DE LA VOYE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 7. Luxemburg.—Sends him some excellent news obtained from a friend M. Desmelier, councillor of the Marshal de Bouillon. Asks him to reciprocate by sending any news he has. Promises to supply news from wherever he may be. Asks him to inform M. Pratz of the state of his affairs against Vassambourg, and to send him word of what he learns. If he does not obtain justice he will appeal to the marshal who will see him righted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 68.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 29. Paris.—In the Jesuits' case Servin spoke three hours with admiration of all the audience. He said they had gotten the late king's letters patent for their admission [to the University] . . . to take effect according to his Ma^{ty's} will . . . but withal, said he, with a due observation of all the clauses therein contained, whereof one of the chief was that the Jesuits should in all things conform themselves to the rules, doctrine and institution of the University, from the which he alleged . . . them to be discordant in many fundamental positions and maxims of the Gallican church, which he specially instanced in four points of all time maintained, as he said, by the sd. University and the Sorbonne. Whereof the first was: That the pope's authority is inferior and subject to that of a

General Council ; 2, That the pope hath no power to depose kings ; 3, That the Clergy in France are subject in civil matters to the secular jurisdiction of the kingdom ; 4, That anything delivered in auricular confession which doth import any danger, either to the K's person or the State, is to be revealed. As these points were contrary to the doctrine of the Jesuits he concluded that they should not be admitted to the University. The Provincial of the Jesuits, seeing the Judges ready to go to consultation, interpellated the Court and told them with a trembling voice that he had charge from his fellows of the Society to offer to subscribe to any things that the Sorbonne should subscribe unto. The *arrest* was that the cause should be *appointée au Conseil* (that is, referred to a Committee to take further view of the matter), and in the meantime *Defences sont faites aux Jesuites de n'exercer dans leurs Colleges aucune fonction de Scholarité soit publiquement ou en privé, par eux mesmes ou par personnes interposées*. They are to deliver in writing a declaration touching the four points made by the king's advocate. The blow hath much astonished the Society, and there is much public joy. As the judgment was given on the solstice day, so I hope it will prove the solstice of their fortune and credit in the kingdom. . . . They have bestirred themselves more than ever to find a plaster for this wound, and dare not out of hope try the means of the nuncio . . . to get the same wrecked by the Council of State . . . or to procure themselves to be dispensed from subscribing . . . afore they . . . receive the approbation of their General." President Janin's son has been killed by a rival in a love affair with one of Q. Margaret's women.

3 pp. iv, 163. *Endorsed* not in Mr. Sawyer's.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Dec. 29. Vlushing.—Yours of 8th (I judge it o.s.) came on 16th. This people are very ungrateful to H.M. I see no better inclination of than in their prosecution of that business. They wrote to beg the king's patience till the beginning of February, when they hold a National Council. You see that by the plea of the privileges of their liberty, they take liberty to abuse a generous king, but they will repent it, I mean the poor people of these Provinces who are not guilty of these insolent devices. Their governors are the authors of these innovations. My only comfort is that this Province of Zealand stands fast for the king, and have ordered their deputies resident at the Hague to protest against those of Holland. Here is passed two days since a third son of the duke of Wirtemberg towards England.* He cometh with letters from the King of Denmark. He passed by us as by Holland unknown.

2 pp. xxxix, 31.

* The third surviving son was Julius Frederick,

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 8. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Dec. 24 with a little packet from Beaulieu. I wait the return of the messenger whom I sent on foot from Cleves to de Preaux and you. I hear from good authority in Germany that the El. of Saxony means by love or force to have his share, and that his threats may be followed by acts. We already see preparations hereabouts. This accounts for the report that he has joined the Ecclesiastical Electors in support of the election of your archduke to be king of the Romans to the exclusion of Mathias, who, as the Germans say, divides the brothers and the empire and makes Germany Spanish. We daily expect Buwinkhausen who comes to Wesel in behalf of the Princes of the Union to settle with Winwood the terms on which your king will join the Union. Thence he goes to Brussels about Montbeliard. The Commissioners of your PP. have left Aix. They have practically decamped, without trumpet but not without threats. Against these the inhabitants are fortifying themselves by a garrison and by friends. They have sent to the States and to the Union and are in good hope.

Langeberg and Syberg have gone to France in behalf of these PP.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 83.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611 [*endorsement*], Dec. 31.—Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 318.

1½ pp. XLVII, 47.

Summary of Pacification between the Emperor and the King of Hungary.

1. 1611 [*endorsement*].—*Transactiones anno 1608 et 1610 inter Caesarem et Regem Hungariae confectae in omnibus clausulis et articulis manebunt in suo vigore tam ratione principalium quam fidejussorum.*

2. *Miles Passauuiensis opera Caesaris et Regis exauthourabitur et in autores hujus exitiosi consilii in terrorem aliorum seuere animaduertetur.*

3. *Si fuerit necessarium tam Caesar quam Rex Hungariae implorabunt fidejussorum Principum et Electorum auxilia et assistentiam.*

4. *Pro assecuratione successionis in Regno Bohemiae Caesar coronabit et publicabit Regem Hungariae etiam in Regem Bohemiae eo modo sicut facta est coronatio moderni Regis et Imperatoris tempore Maximiliani secundi.*

5. *Supremi officiales consiliarii et praefecti in Bohemia Silesia et Lusatia similiter consules et senatores in ciuitatibus regiis praestabunt homagium et jurabunt fidelitatem regi in casu mortis Imperatoris.*

6. Circa defectus regiminis instituat^r uni^uersalis reformatio per Commissarios Caesaris et Regis pari numero, qui communicato cum Prouincialibus consilio omnia in meliorem statum emendabunt.

7. Caesar quoad vixerit in regimine Bohemiae in quo vigore transactionum foederum non turbabitur.

8. Fiat amnestia omnium quae hactenus unam vel alteram partem offenderunt, in posterum autem caveatur omnis offensio et frater fratri omnem syncerum amorem et honorem verbis et factis fide^la pectore exhibeat.

9. Ministri malitiosi a quibus omne malum hactenus profectum est utrinque dimittantur et adhibeantur pacifici et ad conseruandam bonam correspondentiam et mutuum amorem inter fratres qualificati.

10. Caesar commendabit Regem tanquam fratrem seniore^m collegio Electorali, hoc erit non modo honorificum Regi ad conseruationem suae Domus pra^eminentiae, sed etiam uniuersae Christianitati salutare, cum e contra diuulsio praesens Regi ignominiosa futura, et Turcae contra Hungariam, Austriam, Bohemiam, et Silesiam portas patefacturas sit.

11. Confecto desuper documento in forma amplissima tam Caesar quam Rex hanc pacificationem iuramento corporali confirmabunt. Rex Hispanarum et omnes Archiduces ab utraque parte debent requiri ut una cum Electoribus Imperii hanc pacificationem velint manu tenere et fidejussorio nomine sese obligare.

1½ pp. *Copy.* Misc. III, 178.

[JAMES I to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT].

[? 1611].—Asking him to cause right to be done to Col. Boyd in his suit with the town of Bruges, which was recommended to him some time since.

½ p. *French. Copy.* Misc. III, 118.

[The ARCHDUCHESS ISABELLA to JAMES I].

[? 1611].—Promising special favour to Col. Boyd, because of his good will to her service and his former services to the late duke of Parma, though she has no doubt that justice will be done to him in respect of money due to him by the estates of Bruges.

½ p. *French. Copy.* Misc. III, 119.

Trumbull's Letter Book contains drafts of his despatches to the earl of Salisbury, the Lord Treasurer, of the following dates: Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 13, 20, 28; March 2, 6, 13, 27; April 10; May, 8, 15, 29; June 5, 14, 19, 26; July 3, 11, 17, 24; Aug., 7, 28; Sept., 11, 18, 24; Oct., 2, 16, 31; Nov., 14, 20; Dec., 5, 19. The despatches themselves are in *State Papers Flanders*, Vol. x, which, however, only has the last sheet of the despatch of 14 June.

Misc. 31, 32, 35, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110.

1612.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 11. Cologne.—The Palatine of Newburg after a half-hour's audience of the Emperor, obtained no definite resolution, and left Prague on Dec. 26th for Berlin to meet the Elector of Brandenburg. Anspach at the emperor's request has returned to Prague. The Emperor can get no rest by night or day. He speaks of leaving Bohemia for Innsbruck as more healthy. An attempt has been made against the Duke of Venice. The Jesuits hope his successor will bring them back. Your story of the Abbé de Bois is strange. The poor man must be very simple to believe the Jesuits, who would deceive God if they could. The Paris Parlement is said to have forbidden their having schools. I am a Thomas. There is much talk of the Saxon schemes. The Jesuits have lately received from England a book by Casaubon, dedicated to Père Frontoni.* They are sharpening their knives to avenge it, *si non caste, saltem caute et false*. Here is a little book *de primatu Regis Angliæ* lately printed at Mayence.

pp. French. viii, 59.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611–2, Jan. 1 [*endorsement*]. New Year's Day. London.—Has forborn to write because of his great business. Has circumstances to relate but will leave them to the next opportunity.

1 *p.* xiv, 39.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 2. Paris.—I have yours of Dec. 20. Herewith is a copy of the *arrest* against the Jesuits.† They have preached here against its injustice, Père Gontier saying that they had been used as Christ had been by the Jews. There has been a quarrel between d'Espernon's son, de la Valette, and Monsr. de St. Luc about their governments, Brouage being the latter's, and Xaintonge the duke's. The gardes of the body were sent for, and the great gates of the Louvre kept shut, but that broil

* Is. Casaubon ad Frontonem Ducaeus Epistola. Published in 1611.

† Arret of the Parlement de Paris of 22 Dec. 1611 requiring the Jesuits to conform to the doctrine of the Sorbonne and forbidding them to teach in the city. Bazin : *Hist. de France sous Louis XIII.* Vol. i, pp. 97–8.

is over. That between Soissons and the Chancellor continues, and causes apprehension because of the presence of so many great men, whereof the last is Desdiguères who brought back the duchess of Sully and the Marquis of Rosny, her husband's son. That fear has been the occasion of a strict searching of all the houses in the town. Villeroy has been very sick. The two princesses of Condé returned on Saturday and the prince made a great feast for them, inviting Soissons. Here are Ambrs. from the Count Palatine and the D. of Saxe. On Sunday last Cottington passed this way for Madrid with letters for Sir J. Digby; he is to reside at Seville as consul for the merchants.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 1.

HERMES MUET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 3. I wrote to you recently on the affairs of my cousin Samuel Malapert, and he writes herewith. It is urgent as the depositary of the bailliage of Haynum will not wait any longer.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 66.

MONSIEUR DE BURE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612], Jan. 13. Cleve.—The Prince Possessors have yesterday printed an order to be circulated among all the provinces, expressing thanks for what the king of Poland has done for the elector of Brandenburg with respect to the duchy of Prussia. Affairs at Aix are unchanged pending the negociations of our ambassadors in France and elsewhere. The Emperor will agree to the treaty made between the factions. You need not send the two crowns, but deliver them to Scipio Thevenart, my host.

1 p. *French*. *Seal*. Misc. III, 71.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

166[–12], Jan. 4, o.s. Dusseldorp.—Griffin Markham's prince left Prague many days since, I suppose the day after he wrote to you. Audience was obtained, and good words but no effects. He is now in Prussia and will labour in vain, unless he and Brandenburg find means to give the Saxon that contentment. I cannot believe he will give ear to a second treaty, having in his hand so manifold advantage (especially the emperor's confirmation) . . . You know what good or harm his voice may do at the next Electoral assembly, and who would be glad to make use thereof.

I have letters from the Marquis Ernest and the Palatine's substitute with your Archduke's answer to their letter desiring a suspension of the Emperor's mandate against the Bourgeoisie of Aquisgrane, which is nothing so kind as they expected. They propose to send to England about that business, but somewhat shall be said about the Saxon, as shall be also by

the Ambrs. in France, and is said already in Holland. They ask me to prepare the way by my pen. Our friend Mr. H. [? Hotman] who, while he had hope of good success, desired France to have the whole stroke, would now fain see the other friends of these princes drawn in, it being always understood that, if the issue be prosperous, France will carry off the honour ; if there be disgrace, the rest may bear more than their share thereof. If the Union had done what easily they might at Rotenburg, France need not have meddled, or any foreign friends been troubled. I saw your late letter wherein you marvel that nothing hath been written into England about that business. They here answer, and I presume at Cleve they do the like, that the Council of State had entreated me to assist personally and to give notice in our State of the importance of that cause which I have sincerely done ; the other I durst not do without special order, about which I wrote at their entreaty, but received none. Nor do I marvel at it, for the chief ground that the French entered into the cause was that England might not concur with them. Nor would the States show themselves openly in the matter of Aquisgrane, though deeply concerned therein. The oath which the Elector of Brandenburg took at his investiture at Warsaw is such as the meanest vassal makes to his lord.

[*Postscript holograph.*].—Our Palatine at his audience held the emp^r. a whole hour with his harangue. This prolixity made men wonder, but the emperor's patience much more, whose ears do altogether affect brevity. It is said he promised a speedy decision about the administration. But he doth not religiously observe his promises, and if he perform this, it will not be to the advantage of the House of Neuburg ; the rather in that he hath offered the investiture to the young elector. This argues a manifest inclining of the emperor to the adverse party.

3 pp. XXII, 22.

MONSIEUR DE LA VOYE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 14. Luxembourg.—Last Thursday the gentleman left this town who married the lady said to have some claim to the crown of England and who was caught when trying to escape, and brought back to London. The gentleman was accompanied by two other young gentlemen and by a third, aged about 40, who serves as interpreter and guide. He is a very stout and solemn person, with a fair beard, his doublet of grey English fustian with a plain silver hem. They all called themselves merchants trading by sea and land ; but having heard speak of them and of their flight last summer I had my suspicions that it was they. Although I had never seen them before I could easily judge from their physiognomy and their way of doing things that they were other than they said. For news of them you should apply where the posts of Luxembourg arrive and ask where four men with a servant who arrived last

Saturday have gone to lodge. You can then do as you think fit. This is all I have to tell and I may say that it has not helped the despatch of my affairs. I start back for Brussels on Tuesday and go on to Cleves.

PS.—Note that they are all English. The husband of the lady in London is about 28, with a black beard, a very fair skin and of quite medium height.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. III, 73.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–2], Jan. 5, o.s. Madrid.—Since your last by the ordinary I have yours long since mentioned by Mr. Barefoot, now arrived with Sir Robert Chamberlain, but Barefoot is laid up with kibe-heels, perhaps from going barefoot. He heard at Paris that Beaulieu was again on the point of going from my lord and that he was gone to St. Lis to advise with his friends there. I am sorry my Ld. should be deprived of you both and left to be served with those that are neither languaged nor seasoned nor “styled” to his business. It is said that the marriage of this Infanta with the French king was here published 7 days since. The matter now *sur le bureau* is this king’s match with Lady Elizabeth of England, having been before in deliberation about the daughter of Savoy, or the second daughter of the House of Gratz, sister to his former wife.* The Arragonese have been earnest to draw the king into those parts, but he had put them off under pretence of going to Portugal. Men think he will deceive both.

Mr. Wake’s debt is all one with Cawley’s debt and the *libranças* running in a third name, there can be no second course taken to exempt it from the grand suit with which it is entangled; which is now driving to a fair issue. This is what my L. meaneth to do that seeing by his means the business goeth forward *vent en poupe*, he will on the receipt of the first moneys assume into his hands a “ratable” person for Mr. Wake according as his *libranças* (which my L. wants to see) shall bear date, and so successively in the rest, for ready payment or other assignation, *rebus extantibus, no ay Lugar*. Had my L. at his first coming been made acquainted with it, he would have given Wake better contentment, but having shown himself in the Grand-Cawley, who comes upon them with a mass of money like the great toll of Gravelin of which I was wont to hear you talk, he cannot now subdivide Mr. Wake’s from it and you must persuade Wake to persevere in a hope of a good issue, but unless Sir John expedite this business, it is thought by those who know the Court of Spain that it will never be effected. Let Wake advise whether he will, upon these hopes, be content to put his *libranças* in my Lord’s hands. I have enquired for your book, but Hesrey[?], a Dutchman cannot procure it, for

* Maria Christierna, daughter of the Archduke Charles of Styria.

it is not known by the name you send. We expect every day Cottington's return to be consul of Seville. This will be on my lord's proposal to establish consuls in the ports, made to the Council at home.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XXXVI, 41.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 15. Dusseldorp.—Since Dickenson writes to you and I have no secrets from him, this is merely to thank you for yours of the 3rd and for the advices which I have passed on. The right minded of these Provinces are always in alarm about the designs of the elector of Saxony and his over close intelligence with your Princes and the ecclesiastical electors as well as over the strong cabal made for your archduke which is to render Germany Spanish and with these pretty reciprocal marriages to let the monarchy drop to the king of Spain. I beg you to let me know what the chancellor of the elector of Cologne* has negotiated over there and what you learn from France touching the affair of Aix. I hope M. Langueburg will be there this week.

[*In English*]: Our ambassador yonder doth conceal me many things and I cannot tell how to trust in many others. I take him to be too partial for the Jesuits.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. XXVII, 84.

JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF WURTEMBERG, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 18. Lewenberg.—Is informed that the king has been pleased to charge him to assist in the amicable settlement of the differences between the Archdukes and himself with respect to the county of Montbeliard, first suggested by the king and queen regent of France by their ambassador, and if their arrangement does not succeed, contrary to expectation, that Trumbull may join with the French ambassador, and with those of the electors, princes and United States, the duke's allies, to arrange a compromise, agreeable to both parties. Is sending Daniel Buwinckhausen, councillor of state; Jean Christoffe Zenger, doctor in law and chancellor of Montbeliard; Antoine Benson, co-governor of Besançon, and, the bearer of these present, with full powers and instructions, not only to represent the justice of the duke's cause, but also, if the other ambassadors advise it, to make some concession for the sake of peace, that is not too prejudicial or of great consequence to posterity, rather than allow the treaty to be broken, so that the intervention of the powers assisting the duke may not be vain. To this end he has charged his said deputies to pay

* Monsr. de Wachtendonc, chancellor of Liège; sent to treat about the extirpation of Protestantism at Aix la Chapelle. Trumbull to Salisbury, 9 Jan. 1611 o.s. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 163d.

attention to Trumbull's good counsel, communicating in confidence the duke's intentions and the state of the affair, to enable him the better to judge of it and when it will be necessary to interpose with the other ambassadors, so that the duke may not be importuned or reduced to yield to conditions too disadvantageous. Asks for Trumbull's assistance in this just cause and to help the deputies with his wise counsel and giving the same credit to what they tell him on the duke's behalf as if it came from the duke himself.

2 pp. *French.* Misc. III, 75.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 18. Cologne.—I have yours of 7th. . . Kuickhoven and Secretary Munster's brother have been sent to France by the Senate of Aix to get cancellation of the articles of the treaty made by the king's ambassadors. Every effort is being made for the Protestants at Aix. A dispatch has been sent to Anspach who is at Prague and in credit there, praying him to stop the plans of those of Brabant and the Elector of Cologne, and to get relief from the Emperor.

The Archduke Maximilian is to visit several Electors and Brussels, all in favour of king Mathias.

The Archduke Leopold is coming to Amberg to confer with Anhalt.

Duke Wolf. William has declared at Prague that he will never ratify the accord of Jutersbock. This annoys the Saxons, who may send a prince of that House to obtain by consent possession of Juliers. If the *Princes Possedants* resist, we shall have war here in the spring.

2 pp. *French.* *Seal.* VIII, 61.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611–12, Jan. 9. Paris.—I have yours of Dec. 28. There are more quarrels, as between d'Andelot and de Ballagny and between M. d'Aumont and the count of Chasteauroux. . . . The Parlement is unwilling to authorise any new creations during the k.'s minority. Monsieur Bellieures has been made Procureur-general. D'Ancre, pretending that the office was promised to him for one Dolet, overseer of all his business, hath procured for the latter to be joined in commission with Janin, Chasteau-neuf and de Thou for the Finances. De Villeroy is almost recovered. The Protestant deputies are here and to have audience of the Q. The Jesuits have sent away all their scholars here, but have not yet given up their declaration to the Parlement, expecting some resolution from Rome. The princesses of Condé speak well of their usage in Holland, but not of their reception at Brussels. The Archduke's Amb^{rs.}, to intimidate the Protestants at Aix, have exhibited to them *letters written by the Q. to their Alteses whereby (as it is said) she did advise them to*

take that course which the emperor did put in their hands for the execution of the ban against those of that town [*underlined in original*]. The Count of Fontenoy is arrived here.

Lady Edmondes wishes Mr. Wake to send away the (8 or 9 ells) rest of the purple cloth for her bed. And because he let her know that he could not get any dyed there with as lively a colour as this which she hath, she saith that though it be a little browner, she will have it because it may in time discharge itself. Sir Robert Drury hath been this month with his lady to Amiens and proposes to stay there longer.

2 pp. v, 2.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Jan. 9. Whitehall.—Your last brought letters from Lady Lovel and Monsr. de Plessen. His Lordship's answer to the latter is under this cover.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 69.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Jan. 9. London.—In answer to yours of Dec. 24, I send you a form of the Privy Seal whereon there is hope to borrow 150,000*l*.

The Savoy Amb^r. departed last week with his civil answer that his Mat^y. will take time to think on his disposing of the Lady Eliz., as his only daughter on whom there is possibility this Crown may light. We interpret this as a handsome denial.

The princes of the Blood are offended with the Chancellor Sillery for contriving a match for the French king without their consent.

Sanford writes from Spain that the Savoy Amb^{rs}. there, ordinary and extraordinary, are confined to the Bernardins for stoutly saying their lord had power and wit enough to marry his daughter to the D. de Nemours without the approbation of any other prince. The D. of Savoy sent the King and Prince 4 horses furnished and to the Q. a galley and certain crystal glasses, some amber cups, and one of an emerald, which the King will acknowledge soon. The Amb^r. hath a present of 3,000 oz. of gilt plate—500 oz. more than he had before, all included in 13 fair pieces, and the Secretary had a chain of 100*l*. . .

I send you the liquidation of our accounts.

2 pp. XXXII, 19.

AN ACCOUNT FROM AUG. 1610 to JAN. 1611.

The first money I received in the Exchequer was	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 Aug. 1610 for 3 months' entertainment	92	0	0
The second for Oct., Nov. Dec. 16 Nov. 1610	92	0	0
Item for Jan., Feb., March	90	0	0
Item for April, May, June 1611	91	0	0
Lastly received in Dec. for July, Aug., Sept. 1611	92	0	0

Item received about the end of July 1611

for your fee for 3 quarters ...	...	27 <i>l.</i>	7 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>
Whereof pd. { for subsidy ...	...	02 <i>l.</i>	8 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
{ poundage ...	...	00 <i>l.</i>	13 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>
{ fee ...	...	00 <i>l.</i>	12 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>

23 14 0

Last received 27 Sept. for two quarters

due at our Lady Day ...	...	18 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
Whereof paid for fees ...	...	00 <i>l.</i>	17 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>

17 8 0

Total ... 498*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

	Disbursed.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Mr. Monger,	31 July 1610 ...	...	60	0	0
To him	28 Aug. ...	...	30	0	0
To him	22 Nov. ...	...	90	0	0
To him	8 Feb. ...	...	30	0	0
To him	20 March ...	...	60	0	0
To him	5 June 1611 ...	...	70	0	0
To Mr. Bartaul	6 June ...	...	11	0	0
For Mr. Goad	6 June ...	...	4	0	0
To your man,	25 June ...	...	2	0	0
To Mr. Monger,	18 Aug. 1611 ...	...	23	14	0
To Mr. Balam,	20 Nov. ...	...	20	0	0
To Mr. George Chamberlin,	11 Dec. 1611 ...	...	80	0	0
To Exchequer fees for 5 orders	...	...	08	14	0
Received	... 498 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>				
Disbursed	... 489 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>				

Due to you this 9 Jan. 1611 ... 8 14 0

xxxii, 20.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611-2, Jan. 9. Vlushing.—On Tuesday last I received yours by your man whom within 3 or 4 hours I shipped with your wild boar pies for England. Accept as from your loving friend that little Lenten provision that I now send by Mr. Wake, being a firkin of white herring and one of green codfish and a couple of Holland cheeses.

[*Postscript*].—Even now I hear from Middleburg that Monsieur Durnefeld, our great “divell” is dead of an apoplexy. Our King hath avowed the protest made by his Ambdr. against the States about Vorstius, but by the mediation of the Lord Treasurer is contented to expect what they will do in their next General Assembly.

1 p. xxxix, 9.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[12], Jan. 10 o.s. Venice. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 321.]

3 pp. xv, 4.

JOHN BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 10. Antwerp.—Request to buy for him two “cokerkins” * of the best fabric, with cases, for gentlewoman, without locks.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. XI, 124.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to the SAME.

1611[–12], Jan. 11. The Hague.—[Printed in Winwood’s *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 323.]

2 pp. XLVII, 22.

THOMAS NEWPORTE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 11. Antwerp.—Sends a letter from London for delivery. The sender wrote that Mr. Salter’s father was “attendant about our prince.” The addressee is not at Antwerp. From Constantinople I learn that the peace or truce has been made between the Grand Seigneur and the Persians and that the Turk’s army of 150,000 returns to Constantinople.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 70.

NEWS LETTER.

[1612], Jan. 11. Vienna.—Yesterday the mother of Matthias’ queen left here. Matthias has sent to her and her gentlemen presents worth more than 4,000 fl. German.

Jan. 16. Prague.—The Duke of Brunswick, the Marquis of Anspach, the Prince of Anhalt and other Bohemian gentlemen are making great efforts to run with the sledge, the one which brought M. de Weerwitz, colonel of Bohemia and in which the wife of the Landgrave of Leicgtenberghe fell on the highway. Yesterday the postmaster of Saxony arrived and reported that the nuptials had been celebrated at Dresden. He also brought to the duke of Brunswick the fraternal confederation of the new Elector of Saxony, which the duke wore on his neck. Last night seven persons were found killed in the street.

Jan. 21. Prague.—The Roman Emperor died yesterday Friday at 7 in the morning, having confessed the previous night and received the communion in the morning. The end was unexpected and few were present and the Imperial Princes at Prague not informed of his illness. The death was kept secret till 10 o’clock. The Duke of Brunswick was much annoyed at not being told sooner. He immediately sent word to King Matthias. The body was embalmed in the presence of Brunswick, Anspach and Anhalt. The heart and intestines were sound, but the legs discoloured. The doctors and barbers had not understood the disease. He was aware of his condition. All the rooms were sealed by Brunswick. Butily (*sic*), the valet de chambre, has been arrested and 3 or 4 others; also a baptised Jew named Hibach.

* Diminutive of cocker, (1) a quiver, or (2) gaiter. *New Eng. Dict.* Oxford. Sub voce cocker.

The Elector of Saxony came to meet the Archduke Maximilian and took him to Dresden in state. He only stayed 2 days.

The Count de Furstenberg returned here 2 days ago from the wedding at Dresden, where he had represented the Emperor.

1½ pp. copy. *French*. Misc. IV, 7.

DON DIONISIO McCARTY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 24. Damme.—Request to send him a passport by the bearer, according to the decree of his Alteza, so that he may be able to set out for England.

½ p. *Spanish*. Misc. III, 72.

ISAAC ALLEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612], Jan. 25 s.n. Sedan.—Requests that an enclosure may be delivered to his cousin Anthony Wither.

½ p. Misc. III, 78.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1611]–12., Jan. 16. Paris.—I have yours of the 3rd with copy of the Marquis of Brandenburg's investiture to the dukedom of Prussia. Soissons and the chancellor are not yet reconciled. The former has told the Q. that the princes of the Blood must share with her in the government, as being bound to give the k. an account of any misdemeanours during his minority. She replied that she was answerable to the k. only. These occurrences make us watchful upon the least accidents as appeared lately in a quarrel between Colonel d'Ornano and the Baron of St. Andrè, a dependant of Guise's, who fought in the street and caused such an uproar that all the town gates were closed, and the burghers warned to have their arms ready. The old grudge between Soissons and d'Espernon was renewed. Our three Superintendents of Finances object to receive Dolé as a colleague, and he only ranks as an Intendant. The Protestant deputies have had their public audience. The chancellor answered them roughly. Now they are labouring with the Ministers of the state for satisfaction, and the present grudges between the great ones may favour them. The citadel of Bourg is almost razed. The work is costing 20,000 crowns, but 50,000 will not rebuild it. A Savoy Ambr.* would know the queen's answer about matters treated in the late conference with Desdiguieres, and one from Saxe came for a reconciliation and a payment of a debt. We wonder about the Archduke Maximilian's journey towards our princes. De Vitry's body was met by a troop of gentlemen. Herewith a piece of gold from my Valentine for the buying of some "knocks" for Lady Edmondes. The E. of Dorset from Blois and Mr. Seymour from Calais are here. The latter is allowed by the king to stay in these parts, his friends sending him money *etc*.

2½ pp. v, 3.

* Colonel Giovanni Alardo. See *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. XII, page 273.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611-2, Jan. 17. Vlushing.—Yours of Jan. 13 I had on 16th. From England I hear that H.M. means to have that damnable heretic Vorstius sent out of Leyden, and then to attend the end of their Assembly promised for this next month, or otherwise H.M. will take his own course.

Our merchants' complaints have prevailed with H.M. that he hath roundly told the Sp. ambr. that if his subjects have not present justice in Spain, he will licence them to right themselves.

As for the marriage of our princess to the king of Spain, it might bear some likelihood in respect of her fitness to be wife to any king in the world, but more than that let not this matter be doubted, for that marriage will never be, nor with any Catholic Roman prince, I believe and so you may boldly assure any you shall speak withal. I write you in these lines the very words of my Lord Lisle his letter, sent unto me this last week on this subject, for I was somewhat troubled myself with such discourses.

The French ambr. de Refuge hath lain sick at Rotterdam ever since his arrival 4 or 5 days since only. He is gone to the Hague. Notwithstanding his stay by the way, he hath not been idle to do some part of his errand, for into the minds of these giddy-headed people of Holland he hath infused so strongly the s[c]ent of a general peace, only with this proviso (and by which he hath the more forcibly poisoned them) that they will admit the free use of the Romish Religion; so shall they retain an assiento and an authentical approbation and confirmation of their sovereignty from the k. of Sp. and in case they will accept of the peace at this present and on these terms against all the world, and protection of their government from the crown of France. This only overture or what it hath been, or how used by him, to be brought unto the knowledge of the people, I know not, but sure I am, it hath been and is of so great power as those new fangled and irreligious Hollanders (as I say) cry out with open mouths that at the least they will freely use it in their houses. Thus you see we begin but now to feel the effects of this paltry treve.

Of your advertisement touching the Welshman* be assured I will not fail to be very sensible. I cannot hear that any such have passed this way.

The King is gone to his sports at Roiston, the Queen and Prince to Greenwich, where he will practise at the tilt, meaning at this next Coronation Day to be a tilter himself.

2 pp. XXXIX, 10.

* Thomas Lewis *alias* Ap Granowe, to whom the refugee Hugh Owen had sent certain "mystical commendations" from Rome, with which, it was alleged, he intended to go to England "not without covert knavery." *S. P. Flanders*, Vol. X, fol. 169.

G[EOURGE] HOLKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 17. Tilmont.—Understands by Mr. Green's letter that Trumbull is pleased to "tender my prostscript exile" with favourable words to his highness, and hopes for pardon, or protection, for years, "whereby I may prevent a doleful separation between me and my menage." My enemies have maliciously hindered my business in Court and postponed all my expectations, to advance the suit of their darling, the lewd fellow Lewis. . . . True it is that I was very familiar with one of Sir William's captains called Willis who led me into that fatal alteration of Zichen *anno* 1594.*

Dated at Tilmont, *quamvis in abscondito*.

1½ pp. Misc. III, 74.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Jan. 18. st. Ang. Dusseldorp.—Six days since I received a letter from the prince Wolfgang William, from Prague, signifying his journey to the Elector of Brandenburg and the cause . . . by his former courses you know his humour. The Protestants of Aquisgrane are advertised of preparations in your quarters to surprise them. I presume those apprests are conditional on France being wrought by the archduke to his will. However such order will be taken that your gallants, if they come, shall return with cool stomachs. Touching the Saxon, we like not to hear of a third possessor . . . but it is not a time to combat prosperously with words. Dr. Pits doth retain his canonry here, but can receive no profit of it unless he will reside.

1 p. XXII, 23.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 19. Paris.—I have yours of the 10th. Two days since the Q. announced to all the princes and chief officers, as a thing fully concluded, the marriages with Spain. The Count of Cartignano, from your parts, is departing for his country. His usage in England was as honourable as could be consistent with a refusal of his proposal, though this is not final, but you may be assured the decision is for the Prince Palatine.

1 p. v, 4.

OWEN MCSWINNEY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 19. Dam.—The bearer Niell McSwynny, a gent of great quality in his country who by command of the Lord Deputy of Ireland went to serve in "Sueland" desires to return to his inheritance in Tirconnell, as the L. Deputy and Council appointed for him in his absence, when his predecessors' lands were divided between his cousins of whom the said Niell is

* The mutiny of the Italian regiments in Spanish service quartered at Sichein. Some 200 Irish of Sir William Stanley's regiment were involved in this. Meteren; *Hist. des Pays Bas*, fol. 367.

chiefest. He comes hither from Brussels only to confer with me and is yet ready to depart. A letter from him to the governor of Flushing is requested. He has no pass from His Altesse.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 80.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 29. Cologne.—I have yours of the 14th. The Emperor is very ill. King Mathias is expected at Prague after the Queen's coronation at Presburg on the 20th. The Bishop of Cologne is ill. Those at Aix have been warned that some of the garrisons of Burgundy are marching towards the Neuss, and have appealed to the *Princes Possedants*, who for 14 days have had ambassadors at the Hague to secure help for Aix on a letter written by your Archduke indicating an intention to execute the Imperial Mandate. I do not think they will get much from the States who will not embrace their quarrel unsupported. I now learn that the Emperor died on the 20th.

2 pp. *French*. VIII, 62.

1612, Jan. 30. Prague.—Answer of the Duke of Brunswick to the ambassadors of the Duke of Neuburg about the administration of the Palatinate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *German*. Copy. Misc. IV, 19.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Jan. 21. o.s. Hague.—We hear from you of the preparations for the entertainment of Maximilian, and of the reinforcing of your troops, at which we begin to take alarm, especially in our frontier towns, where we do double duty. We propose to reinforce every company of 70 or 80 men to 100, and to send horse and foot to "Aken" to secure the place against surprise, and to have an eye to Juliers, for our discourse is that the Archduke, under colour of assisting Saxe (in recompense of his voice to the king of the Romans and settling him in real possession of those countries (which he saith he may lawfully do, as Engl. and these countries aided Brand. and Nub.) will possess himself of them and keep them, which would be the ruin of these countries, and therefore it behoveth the States to look about them and use means to prevent such an eminent danger.

Our French Ambr. who hath been so long sick at Rotterdam will be here soon, but they say he is so weak that he will hardly be able to treat.

I recommend the bearer, honest Joseph Skelton, a merchant of Rotterdam, an old acquaintance of Mr. Dickenson and myself. He hath lately obtained an octroy from the States for the free making and selling of certain new inventions, pipes and gutters made of clay burnt hard like bricks. He wants to sue for the like privilege from the Archdukes. Pray assist him.

P.S.—This day the French Ambassr. arrived.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XLVI, 25.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 21. Antwerp.—Since Kendricke's departure I have tried to procure the money from Vinckles, but can get nothing. I pray you speak to him and come to some agreement, following Kendricke's order. If you cannot, stay his letters, and exhibit a request to the "Rate" of Brabant that the 7,000 gilders specified in the inventory of his debts owing by the burghers and such like, may be particularised, and that he be enjoined as he monthly receives money mentioned in the inventory, to give them presently over to a committee appointed by the general creditors, to distribute to every one his due part; and I will press his son here for the 200*l.* promised as upon Monday next. I wrote ten days ago for two "cokerkins" for gentlewoman; I fear the letter is miscarried.

[*Postscript*].—His letters I wish stayed till he give some contentment, which if you cannot get, I wish the request above specified exhibited as before.

1 p. xi, 126.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 23. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 325.]

4 pp. v, 5.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1611[12], Jan. 23. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 328.]

3 pp. xv, 5.

SAMUEL MALAPERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611-2, Jan. 24 o.s. London.—This will serve as a reply to what you wrote to my father in law about my affairs and to acknowledge receipt of the copy of your request to his Highness on my behalf. My cousin Hermes Muet was very sorry to hear of the favour shown to Hans Vermeulen but now the matter is in the hands of the Council at Brussels no doubt all will be settled quickly with your assistance. Some courtesy might be rendered to Vermeulen. I am directing Muet to give you charge of all the papers he has in hand, for safety's sake, and to confer with you about what passed at Mons. I have written to Ghent for the evidence that my parents were married there. There is an attestation at Mons, made at Middelburgh, that I am a native of Antwerp and of my parentage, but I am writing to Middleburg for a more ample form to be sent to you. Pray excuse me for all the trouble I am giving.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French. Seal. Misc.* iii, 77.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], Feb. 3, n.s. Madrid.—I send you my last ordinary a rude 'plackett' of letters, which I so call because it was made up without truss or tie, like Maritornes' apron, by reason of some tokens that Sir Robert Chamberlain (who arrived here with Mr. Barefoot upon our Christmas eve) sent to Mrs. Digby which may not arrive because of the price of the freight. The old duke of Feria died here on Jan. 13, o.s. Mr. Cottington arrived next morning, going as consul to Seville. He lieth and eateth in my Lord's house. The Savoy ambrs. are both gone without taking leave, on Jan. 13. The king hath given my l. Ambr. 24 of our English slaves out of his galleys for *Aguinaldo* [a new year's gift].

My L. is distasted with Mr. Cawley's suit, that having brought the matter to ripeness, he findeth they cannot agree among themselves. On Monday he went with the president of the Hazienda to know what satisfaction to expect from him of those orders that he had sent to him signed from the king, who having made some difficulty to be spoken withal, my L. told one of his gentlemen that it was not for an ambr. of the king of England to wait upon any of the k. of Spain's vassals; leaving word that, seeing he could not speak with the president, he would go to the king; and so taking his coach, the President came down in all haste to entreat him to go up with him; which my L. refused to do, saying he would have no more to do with him, whereupon the president came up into my Lord's coach, desiring to come home with him. My L. pretending other visits, the president drew the curtains of the coach, desiring to debate matters upon the place. My L. refused to treat with him; yet seeing him do penance for his fault, was loth to heap disgrace on him, but went up with him. The result of their conference was that he would have 8 days' patience with him to know what he would do to give satisfaction to the bills signed over to him from the king. Next Monday is the last of the 8, when my L. will repair to him again.

Mr. Wake is too entangled with Mr. Cawley's to be exempted. My L. will (could he but have his *libranças* to see their date) take up *pro rata portione* as shall be proportionable to his sums, together with interest and exchange, and whatever emoluments may accrue to him. So after an entire present payment or other assignation, then what shall be given out for upon the whole, there may be no means for it. My L. hath hitherto carried the business and presented it here to the State in both his hands, as intending the good advancement of the common cause without reflecting his eye upon any particular. He distastes this new devise of the Decret, fearing lest this disjointing of the suit into parcels may wrong the whole and mar that which is already made. They are wise enough to order their own business. But let them consider that they deal here with a State, needy of money, and such as would

gladly have any occasion or pretence to shift off a sum that brings such a pressure upon them. And if they could but perceive that my L. grew cold in it, they would be ready enough to make him a large *merced* otherwise, and by some other ways and by delay deflect the whole cause.

As for that which the gentleman that you wrote of mentioneth, I can conceive no other ground than that it is *de su cosecha* [his own invention]. My L. is free from stipulation with any party. If you consider the proceedings of his predecessor, this matter could not have passed *por blanco*. The Court here think that his suit will redound to my Lord's advantage, and are the more willing to do him a *merced* herein; (being a matter not directly incident to his charge, being a matter of voluntary contract which they might have foreborne if they would, but having entered into it, they are now liable to *caveat emptor*, *caveat actor*), and they think that he would never have put this business in the forefront of all his memorials before the businesses of Sicily and Cerdenna, weighty causes, had it not been for his own interest. My L. is a man very reasonable in disposition, gracious, (by reason of the account they make of the amity of England) powerful here, and the one most likely to do good in this business.

The marriage between the French king and this Infanta was yesterday (Candlemas Day) published, and the K. hath given her the title of Majesty. The Court have put off their mourning for the Queen. The further celebration of the publication is to be on our Lady Day, when the D. of Maine will arrive. There is a report that the E. Indies merchant ship, the *Trades Increase*, has taken one of the Portugal great carricks. Mr. Derrick writes that your successor is to be either Sir Dudley Digges or Sir Edwin Sandes.

3 pp. xxxvi, 42.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], Jan. 25, o.s. The Hague.—Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 330.]

3 pp. xlvii, 23.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 5. Dusseldorp.—Thanks for yours of the 21st ult. I think we shall now have to change our tune as the aspect of affairs in Germany will be changed by this death* and by the new cabal about the king of the Romans. Until that is settled you know that the vicarship of the empire for the greater part of Germany, is fallen into the hands of the Elector Palatine or his administrator, doubtless to the chagrin of the Palatines of Neubourg. This includes ours, who is still in Prussia endeavouring, by some good marriage, to settle

* Of the Emperor Rudolph on 20 January, n.s.

his difference with the House of Brandenburg. If he had worked for this earlier he would not have given the House of Saxony such a hold or let so much evil intelligence take hold between the elector of Saxony and the Spaniard, to the prejudice of the common weal. However I judge that this death will tone things down somewhat and that his threats will not take full effect, any more than the imperial ban against the good folk of Aix, since the commission for it has expired and they will have to go and dig elsewhere. I also think that they will not need the six companies offered them by the States or the help promised by the Union, still less any decision taken in France for their affairs. M. de Plessen assures me that the journey of the Archduke Maximilian is only to favour the cabal of King Mathias. But you have told me nothing of the negotiation of the chancellor of Liège* at Brussels.

P.S. Asks him to get Beaulieu to recommend the enclosed to M. Justel. Thanks him for the copy of the generous arret of the Parlement†; asks him to send the sequel, as friends in France have become idle.

1 p. *French*. xxvii, 86.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 6. Cologne.—Your last was of Jan. 28. By the emperor's death the commission of those of Brabant and Cologne expires, and some relief for those of Aix is possible, who have been alarmed by the demonstrations of your Archduke. Archduke Maximilian, if at Dresden when the emperor died, will certainly visit Mathias at Prague. It is said that he had apoplexy on receipt of the news. They were at first very perplexed here by the emperor's death, and took counsel if they should continue their actions against the religion. They seem to have decided to do so, as there is no sign of any mitigation.

1½ p. *French*. *Unsigned*. *Seal*. viii, 64.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611-2, Jan. 28. [*endorsement*].—Yours received on Saturday confirmed the news of the emperor's death and of the Archduke Maximilian's return to Germany. Your judgment is right that the Christian Princes have a fair opportunity by which to assure as well their own estates as also to pull down that whore who hath but too long occupied that seat of Babylon in the midst of her sorceries and to establish the propagation of the true gospel. By what we may conjecture out of their carriage in things of far meaner consideration I am much afraid we shall find them slow and cold. You were the first to give knowledge of this into England, for on Sunday morning there

* Monsr. de Wachtendonc.

† Concerning the Jesuits. See note at p. 211 above.

landed in Vlushing Sir Robert Studder of the King's Privy Chamber, who came from H.M. but on the Friday evening before and told me there was no other news thereof than that the emperor lay in great extremity. That gentleman is gone to the k. of Denmark to persuade him either to a peace with the young k. of Sweden, or else to make it a brave war, to which end he is offered, if he cannot compose the differents by the marriage betwixt the young king and the sister of Denmark, the widow of the duke of Saxe, such troops from England as shall be requisite for a brave war. As I was writing this I received a letter speaking of the k. of Denmark's death which is happened by the breaking of a piece of ordnance which himself gave fire unto, but I will not believe this at the first sound thereof.

Our French amb^r. was to make his proposition on Friday. Our king is in hand with a book against the opinions of this damnable heretic Vorstius.

A word or two touching that hypocrite monk of the order of St. Bernard (for so I doubt he will prove) that you recommended to me. Your goodness is too easy of believing this party. I addressed unto the Ministers of our Churches here who, going into consultation with him, approved unto me well of the arguments of his conversion. We jointly proceeded to address him with our several letters of commendations unto our Churches at London. He had mine of particular address unto the Lord Governor, the which I did for good cause, and at your request we furnished him with about 40s. in his purse; he no sooner had our dispatch and this money but instead of going to ship-board to go for England, he stepped out of the way. To Middelburg he went but further of him we have heard nothing, so we all judge that *il nous a trompé*. Yet how to shun these evils when they happen I know not.

2 pp. XXXIX, 11.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 30. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 332.]

2½ pp. v, 6.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12, endorsement], Jan. 30. Antwerp.—On receipt of yours of 29th I resolved of an answer which you have herewith in English, for I could not fully express myself in French. Let me know the party's answer.

Mr. Skynner is not interested in the "bayes" [baizes] at Dunkirk. Advocate Hertoghe asks you to return the pages of my compere's process.

½ p. XI, 130.

The Enclosure :

The conference to be at a place in France convenient to both parties.

Only servants of approved secrecy to be employed. The yearly business to be great enough to maintain such a servant.

Security to be given in London for the sum which the cloth may import, and for the acceptance thereof at the appointed place ; and he is to nominate the quantity he will take yearly.

That a meeting place be appointed, so that the quality of the cloth and the price may be known.

That a contract be drawn in the presence of some trusty and secret friends, but not a notary, and a forfeiture limited for the better performance of the contract. The parties to be allowed a month, for making any alterations in the contract by mutual consent.

1 p. XI, 129.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

1611-12, Jan. 30. Brussels.—One of the Archd. servants gave me a relation (whereof I send your L. a copy enclosed) containing the circumstance and manner of the emperor's death together with some other particularities that have happened since his departure, which (as it is reported here) is not so much felt or lamented in Germany as the loss of so great a potentate seemeth to deserve. These princes, ever since they received the first news of their brother's death, have kept themselves retired in their chamber and unseen of all others, saving their domestic servants and the ministers of their State who have access to them at their accustomed hours. Nevertheless the Fr. Amb^r was admitted upon Tuesday last in the evening to perform his ceremony of condolence to the Archd. (and as it is thought) to comfort him with the news of the double alliance made between France and Spain, and lately published by the regent at Paris. But the Infanta, excusing herself upon the pretext of some indisposition refused at that time to give him audience. I have been told that both these princes are very much afflicted with this unexpected chance of the emperor's sudden death, which is said to have interrupted and reversed all their designs among these Allemaings. And now they pretend great sums of money to be due unto them for the Archduke's patrimony of 45,000 German *fl.* by the year which they say have been received and detained from them by the emperor for the space of 20 years or thereabouts. His treasure, jewels and movables (which consist principally of paintings, medals, clocks and other curiosities) are esteemed to be worth 8 or 9 millions of crowns. And with that sum (as men of good judgment do think) King Mathias may be able to make himself emperor, notwithstanding the opposition of the electors, who are now said to be at variance

among themselves for the administration of the empire during the interregnum, Saxe, Deuxponts and Newbourg contesting in the Imperial Chamber at Spire, which of them shall have that preferment. But if the Bohemians have the wisdom and courage to possess themselves of the riches left by the emperor (as peradventure they will do) upon just pretence both to pay his debts and conserve that which belongeth to their Crown, they may deal with King Mathias at their pleasure, and shake off the yoke of Austria, which for so many years by sinister means and contrary to their oaths and the constitution of the Empire, have so long held the Imperial Crown in their own family to the prejudice of other princes of Germany. Yesterday Monsr. Baxen *gentilhomme de la bouche* to the Archdukes who was sent to meet their brother Max^{an}. and returned hither with assurance that his journey into these parts was diverted at this time another way by the cause above mentioned.

When our merchants were secured by the Archduke's promise and did expect every hour to have a placard published by him, for the excluding of interlopers and settling of their Company at Antwerp, in favour of their commerce and the benefit of that city, Anselm Prevost, that brouillon, named in my former letters, stirred up the states of Flanders, Arthois and Haynaut to contradict the same, and now they are here and with all their power labour to have our cloths banished (especially the Magistrates of Bruges) which have vaunted that if the Archd. will not yield thereunto at the least they will necessarily induce him to ordain that with every English cloth which is brought hither, there shall be sent a certain proportion of wool, hoping thereby not only to reestablish the manufacture of clothing in Flanders, but also to debauch our workmen from their country, and to flock into these parts. The said provost hath boasted in public that he hath procured letters from the king of Spain to require and enjoin the Archd. that he shall not give any more passports for English cloth to be brought into his provinces, and obtained a peremptory commandment from the said king (which I cannot believe) to the Audiencer that in case the Archd. should grant any such passports, he should stop them in his office, and not suffer them to pass his seals.

Friar Nayen is sent again [to] the house of Nassau with certain offers of composition for their interest in the *salins* of Burgundy in exchange of which parcel (as I am informed) they have pretended to give them the Seignory of Turnhaut, Herenthals and other land hereabouts, and afterwards to come to a trial with them before the Parlement at Malines for the castle of Belin, but as yet for anything I can learn there is nothing completed.

Monsr. de Bethune, colonel of one of the French regiments in Holland, is at the present instant by order from the Archd. conveyed prisoner to Paris, for a challenge which he hath sent to a gentleman of Normandy called La Haye du Puis. It is

feared the severe laws against duels, his religion and the hatred borne to his House may put him in danger of his life, if some other friends do not lend him their assistance and favourable protection.

3 pp. *Draft.* Min. 1, 113.

JOHN CASTLE to MR. QUESTER.

1611[–12], Jan. [*endorsement*].—Stayed the longer to deliver the bill with his own hand. His master has attested the draft. Assurances of regard.

1 p. xviii, 2.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Feb. 1 o.s. Dusseldorp.—Hotman wrote to you about the Archduke Maximilian, but if what I since hear from Heidelberg be true, there is good understanding between your Archduke and his brethren. Yet it shall be requisite to confirm him therein, and if Maximilian come only to clear that which concerneth the patrimonial goods, his journey should not be on an idle ground. Our Palatine Wolfgang William will hurry from Prussia on hearing of the emperor's decease, and both he and his fret more than ever against Deux Ponts who as Administrator is Vicar of the Empire during the interregnum and when the electors meet they will contend for a suffrage. The El. of Brandenburg hath written roundly, and with reason, to him of Saxony, but will proceed to no further heat, knowing it is no time to be too peremptory. Our king hath exhorted Wolfgang William and his father to ratify the treaty of Guterbogs, and France has done the like. Floris vom Reetzlen liveth in Juliers. I cannot learn he hath been here of late. Markham is not gone to Prussia with his Prince, nor was he with him at Custrin. He may be sick. The emperor hath done those of Aquisgrane a singular favour in dying so seasonably. They have large future hopes and care the less how their cause endeth in France.

1 p. xxii, 24.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Feb. 2. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Dec. 21 s.v. We have taken a sudden resolution for the dispatching of Spinola, who it is here said is first to go to France concerning the concluding of the matches between the two kingdoms and to treat of the conditions. From France he is to go to Flanders to reside. His going thither is said to be at the great instance of the archduke for his return. The businesses of Flanders have here lately by the Count of Bucquoy, Count Octaviano Visconti, Spinola and Don Juan de Idiaques been much consulted on. To which Council Don Roderigo de Calderon hath been called, or is appointed to go with Spinola to Flanders. The points lately propounded amongst them are :

First the changing of a truce betwixt them and the States into a peace, which they here pretend to be the chief cause of Spinola's dispatch. They are confident that the States will hearken to it. They are opinioned that the States rely not upon England as in former times, nor that there is between them the old strict amity.

Secondly they are considering some new project for the translating of the Archduke and the Infanta to Hungary with the investure of the crown with condition of removing King Mathias to the kingdom of the Romans and the administration of the Empire. And that a younger son of this king should be sent to be bred up in Flanders under the government of Spinola. There are speeches here matching a younger son of Spain with another daughter of France.

Lastly, in case such difficulties occur that they cannot make a peace to their content, as they conceive they shall, weighing the help they may now have from the French queen, and the coldness between England and the States, and being opinioned that England is not so well able to relieve them as before, then shall Spinola be provided with men and money to lay hold of any occasion, and it is thought that the 4,000 men lately stript out of Portugal shall go for Flanders, though there goes a report that these are for Virginia, others that they shall go to the Castle of Mina and to the coast of Guinea, in regard of the Hollanders' preparation for those parts; but I believe they are to fill the garrisons in Flanders, yet so many, so secret, and at times so unusual have they had their meetings that I suspect some great business in hand. "If your own observation out of these circumstances, joined with other interposed accidents, shall give a greater clearness to these things which are carried here in clouds and must ere long either break out of themselves, or by a searching eye be discerned, I shall intreat you . . . to use the best means you can to come to the certainty of their intents, and as things shall come to your knowledge, so to acquaint me therewith."

It is generally noised here that the sudden dispatch of Spinola is chiefly to go into England to demand the La. Eliz. for this king. All the ambassadors here have come, or sent, to me for the particulars, and seem to take it unkindly that I should proceed so distrustfully with them as to deny it, which makes me jealous that this is purposely thrown abroad to delude the world, that other things may silently go on, while this is in the mouths of all men.

The Infanta is here styled Queen of France and is so served . . . Here is an Ambass. Extraordinary arrived from the duke of Lorraine, but is not yet lodged or provided by the king. Beside the compliment of condoling, he is said to have commission to treat of the difference between this king and the Duke of Savoy, by the direction of the French Queen, in great instance of the Duke of Nemours.

The Marquis de Camerac and all his household are suddenly committed to close prison.

As for the business of Mr. Calley and Mr. Colford, if the parties disagree among themselves and will not condescend to reason, I will withdraw myself from the business. They will not get so good terms again for 7 years.

4½ pp. XXII, 108, 109, 110.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], Feb. 13. Cologne.—Those of the religion at Aix are rejoiced to hear from France that the accord made by the Marquis de Vieuvales has been ratified by the queen, and that the deputies were on the way home. It is said that your Archduke is still collecting forces at various places, mainly Luxemburg. I cannot think why. At Prague everything awaits the Imperial Diet. The Administrator of the Palatinate has taken the title of *Vicaire du St. Empire*, and sent Ambassadors to Spiers to secure that Chamber.

Archduke Maximilian, on his way from Dresden, passed through Nuremberg and is now at Mergetheim near Frankfort. The Elector of Brandenburg in a letter to the El. of Saxony has rejected the treaty of Jutersbock, as neither Brandenburg nor Neuburg nor even the States of these Provinces have ratified it.

1½ pp. French. Unsigned. VIII, 65.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 6. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 334].

1½ pp. v, 7.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], Feb. 7. o.s. Dusseldorp.—Recommending the bearer.* Yours of Jan. 26 asks whether I hold it likely that any other family will contest with K. Matthias for the imperial dignity. There has been bruit of the D. of Bavaria but I see as yet small appearance. I know no Romanist so much to be desired by the Protestants as Matthias, nor so fit in regard of his countries, which are the bulwarks of Christendom. We hear from Colein that your prince is gone to him at Prague, but I think it is to Maximilian, who is prisoner with gout.

[*Postscript*].—Matthias can ground no hopes on the Saxon Elector's suffrage.

1 p. XXII, 25.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[12], Feb. 7. London.—All the Privy Seal money and all the incomings of the Exchequer incident to this time of year

* Mons. Wesphenninck.

do not render it so plentiful as to yield you any part of your entertainments. Yet I have delivered 30*l.* to Mr. Monger.

For the project of your Italian note, if the parties devise work upon drawing anything from the people by *accis* [*sic*] or otherwise, it is not to be received. If it be upon discipline together with a forcible charge of reiglement of cloths or diet (though for all the healthy people of this land to fast one meal every week and give the profit thereof to the king would be prejudicial neither to our health nor wealth) that also would not be accepted. But if he would instruct us how to raise more profit of our land with no more charge nor pains, or draw more wealth from the sea in like manner, or to convert our metals into better alloy, as our silver to gold, or tin to silver, or our iron to steel, *hunc dignum spectatu arbitramur*. I will readily do in the premises what you shall direct, and if any of the pieces which you intend to send over chance to be in Italian, you need not translate them.

While I was in hand to have the copies of my L. Ambr's proceedings in the cause of Vorstius to be transcribed for you, I understood of his Ma^{ty}'s book of all the particularities thereof, which shortly shall be published, and whereof (if Mr. Sam. Calvert prevent me not for his cousin Mr. G. Calvert hath the charge of that work immediate from the king) I will send you a copy. Meantime the protest here enclosed will give you some light in this matter. And for the subject of his Ma^{ty}'s book, you may by provision briefly understand that hereby his Ma^{ty}. doth publish to the world his fervency in God's cause and his coldness in apprehending any politic occasion to increase his own greatness at the expense of his neighbour's estate.

His Ma^{ty}. hath signed the reversion to your son's use, and it is now passing the seals.

2 pp. xxxii, 20.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 18. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Jan. 28 and Feb. 2 with one from Beaulieu. I learn more by his letters than by a dozen from other friends in France.

Buwinkhausen's brother will be with you, whom I commend to you. The Amb^{rs} of these princes and the Aix Deputies are much pleased with their reception. These good people are much alarmed by the mustering going on around them and by the preparation of *lanternes* and engines at Cologne. They do well to be on their guard but that your Archdukes, Saxony and the other German princes have other pre-occupations. Your Archduke is said to have gone post to meet his brothers. The party of Mathias is the strongest, but fears he will not get enough votes, Saxony and two of the Ecclesiastics being unfriendly. We shall see the result at the Frankfort meeting in May.

1 p. *French*. xxvii, 88.

1612, Feb. 19. Prague.—Answer of King Matthias to the ambassadors of the Duke of Neuburg about the administration of the Palatinate.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. German. Copy. Misc. iv, 19.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], Feb. 10. The Hague.—These two gentlemen, brothers and grandsons of Sir Amyas Paulet, having travelled through France, Spain, Italy and parts of Germany, purpose to go to your parts, and I recommend them to your favour.

This day I had audience of the States General, presenting a discourse written in French by H.M. "*Sur ses actions devers les Estats Gen. des Pais Bas Unis touchant le fait de Conradus Vorstius.*" He yields the reasons of his undertaking that cause, and *en passant* refutes that little book I sent you called *Christiana et modesta responsio*. The discourse is to be printed in England, and if you send to More he will get you a copy. On Wednesday the Assembly of Holland begins, so we shall see what the States will do with this most infamous sycophant.

M. Reffuges had audience last week and declared the reciprocal marriages are contracted, with some words to make the States believe that the treaty contained a special clause for their assurance, but he left none of his auditors possessed with that opinion.

1 p. XLVII, 25.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611-12, Feb. 20. Cologne.—I have yours of 6th. The letter of the Ct. de S. [*sic*] which you enclosed I have sent on to his Master de Plessen at Heidelberg, where lately died President à Colli once ambassador at the Hague for the Elector Palatine. I regret him. King Mathias has entered Prague, where Proskofsky, the Stadmeister and Rusky have been arrested. Anspach and Brunswick were there, and offered service to Mathias. Maximilian is still at Mergetsheim, intending to see the El. of Mayence at Aschaffenburg, doubtful whether he will go back to Prague or to your Archduke at the request of Mathias and the other Austrian Princes to induce Albert not to compete against Mathias for the Roman crown.

If our bishop dies, the election fixed for May 20 at Frankfort, may be delayed.

Colonel Schomberg passed this town 3 days ago on his way to the Hague; he will meet Winwood at Wesel, and go on to Brussels for the Montbeliard matter on behalf of the United Princes.

We hear nothing from Prussia nor of Neuburg's movements.

These people persecute the poor Huguenots. Their Minister has been arrested at a meeting. It will go hard with him.

Those of Aix have good news from their deputy at Paris, where they had a very favourable audience of the queen.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Unsigned. VIII, 66.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 13. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 335.]

2 pp. v, 8.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

1611–12, Feb. 13. Brussels.—The most important business now handled by these Princes is the banishment of our English cloths out of their dominions, about the which there have been sundry conferences held the last week by certain selected persons of the Financiers and Privy Council with whom Monsr. de Grote, lately arrived here from London, was also joined as an assistant. I am informed that since they began to enter seriously with the consideration of this banishment, there do occur many difficulties whereof heretofore they made no esteem, as the high price of the Spanish wools, which cost more than ours by a third or fourth, yet the hardness of getting any out of England when the vent of our cloths shall be prohibited in these Provinces, the difference which is in the rates of victualling and workmanship in England where all things are good cheap, and of these countries where the consumptions are heavily charged to pay for the princes' ordinary aids, and lastly the contents of the treaties of intercourse between us and them, it being expressly stipulated between the Crown of England and the House of Burgundy (as by the 6 article of the conventions made in the year 1506 it doth sufficiently appear) that it shall not be lawful either for the princes of the Netherlands to banish our cloths or to charge them with any other impositions than those which at that time were in use. Of which article I have caused a copy to be submitted unto them by the means of some friends, and there being no resolution as yet taken in this matter, I hope it will serve to good purpose, though I am credibly informed that the Archd., being prepossessed with certain sinister informations, inclineth very much to the said banishment as the only means to weaken his Ma^{ty}'s power, and to revive the ancient manufactures of cloth and other commodities in these parts.

I will carefully observe the rest of their proceedings and thereof give your L. notice from time to time as there shall be occasion.

Some of the Irish living in these parts who pretend to be much devoted to his Ma^{ty}'s service, especially one Tho. Shelton and Captain Rathfert have dealt with me very earnestly to make an overture to your L. for the reconciliation of the Earl of Tyrone to his Ma^{ty}'s favour, as authorised thereunto by letters from himself, alleging these reasons with many others why at this time it should be hearkened unto, as namely the breaking of this Irish regiment which is the very best in the king of Spain's service, and expecteth only an occasion of disgust between his Ma^{ty} and the k. of Spain to be sent into

Ireland for the destruction of the new plantations and kindling of another rebellion in that kingdom, more dangerous than any of the precedent. The strength of the said regiment, which is able to furnish 400 able commanders, the number of their friends and allies in Ireland and the present dejected estate of the said earl, who never had means to know the pope and the Spaniards so well by relation of others as now he hath by his own experience, the reasonable conditions he will accept at his Ma^{ty}'s hands, the honour your L. should gain by such a work of charity, and the example itself which would deter all others of that nation from having any dependence upon foreign princes. To all which I have made them answer that considering the said earl's demerits towards the state, his ingratitude toward his Ma^{ty} and the manner of his coming out of Ireland, it would be rejected with much scorn unless he would now do some meritorious service to assure his Ma^{ty} of his sincere dealing and in part to redeem his foul offence, and that it was a matter of that transcendent nature as I durst not undertake to offer it unto your L. without particular warrant. Neither am I so presumptuous at this present (being altogether ignorant of his Ma^{ty}'s pleasure in that behalf and the present estate of the affairs of Ireland) as to entertain it, being a matter for which I have no charge, but only by way of discourse to keep them in their devotion to his Ma^{ty} and to understand by their means as much as may be how practices do pass between them and the Spaniards. And I beseech your L. if I have erred anything herein, to impute it to the zeal I bear to his Ma^{ty}'s service, and not to any overweening or undertaking humour in myself, whereof I have always studied to avoid the least suspicions. Mr. Shelton hath entreated me to give conveyance to a letter of his to your L. which contains some points depending upon the other, and because I could [not] conveniently refuse him so small a courtesy I make bold for the causes above mentioned, to send it herewithal, to be read or suppressed as to your L. wisdom it shall seem convenient.

Upon the 16 day of this month new style there arrived 500 Spaniards at Dunkirk from the ports at Biscay and Lisbon to renforce the decayed bands of that nation who do now serve the King of Spain in these Provinces. And there is a common speech of sending 1,500 more into these countries for the same effect.

Monsr. de Buwinkhausen, well known to your L., and the Chancellor of Wirtemberg are at length come hither about the difference between their Master and these princes concerning the county of Montbelliard but as yet they have not seen the Archdukes. Here is also one Monsr. Cruper, a Councillor of Cleves, sent hither from the Possident Princes to dispute their right by law with the Elector of Saxony for the county of Ravestein in Brabant and the Seignory of Winendale in Flanders whereunto he hath intruded himself, by the . . .

favour of the Court as a dependence upon the duchies of Juliers and Cleves, and the negligent proceedings of the minister of the said Prince.

Count Solre, chief of the third branch of the House of Croy, governor of Tournay and Grand Escuyer to the Archdukes, died at Prague in his legation to King Mathias, in the house of the Span. Amb^r there, as they say of the taberdilla,* but the Germans will have it to be of the common disease of Hungary. His death hath opened the gate to many noblemen of this Court to pretend for the succession of his charge which (as it is thought) will not be so soon bestowed as they desire.

Father Nayen, the Commissary of the Cordeliers, is sent again to Breda to conclude if it may be with the prince of Orange and his brothers for their interest in the salins of Burgundy; in exchange whereof the Archdukes present him with the seignory of Tournhout with a certain sum of ready money, and afterwards to come to a public trial before the Parliament of Mechlen for their pretensions upon the Casteau de Bellin.

The last advertisements out of Germany do not contain any news of importance more than king Mathias is upon terms to treat of an accord with the p. of Transylvania, and that one of the grooms of the late emperor's chamber called Rusky who was imprisoned by the said king, hath hanged himself out of fear to have been executed with greater severity by the hands of public justice. The Elector of Cullen continueth still in his former indisposition of health, and as it is said, cannot long endure without some special or extraordinary remedy.

3½ pp. *Draft*. Min. 1, 114.

SIR D. CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], Feb. 14. O.S. Venice. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 336.]

3 pp. xv, 6.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], Feb. 14. Whitehall.—Your servant can tell you that your grant is perfect for your reversion to which my lord did yield. I imparted your note of sculpture and pictures to a gentleman of his Highness' Chamber, who returned me the answer I send you, and will require your care for the satisfaction thereof, perhaps to no ungrateful purpose. The sooner you return your knowledge in it, the better, for such appetites of such persons must be fed while they are up. Otherwise you are checked with their own fruitless longing. For the Italian gentleman I can give you or him little encouragement. For him to cross the seas, or you or I to hazard an engagement would more relish of good nature than good judgment. His

* Spotted fever.

perspective glasses are here common, but I know not whether so exquisite as he may make them. If he have any that carry a clear enlarged sight (not to the moon) but to a reasonable distance at hand, I would be glad you would buy and send me one.

[*Postscript*].—I got your man 10*l.* for his packet hither, but the times are too thrifty or too needy for his double journey.
1½ *pp.* *Seal.* Misc. III, 85.

The SAME to the SAME.

Of like date.—After I had sealed my lord's packet, I considered that your servant's allowance for his posting hither was short for so long a way, out and home, so sent that by post and these by him.

½ *p.* *Seal.* Misc. III, 86.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], Feb. 14. London.—I have today yours of the 5th with the enclosed project, which upon the first view I conceive to be, as you say, a witty and worthy invention, and do in my opinion concur with the author that it is *conveniente, giusto e utile al Prencipe*, but that it is *facile a porsi in essecutione* in this kingdom will be hard to prove by words, and much harder by deeds. The slubbering fashion of our people being such as they will never endure to take the pains of ordering their affairs in so neat a manner, and (which will be the main obstacle) we cannot endure to have our estates discovered whether we be rich or poor, which is the reason that Sir Walter Cope's new commerce, though in itself approvable, is so much contemned, albeit there is provision made that men may borrow other names at their pleasure. Yet I will read it over again at better leisure and sound the opinion of wiser than myself, and provide that in case the like overture be made and likely to be hearkened to, your collection shall be preferred before the after gleanings of any other and that to your advantage.

The enclosed letter and bill should have been sent last week. I will also pay Monger the 10*l.* you last took up at Brussels, and the 6*l.* which Germain now taketh here of him, unless by your next you desire to pay it rather there to Mr. Hobson. I have this day made great instance with Mr. Bingley in behalf of all the Amb^{rs} (Mr. de Vick being hindered by an ague from putting his shoulder to the common wheel), but can draw him to no promise.

His Mat^y's book now sent you by Mr. Calvert you will find a very worthy work,* neither doth he vary from his first opinion.

* Entitled *Declaration sur les Actions devers les Etats Generaux des Pays Bas Unis touchant le jail de Conrad Vorstius*, first published in French, on the 12th February. Birch: *Court and Times of James I*, Vol. i, page 159.

If the conclusion seem more cool than the rest, it proceeded from an assurance given his Ma^{ty} that Vorstius should be removed with some kind of absolution, in which case a more careless expectation of the issue is thought more behooful for his Ma^{ty}'s reputation.

Mr. Calvert can best write you of Ireland. That people is still as *farouche* as ever in religion. The common people of Waterford lately made a kind of insurrection against the bishop and some ministers that went about to reform their priests.

All our present discourse is of the 1,500 Spaniards lately come to Dunkirk, and of the rest that are coming there from Spain, from which we imagine you have some design upon Cleves or Aix, in fear of which Co. Maurice prepares to draw towards Nimuegen.

My L. Treasr. is still valetudinarian. If he recover not shortly we are [like] to make halt in our great affairs *magis carendo quam fruendo quod bonum est perspicimus*.

We express our gratefulness for your boar pie in drinking of your and Mrs. Trumbull's health, viz. Mr. Sherborn and his wife, Mr. Castle and his, with his mother-in-law Mrs. Reynolds and other friends.

3 pp. XXXII, 30.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], Feb. 14. Whitehall.—I had your letters sent by your servant, which brought the first advertisement of the emperor's death, and have since your other of Jan. 30 wherein came enclosed the papers with Lewes description,* an information proceeding, no doubt, from the good affection of him that gave it, as it doth from your affectionate diligence that took it, but it is wild, and hardly will any staid consequence be drawn from it, other than of a provident heedfulness over any such person as shall be found branded with those marks of suspicion.

We hear of certain forces arrived at Dunkirk and of other provisions and levies in those parts, which after the common report (and that not the least consonant with likelihood) are intended for Ayx though the virtue of the ban be held to die with the emperor. Your care and watchfulness should wait upon their motions, to advertise whatsoever in that or ought else may be important.

1 p. XXXVI, 24.

THOMAS NEWPORTE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], Feb. 16.† Antwerp.—Sends a letter presently received from Constantinople.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 79.

* The paper is in *S.P. Flanders* Vol. x, fol. 169; it is signed G.H. i.e. George Holker.

† Endorsed 16 of January.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 26. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Jan. 28 and Feb. 2 and 13. You have heard of the death of the elector of Cologne. His nephew* inherits everything and also the bishopric of Paderborn, and if the Archbishopric of Salzburg also falls to him, or to any of his partisans, the power of Bavaria will be considerable. We hear nothing of our Palatine's journey to Prussia where Markham has followed him, after staying at Prague till the emperor's death. Mathias has made Neuburg vicar, by which he does not seem to have helped his election, the secular Electors being agreed on this point. The prince of Heidelberg has already appeared at an Electoral meeting, and has twice declared that he will go to Frankfort. Tell me if your Archduke "brigue" for the election, if Fux is still there, and if Langeburg and Syborg have arrived.

1 p. *French*. xxvii, 109.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 27. Cologne.—I have yours of 13th. Mathias is still at Prague. He has sent Anspach to Dresden and Heidelberg *pour se recommander*. Vast designs practised during the emperor's life against the king and kingdom of Bohemia are coming to light.

Ruzki, *valet de chambre* to the emperor hanged himself in prison, and the other prisoners are more closely guarded.

The Administrator of the Palatinate is going to Mergetsheim to see Maximilian. He has also sent letters and patents to Cologne by which he shows that by the emperor's death it is his by right. Neuburg has done the same. I think the former will prevail, as holding the administration and being recognised by the Elector of Saxony, Wirtemberg, Baden and even Mayence.

Our Archbishop is dead at last. The Coadjutor is now here, doing all he can to succeed him. The bishop of Liege is against him.

Aix has got off this time. They will be wise to secure themselves in the interregnum. Their deputies are back from Paris well satisfied.

1½ pp. *French*. viii, 68.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], Feb. 18. The Hague.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 339].

2 pp. XLVII, 24.

* Ferdinand, younger brother of Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, coadjutor of Cologne.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the [SECRETARY OF STATE].

1611-12, Feb. 20. Brussels.—In those letters I wrote to your L. the 13th of this month I mentioned the sickness of the elector of Cullen, and since that time there are certain news brought hither as well to the Archd. himself and the Spanish Amb^r as to many other particular men, that before the date of the said letter he was departed this life. But the Spaniards, who seem to be very sorry for his death in regard of the interest they had in his voice for the election of another Emperor, had as long as they could suppressed the knowledge of his departure. And now men do begin in common discourse to call the Coadjutor's title in question, and many do persuade both themselves and others that seeing he was neither confirmed in the electorate of Cullen nor the Principality of Liege, by the emperor, nor is yet wholly admitted unto the succession of Münster by the towns of Westphalia, that he shall have much difficulty to succeed his deceased uncle in all his ecclesiastical livings, especially if the Landgrave of Hessen and the States of the United Provinces do continue to oppose his admission with the bishoprics of Münster and Parterborn as heretofore they have done. Count Maurice his repairing to Nimuegen and the States reinforcing of their companies do make these princes alert, and to stand upon their guards, but hitherto they have neither made new levies or recruits (saving only of the 500 Spaniards mentioned in my last) which are said to have cost the king no more than three *cr.* apiece whereas in time of war each soldier that came from Spain stood him in 100 philips for his conduct money and the charge of his transportation. Some letters out of Spain do report that there are 40 companies to be levied there for the king's service in the Netherlands, of 200 in each company. About Easter we expect the return of the Marquis Spinola, who is said to have been made Grandee on Candlemas day last. But Don Roderigo Calderon is to be his precursor, and in these parts to have the management of some important businesses which are not yet divulged.

Pater Nayen is lately returned from Breda where he hath left the P. of Orange (as it is said) in good terms to accept of a composition for his share in the Salins of Burgundy. And now the said friar is preparing himself for a journey to Rome under the colour of doing some business for his Order, to mediate the pope's favour, and for advancement of this prince's pretensions to the Imperial diadem, or at least to the crown of the Romans.

There are daily consultations held by the Archdukes' ministers as well for the banishment of our English cloths as the rating of their moneys to keep them in the land, well perceiving that his Ma^{ty}'s late proclamation hath already raised the value of their gold and drawn good sums out of their dominions. In the banishment of the cloth they do every day

discover new impediments, and particularly the considerations set down in the foot of this letter*; and for the course of their gold and silver they will shortly publish a new *reglement*, seeing their former placards are not observed, although they be very strict and severe. But their principal endeavour is to furnish the Archdukes' coffers with great store of crowns and his magazines with good quantity of powder, ordnance and munition, which maketh the world imagine that either he hath some great design in hand, or at least fearing the breach of the truce, will take such order as he be not found without oil in his lamp, or sufficient means to make a defensive war.

2 pp. *Draft.* Min. 1, 115.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 21. Antwerp.—By the enclosed you will know what Sir William Stanley wrote in answer of mine. Mr. Ward brought me the enclosed, but desired to be excused 14 days, when he will return. I fear I shall have to do with an irresolute man. I find him so contrary in his speeches that unless everything be written down, he will forget it. I advised him to get a formal procreation from Sir William that what we conclude upon may remain irremovable, which otherwise upon delays might be thought inconvenient or not necessary. He showed me a letter from Sir William giving him full authority to treat with me, but if you do not hold that sufficient, you may here speak to Mr. Ward, and cause him to procure such a procreation to be here passed, but I am sure Sir William will stand to what he shall consent unto. By his discourse I gather that if it should be found a due debt and that he should condescend to the payment hereof, he would give an assignation upon his monthly payments in Spain, affirming that Sir William's monthly receipts here are but sufficient for his household provisions, by which I perceive some possibility of recovering the debt, wherein I will be careful to bring it to a good end.

1 p. xi, 125.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1612, Feb. 21. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 340.]

3 pp. v. 9.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611–12, Feb. 23. Paris.—One of the articles of the marriage treaty is a league defensive, this state standing by his former treaties with England and the Low Countries, which many think incompatible with the new convention. The princes of the Blood profess that they will never sign the treaty, and Soissons, notwithstanding all means used to pacify him,

* Not to be found.

continues his discontent, and is now fallen out with de Villeroy. The Nuncio and bishops still practise against Richer's book,* and got the first president to sound his colleagues for the retracting of the inhibition to the Sorbonne not to censure the book, but they all refused their consent.

This bearer, Mr. Bathurst, came from England to find some condition here, and was recommended to me by Mr. Anthony Edmondes. He was for a long time factor in Spain for an English merchant who died. He hath the Spanish tongue, but not the French, and is now going to Brussels and desireth my recommendation to you for a place about the new Ambr^r, or with some Spaniard. I should prefer the former as in the latter case he might make shipwreck of his religion, which he seemeth to keep entire. His father is "towards" my lo. of Cumberland, of whom you may hear by your cousin Mr. Brogeden† and others of my lo. Clifford's company, among whom pray take notice of Mr. Hues, the said lord's steward.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. v, 10.

J[OHN] SA[NFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], March 4. N.S. Madrid.—The ordinary so escaped my L. and me that he came empty-handed to you. By an extraordinary, which followed shortly after, I remembered you and the business. I bid you reconcile the parties that differ on points I know not how material, which hath bred some distaste in my L., namely the papers and information sent to him, I know not from whom, for I could not yet come to the sight of them. I wish you had addressed them to me, then could I have better satisfied you. For Mr. Cawley chancing to be in place when the packet arrived, before my letter was brought to my chamber, my L. had taken Mr. C. with him privately into his study and had catechised him on the points therein contained, showing him the paper and requiring him to give him his answer; who by other drafts of covenants and agreement between him and Mr. Colford hath so cleared matters that when I came afterwards to entreat to have that paper kept from Mr. C's sight, my L. told me that you of that side did mistake him to think that he would incline to any party, but to do right to all, and therefore would not smooth any trials that might justify either party, or satisfy his own judgment in the knowledge of the cause. He is minded to condescend to Mr. Wake's request to put him in to the secret and to remit the payment back into Flanders, which will secure the debt with that interest which the king alloweth, though the increment of exchange which would have accrued, if the money had been paid here will thus be "defalked." [*Margin in*

* Edmond Richer, syndic of the faculty of theology. The book in question was entitled *De Ecclesiastica et Politica Potestate*. Le Vassor: *Hist. de Louis XIII.*, vol. i, p. 292.

† Trumbull's mother was Elizabeth Brogden,

different hand. Answer to this point with speed for methinks he mistaketh]. Mr. Cawley is minded to stand it out and put it to the hazard, in hope the peace with England will not easily be broken. I suppose this does not a little dismay you, that whereas my L. hath not ceased to press the matter with the duke, they have of late, which showeth their necessities, intreated my L. to persuade him to content himself with that order that they shall be able to give him. The result of a late *consulto* about it (though it is not as yet an Act declared) is that they will pay the principal in four fleets, the first in September next and so the rest successively. The interest is *alia res* to be consulted on *finito bello secundo Punico*, in our next peace with Spain. Mr. C. hath neither accepted nor refused it. God knows what alterations four years may bring forth, but a rumour of war will cause an embargo upon all that shall remain. This is the misery to live upon the mercy of Spain.

Touching the stipulations that Mr. Bald. W[ake] hath made, *elles sont de son cru*. I have heard my L. protest that it will not be worth a pair of gloves. Yet I have also heard him say that he so well understandeth himself that if in this suit anything be done in favour of him, he thinketh he deserves well to be remembered, seeing that it is not a matter *ex delicto*, incident to his charge, but *ex pacto* and of contract with this king and which they might have chosen whether they would enter into or not, [f]or entering into it, it behoved them to see to their security for payment. Set me down in some proposition what you would have me to press my L. with, or what else to do.

1½ pp. xxxvi, 43.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1611[–12], Feb. 24. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Jan. 21, my last to you being of Feb. 2. Upon the news of the emperor's death this king for 8 or 10 days retired, and will mourn till his obsequies be past, which he will perform in the church of a nunnery where one of his sisters liveth. We here give the Imperial crown to Mathias.

Spinola is delayed, hoping shortly to be made a grandee. They have offered that honour for his life, but that contenteth him not, desiring it for his issue. I think in the end they will do him this honour completely, for he hath bought an estate of divers towns in Spain of the king, with which I think he will have the title of duke. He was likewise crossed therein, some having wrought underhand that the vassals would not turn tenants unto him; but now this difficulty is cleared, and the business upon a conclusion. He will depart about March 12, *s.n.*, and with him Count Buequoy, Count Octavio Visconti and Don Roderigo Calderon, who, to augment the bruit of this king's intent to demand my La. Eliz., gives out that he goeth for England. Being with him some few days since I told him that I heard by divers that he intended to see England. He

told me it was true that he hath a great desire, if he could have so much leisure, to make a step out of Flanders thither, but only for his own pleasure. The which he would wish might be disguisedly, but hereby he seemed rather to express a willingness than any resolution to the journey, though in this town and Court it runneth very current, for to others he hath spoken very affirmatively. For my better satisfaction I went to the Secretary Arostegui, desiring to know the truth of a rumour about Don Roderigo's going for England, which he utterly denied. And Don Roderigo told me that within seven months he thought to return, and then go to Venice, which I much doubt, and think rather he will make this short time of his absence serve his ends. So that I conceive his going for England to be given out to confirm the bruit touching this king and the La. Eliz, which here is as certainly believed as if the business was concluded.

The officers of the Custom House Lisbon have sent to me an offer of 40,000 ducats in case I would procure that at her coming she might land there. But that you may not be deceived by reports, I confidently say that to this hour, no resolution is taken that this king should marry, much less where he mindeth to bestow himself. And therefore I cannot but think it strange why they should with so much certainty give out this rumour, which is not here only in the mouth of the multitude, but it is spoken of with much confidence amongst the best and greatest. Their intent is either to cover and mask some unlucky enterprise herewith, or to give greater causes of jealousy to the king's friends and confederates. . . .

The Marquis de Cameraça, Captain of the Guard, who with his whole household was committed to prison, and his place suspended, on suspicion of bewitching the king, will be released and restored, what was held to be treason being now thought a jest. He is said to have been in love with a Moor in Valencia, who as it was thought by some charm making him impotent to all other, and, to cure himself hereof, procured a cunning man to come to him, that in case she had bewitched him, he should work against her charms. This doctor told a friend that he was used by the marquis in a case of witchcraft. He revealed it to some enemies of the marquis who informed against him at an unlucky time when he through his discontent had used overmuch liberty in speech to the king. But the matter will be accommodated.

This king hath commanded Don Christoual de Moro, Vice King of Portugal, an ancient councillor and privado of Phillip II, as likewise Don Pedro de Toledo to repair to this Court, there being an intent to have a Junta for the dispatch of businesses which come by way of *consulta* from all the Councils to the king for confirmation, which the duke now wholly alone dispatcheth, which is a great inconvenience to all and a trouble to himself, though he will keep a kind of superintendency.

A Spaniard has lately come overland from Persia by way of Aleppo. At his first coming he spake much honour of Mr. Rob. Sherley's negotiation, but since I hear he is instructed to be sparing in that subject. They here much apprehend his M^{ty}'s entertaining of him. The natural Persian, who was at this court and is now at Lisbon, they will dispatch with all expedition, hoping by the arrival of him first to prevent our undertakings there.

As for Mr. Calley's business if I had as well understood at first as I now do, may be I should not have dealt with it at all, for I see that when I shall have effected a great business, their particular dissensions are like to overthrow my labours and to ruin themselves. I see much spleen on both sides and desire of taking advantage one of another. If you love them, persuade Rawlins to transfer his business and his bills to some friend here, that may agree matters betwixt them. I will see justice done equally on all sides. But if they will not come to reason, I will withdraw from dealing for them, it being a business which I have no obligation to deal in, being *debitum pacti*, it not being anything taken from the king's subjects by force or injustice, but by having made a voluntary bargain, for which if they took not fitting security, it was their own faults, so that the good I may do them is rather by way of intercession than *de jure*, the king of England or his ministers having nothing to do to press the K. of Spain to the payment of his particular debts. But I hope I shall be able to do them good if they hurt not themselves. And it may be if I withdraw myself, they will not in haste bring the business again to the pass wherein it now is. By my next I may be able to advise you of some particulars herein.*

[*Postscript*].—I hear of a Scottish Jesuit that hath lately in name of a Frenchman negociated here for the erecting of a Scottish seminary in Flanders. His name is Father Robert Scott. I pray you enquire thereof.

5 pp. xxii, 106.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 5. Cologne.—The princes of Wirtemberg and Baden are at Heidelberg actively engaged in consultation. They have come of their own accord to effect agreement between the Administrator and Newburg on the Vicariat of the Empire in which the latter is interested, having already distributed many patents, probably without effect. The death of à Colli is a great loss at this juncture.

Two days ago arrived a courier from the Hague with intercessory letters from the States General, my Masters and his Excellency to the Magistrates here in favour of the release of our Minister. Our reformed Church here is in a bad way, like a flock without a shepherd.

Our Archbishop will be buried on Saturday. The Coadjutor will succeed him.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 69.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], Feb. 26 [*endorsement*].—My former letter was by M. Wesphenninck. If I had known his errand he had come without recommendation. Though he has long been servant to the house of Nuburg he has served both these princes a year or two. Sir Gr. Markham, who was left at Prague by our Palatine, changed his course and followed his lord to Prussia. He should bestow some lines on his friends to tell them how things stand. The old Palatine of Neuburg stirreth mainly about his pretended vicariate, but hath no success.

1 p. XXII, 26.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2] [*endorsement*], Feb. 26. o.s. The Hague.—I have yours of 18th. I could not let Colonel Schomberg depart without these few lines, the rather because he is one of the Commissioners, who expressly is sent about the differents of Montbeliard in behalf of the D. of Wirtemberg, in which cause you are deputed by H.M. to assist. If your prince continue his pursuit, for the Empire in act, and will not content himself with the expectation to be King of the Romans, unless Matthias, K. of Bohemia show much more courage and resolution than his former life doth promise, it may be that he will carry it, for the elector of Saxe, by secret compacts, hath engaged to him his suffrage, and the three ecclesiastics, he once having been of their fraternity, besides many other reasons of greater importance, declare for him. There is a bruit that the Q. of Bohemia is with child, which if it be true, will much trouble the designs of Spain. When the resolution was taken to send one of the princes into Germany to inherit the possessions which now the K. of Bohemia doth enjoy, which they say *jure successionis* appertain to Spain rather than to the Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz, many of those countries being *feudum femininum*, which giveth him right of pretention both by his mother and his wife.

I have seen in this town that Nicolas de Cullo, of whom you write, since his being in England. He hath often made means to come to me, which I avoided, for my judgment could never settle any good opinion of such fleeting and vagabond spirits. He is married in this town to a daughter of one Dankert, a solicitor, a man in all sorts of a base and unworthy condition, and the proverb is *Similes habent labra lactucas* and *uxorem tibi sumas aequalem*. Monsr. Van der Myle whom you know, understanding that I had such attestations in my hands hath desired them of me to communicate them to the Ct. Maurice. Vorstius is as good as a proclamation to the world that all men

of what sort and religion and behaviour soever may find in Holland a sure sanctuary. I yet know not what resolution the States will take about that companion who here yet lieth in this town. Neither yet doth it greatly import what resolution they shall take, for I fear, (be it spoken under *Benedicite*), both for the matter itself in undertaking the protection of so monstrous an heretic and in the carriage of the cause with so little respect to H.M. they have lost the heart, at least the love of their best friends, whereof though they will be sensible (for yet they are not) when the occasions shall require the aid and assistance of their neighbours and allies. The war of Denmark and Sweden continues and the preparations against this summer are great on both sides, and both the kings have sent hither for levy of money and Swede underhand will speed whose party we favour.

2½ pp. XLVII, 26.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Feb. 26. [London].—My Lo. Treas^r hath recovered from a dangerous sickness. I pray God his physician have not practised more haste than good speed, in which course Mons^r de Mayerne, *alias* Turquett, a French doctor, *emporta la pria*. It is strange to see how the Commons were discouraged for fear of his death, that would have bred much discontentment, and that which was most to be wondered at, the great ones (who are ordinarily so ambitious to rise) did not affect to succeed in our prime office, so much is the king engaged in debts, and so little means left to satisfy them. The treasure exhausted, the loans innumerable and the . . . revenues of the State uncertain, and wasted by our politic farmers, that for supply of ready money in necessity have but too often made benefice of the time. All I can say is that the longer we live, the greater wants we shall have, especially in this secure and dead form wherein we live, without comfort or variety.

We understand the marriages with Spain and France are proclaimed at Madrid. The Duke of Bouillon comes hither shortly to give account thereof, and to make a private overture to our princess in the behalf of the Count Palatin.

My Lo. Willoughby, they say, will go to Denmark with 10,000 men, in which affair many of our young gallants will embark themselves.

Write me the truth, if you have it, of a bruit of some discontentment or disaster happened to Digby in Spain. My cousin Cottington is there, but in hope to procure little contentment from that state and threatens to return home.

My Lo. Treas^r will move the King to have an assistant in the office of principal Secretary and the E. of Pembroke is said to aim thereat.

The book I sent you is translated into English by my cousin and into Latin by Mr. Newton.

The enclosed contains a Banquet of the Wits by Hoskins of the Temple.

2 pp. *Seal.* XIV, 40.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611-12, Feb. 27. Paris.—The D. of Savoy to a proposition that he would open himself concerning further demands hath made a dilatory answer, that until he did see clearer into the event of things, he would not dissociate himself of the late king's signature. This answer, his Amb^r. told my lord, he used expecting what resolution he should hear from his Ma^{ty} upon Cartignane's negociation. But it is thought that he is of opinion that these marriages with Spain may yet be altered, supposing that if the k. of Spain perceive his mark to fail him, namely to make a separation between France and Holland, he will not proceed to the marriages.

There was great alarm here upon a rumour that the prince of Wales was going to Holland, and Count Maurice afterwards to England.

Councils have been held here for the calling in of all foreign coin and reducing that of the country to its ancient value.

Mr. Hessen hath well received your packet.

On Shrove-Tuesday by some misrule one of the old towers of the Louvre was set on fire, but with no further harm than the burning of the top of it.

1 p. v, 11.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2] [*endorsement*], Feb. 28th. o.s. Hague.*—The death of the elector of Cologne hath reason to trouble your princes, for as our advertisements go difficulty is made to surroge the Coadjutor in his electorate and the town of Liege demurs to admit him to be their bishop. The D. of Neuberg's pretensions give much trouble to the Administrator of Heidelberg, and in consequence to the Princes of the Union. At this time there is an Assembly at Heidelberg to appoint those differents by amiable composition. The States of Holland, whose Assembly yet continues, are not come to any resolution about Vorstius who is suffered to lie in this town. About the end of next month I shall be at Wesel to conclude the treaty with the Princes of the Union.

I have yours of the 18th.

1 p. XLVII, 28.

SIR D. CARLETON to the SAME.

1611[-2], Feb. 28. o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 343.]

4 pp. xv, 7.

* Endorsed 18 March, 1611.

CONSIDERATIONS touching the MARRYING of the
PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

[1612, c. Feb.].—When the king of France died I feared a close union between Spain and France would follow, the pope desiring the union of the two crowns by marriage. The queen mother is a Florentine and the late queen of Spain was sister of the Grand Duchess. It would help to secure Flanders, to ruin the Huguenots and injure Savoy, to whose son France promised her eldest daughter and now gives her to the prince of Spain as they are now trying to break the marriage of the princess of England.

England is between two enemies. France is offended because we keep her title and arms; Spain because we hold her places in the isles, have ruined the navigation of the Indies and the like. For this reason they amuse us by talk of marrying the Infanta to our prince, which they will never do, for if she succeeded to her father's dominions they would be afraid of them falling into the power of the English. The second Infanta is too young, and it is not convenient to wait so long to marry the prince. France also will delude us, as all the chief men of the queen's Council are won for Spain, and those whom we trusted are in disgrace. I conclude that for the rest of us there can be nothing more perilous than the union of Spain and France.

As a remedy we must make another, and though of more pieces and less powerful princes it will be good through alliance with England, especially as Spain and France will not cease to be jealous of each other. The alliance of Denmark will be very useful, and to compose his difference with Sweden. It is also good to keep up the friendship with the States of Holland and Count Maurice, and break the truces to renew war in Flanders, which Queen Elizabeth saw to be necessary to consume the treasure and men of Spain.

It will also be necessary to make war in France through the Huguenots her malcontents. But it must appear that we desire to settle these movements, to oblige the two kings, while secretly fomenting them.

It will be necessary to make friendships in Italy, to divert the forces of the kings, particularly with the Venetians, who are anxious about their alliance, as being neighbours of the one and very far from help from the other. The Genoese are equally apprehensive.

Above all Savoy must be won, affronted by losing the French match. Through him intelligence with the Italian princes will be easier. The marriage of his son to our princess will serve much to bind the duke.

With regard to the princess we must consider what other princes desire her. The son of the king of Poland is far away and of little use to us unless it be to stop the war of Sweden. The Palatine is very young and of little use apart from his pretension to the imperial dignity, which is unlikely now the

elector of Saxony is dead. It is to be observed that France's desire for our alliance with the Palatine is to prevent one with Savoy. The advice of enemies is always suspect.

With Count Maurice there might be given as dowry the towns we hold in pledge, with the title of count of Zeeland, to make the union with the United Provinces more secure. This marriage would not displease me, but it should be observed that the count is such a near neighbour and ambition is so powerful, that it might lead to risings in the kingdom where malcontents are not wanting.

I come last to the king of Spain. Conceiving that we are offended by the marriage with France, he is trying to soothe us by pretending to marry our princess. But he already has sons, to whom those of our princess would be subject, and this alone should bar the alliance. We should also be in the same danger that Spain fears in giving us a daughter, of one day falling into their hands.

I grant that the Catholics of this country being numerous with many who are Protestants more for show than at heart, it would be easy to stir up a dangerous rising against the king and his children, when succour from Spain to the Catholics and malcontents would be easier with war in Flanders; and it is likely that, to conquer so important a kingdom, Spain would favour such a plot. The Emperor Charles V and Philip II always had an eye to this, and a marriage alliance with Spain would not restrain the king from such an enterprise. The expulsion of the kings of Naples serves as an example, and it would be more to be feared if our princess had sons. It would also be necessary for her to declare herself a Catholic; a hard matter for our king.

The match which most pleases me at present is that of Savoy as the only way to bind us with the powers of Italy through his skill, and it would form a strong counterpoise to the kings of Spain and France, both of whom they fear. Although the prince of Piedmont is a Catholic and would desire the princess to be one, he is not so powerful as the kings and will be obliged to keep in with us, and will not constrain her in religion beyond what our king allows. The prince of Piedmont is of great parts; his brothers are grown up and equal to putting their hands to the work, while the father is of great consideration in this respect. If the princess goes so far from this country we are rid of the plan of the evil intentioned against her. The fact of the French ambassador trying to prevent the marriage and the Spaniard cooling off after broaching the proposal is a sign that both are afraid it will happen, and consequently that it is likely to be very advantageous for the rest of us.

I think it behoves us to join with the princes of Italy or our affairs will not go well, and that we should marry the princess either to Piedmont or to Count Maurice. In the former case we can marry the Prince of Wales to Maurice's sister, who is

of age to have children ; if with the second, we can marry the prince of Wales to the elder daughter of Savoy, who though a Catholic is of a sweet nature.

3 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *Spanish*. Misc. IV, 147.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 11. Dusseldorp.—Has been asked by the P. Palatine's people to forward the enclosed letters for M. Edmondes. It is expected that he will press for the administration alone. This dispute upsets those of Aix, who are fearful of offending either prince, though they would seem to have more to hope from him of Heydelberg than to fear from Neubourg, who is not recognised in this capacity by Matthias, the Electors, the imperial towns or most of the princes of the Union or foreign powers. Yet since as duke of Juliers he is in part protector of their town they are advised to place their claims mildly before him and so gain time until May, the date of the new election at Frankfort.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 89.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], March 4 [*endorsement*].—I received yours from M. Wesphenninck, who is so close to those who are not Nuburgists that he will not let them know what he did at Brussels ; but his errand we know otherwise. I cannot believe your archduke hath declared himself, for he desires to give offence to neither side. . . . We hear there is an accord to be communicated to the two kings and the States with entreaty to send Amb^{rs} to some place in these parts through whose intervention it may be perfected. It will be good to give the Saxon some contentment.

[*Postscript*].—Our Palatine's substitute would have his old master acknowledged in these parts Vicar, but the Marquis Ernest will be better advised, for that would give him the second place, which he cannot brook, having been first so long, neither will his brother, the Elector, condescend to it.

1 p. XXII, 27.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 5. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 345.]

2 pp. v, 12.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], March 6. London.—I have this morning to send letters to the Hague, and beg you to excuse my brevity.

Every man of sense will admit that the project named in your last is just, convenient and most useful, yet it cannot be carried out here, both for the feeling of the people, who will

never allow their circumstances to be known, for the liberties of the country, which forbid the prince to raise taxes without act of Parl^t, which as you know consists of three estates.

Sir H. Wotton will leave for Savoy on Tuesday. The d. de Bouillon will leave Paris on the 14th, and about that time Ct. John de Nassau will also leave with his Heidelberg colleagues. God knows what fortune our master here will have in treating with them, and if he should drop out, to which of our lords here his Maj. could refer them.

I have part of your money but not all, for no payments are to be made until half a year at least has passed.

I may go to the Hague at the end of the month, and if so, will leave 40 or 50*l.* of your money with Monger.

1½ *pp.* *French.* XXXII, 21.

NEWS LETTER.

1612, March 16. Heidelberg.—While the elector of Mayence was celebrating Easter there an ambassador reached him from the duke of Neubourg on the question of the vicarship. Not being satisfied with the reply he had recourse to a protestation and threats, so that the elector, in his annoyance, nearly had him arrested, and actually dismissed him very roughly. This Neubourg has caused the removal of a safeguard of the late emperor from the gate of the abbey of Kasheim, to which it had long been attached, because the abbot would not recognise him as vicar. He is not recognised anywhere else, as some of the imperial towns are sending their deputies here and some to Saxony, to the ancient vicar. It is thought that the gout will prevent King Mathias from attending the meeting of his Estates of Austria. His presence there is indeed very necessary for there is fear of disturbance and of revolt in Hungary through the intrigues of the Transylvanian and the discontent of many. Pending the diet of Frankfort they say that the king will not leave Nuremberg. He has made the duke of Brunswick chief of his council. He is taking into his service some of the leading councillors of the late emperor, who hardly ever advised him well and always gives too much credit to Glozel, bishop of Vienna. The duke of Wurtemberg has sent the Count of Hohenloe to him to offer condolences and to make certain representations about public affairs and possible union. There is some talk, though vague, about levies in Bavaria and of another for the elector of Saxony, but we do not yet know what it is.

¾ *p.* *French.* Misc. iv, 27.

TOBIE MATTHEW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 8. Paris.—Asking him to deliver a letter of his servant Nicholas to lord Clifford. Mr. Yonge sends many commendations and thanks.

½ *p.* XXX, 53.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 10. Antwerp.—I am instantly arrived and the tide serving for Brussels send this only to cover the enclosed which I was requested to send you. At my coming from London nothing was done in my clo. business the Lords not having sat. I understand since my coming that I am like to be troubled here suddenly for the quadruple, which I know not how I shall avoid until some redress come from England. If in the mean time I should be tried, I hope *per* the appeal which I presume you have made in my behalf some delays may be made. Let me increase my obligations for your advice how I am to deal in it. I made account to have come myself, but hope to see you by the end of the week.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxxvi, 87.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[2], March 13. o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 347, except the following addition].

There is parted from hence this day in company of other English gentlemen, a nephew of mine that came with me into these parts, who is my elder brother's son and the first of our poor family. I pray you to use him kindly for my sake. Another of my company whom you know, *Henry Monpesons** had a desire to go with him, which I would not yield unto, upon knowledge how ill a companion he hath been to him in my house, to lead him . . . to all lewdness. . . . Because my nephew goeth first into Holland it may be they will meet at Brussels. My desire therefore is . . . that you keep them so much as you may asunder, and to send them into England, wherein he that is nearest to me hath promised to be ruled by you.

3 pp. xv, 8.

NEWS LETTER.

1612, March 13-23. Heidelberg.—The Marquis Anspach, legate of king Mathias is to arrive here to-day with 130 horsemen. Anhalt came yesterday. The Bavarian having accepted [*accepts*] our decision as to the Vicariat replied that his dominions did not march with ours. What he means I know not. He is thought to have something important in view for he is training his troops severely. And Gelwoldus his councillor has published a pamphlet that the Electorate of Treves does not belong to the Palatinate of the Rhine but to Bavaria according to the Golden Bull. The pretext is most absurd but may serve to justify some attempt.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Latin. Copy.* Misc. iv, 30.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-2], March 16. o.s. The Hague.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 348.]

2 pp. XLVII, 27.

* In cipher. The elder brother is John Carleton.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 26. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 12th. We are doubtful of the success of our Palatine's negotiations in Prussia, and of his return here, for having been there so long, it is probable that he will come away with a footing or a refuge (*il en rapportera pied ou aïse*). The Marquis Ernest holds his estates at Duisburg, whither Dickenson will go, waiting the arrival of Buwinkhausen and d' Athenes who are going to the *assignation* of Wesel, and we also hope to see the C^t of Hanau and de Plessen on their way to England. They are to meet Bouillon to go in quest of your fair princess and if possible settle the business.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. XXVII, 112.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611–12, March 19. Paris.—I have been in the country for 10 days, and did not write last week. I now find yours of 7th mentioning the arrival of Lords Dorset and Clifford, and since have received another by this bearer, Mr. Peck, who came two or three months too late for his purpose, being forestalled by two other Englishmen, who by the ambassador's means got a patent here for a like invention.

There are great preparations for our marriages, whereof the day hath been respite till the 1st or 3rd April n.s. wherein all the great ones, who favour the action, strave to exceed one another in bravery, so that their charges are reputed to be above 200,000 *cr*. Monsr. le Grand and the duke of Vantador are newly arrived. Only the Condé and Soissons with their aversions trouble the joys of these magnificences. The count presently after their departure from hence came back to this town, after they had met in his house in the country. But the prince would not stir from his at Valery. Since Soissons' return the Q. hath used all means to pacify him, and that specially by Bouillon's intervention. But he would only be brought to promise that he would not stir from hence before Tuesday, the day for the ceremonies, which promise he hath not kept, for hearing by letters newly come from Spain that the day did constantly hold there upon Sunday 25th, and fearing that the Q. would correspond thereunto, whereby he might be prevented and disgraced (as he thought) by being here at that time, he departed to Dreux, purposing to repair to his government. Condé, staying meantime in his house, is to govern himself by the count's resolution.

De Rohan, also upon pretence of his brother de Soubise's illness, went to him in Brittany, with the Q's leave, who nevertheless conceived great dislike of his departure.

The defendants in these feats are the dukes of Guise and Nevers, the prince of Joinville, de Bassompierre and de la Chastigneraye. Against whom the chief assailants are Conty,

the duke of Longueville, the chev^r. de Guise, MM. de Vendosme, de Chastillon and others.

The Q. fearing lest the choice of d'Espernon for Rome should cause apprehension to the Protestants, is sending Vendosme in that commission, which they say now is only to thank the pope for reconciling France and Spain.

Upon the nuncio's instance the bishops have censured Richer's books, the censure to be read in all churches here, though the same is in general, without designing particular points, and with reservation of things concerning the Gallican Church. The bishop of Beauvais only refused to subscribe on pretence that the judgment thereof belonged to him as protector of the University.

It is rumoured from Germany that the duke of Saxe combines with the three ecclesiastical Electors in making Archduke Albert emperor, and the D. of Neuberg, to authorise himself in the Vicariate of the Empire, hath confirmed the ban against Aix—very strange news to us.

By letters of 4th from the Electress Palatine Bouillon learns that they have resolved to send the Count of Hannau to England to prepare the way for the prince.

Don Roderigo Calderon who is to come with Spinola and Counts Octavio and Buequoy to your parts, doth give out that from thence he is to go to England to give an account of the marriages and to make a motion for the princess for the K. of Spain. This we think Spanish artifice. It was said that Spinola, passing this way, should have charge to perfect the conditions of the marriages, but that commission is to be given to the duke of Pastrana or duke of Medina Sydonia.

There has been a quarrel between Balagny and one baron de Pie-Morin. The latter is since dead, and two who came to part them were hurt. This as an open breaking of the edict hath offended the Parlement, but the Q. will deal with it. The enclosed for Madame de Rieux is from Monsr. de la Roquiniere, newly returned here after 6 or 7 months' absence.

3 pp. v, 13.

GEORGE [ABBOTT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[–12], March 20. Lambeth.—Requests that inquiry be made about John Gerard, Jesuit, a great dealer in the Powder treason, who has resided in England ever since that time, being secretly harboured. In the summer of 1609 he was in the Low Countries, at St. Omer's, Douai and Brussels. This last was discovered by Sir T. Edmondes and reported by him to the Lord Treasurer. But it is not known that Gerard was ever in Italy, France or Spain. It is supposed therefore that for the rest of the time he must have been in England. Information is desired as to whether at any other time he has been in the Low Countries, and how long he was there in 1609, whence he

then came, and whither he went on his departure ; also whether he was ever at Milan, Rome or elsewhere in Italy. A declaration was made of him in these very words—" At a solemn feast at Bruxels about June or July 1609, at the Sacrament of Miracles, Gerard and Baldwine were at evensong where the Archduke and Archduchess were, and Sir Griffin Markham saw Gerard with Mr. Baldwine standing by a pillar, and took acquaintance of Gerard." If Markham is in Brussels, he is to be asked the truth of the matter, and the time of Gerard's remaining in those parts. "These things concern a service of very good importance."

1 p. *Seal.* Misc. III, 87.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611[-12], March 21. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 11th. The Protestants of Aquisgrane will use the D. of Deux-Ponts' favour for settling their affairs by his vicarial authority. I have read the copy of a letter which passeth under the name of the Jesuit Gontier to the Rector of the Jesuits' College at Coleine, touching a bloody enterprise against them, but I do not believe that Gontier was the author, nor that it is true. The magistrates of Colein need not turn out any more Protestants, for the grant made by the Marq: Ernest and our Palatine's substitute will draw them apace to Mulheim. Our Palatine has left Prussia. Two days since I returned from Duisberg where the States of Cleveland are assembled. I dare not affirm they will be more pliable now than in former times. Langheberg's French pension of 600 *cr.* a year increaseth suspicion of him. He says it was unsought and conditional upon his Majesty's approval, but then it followeth that it was procured by Père Coton, with whom he privately conversed, and makes him more suspect, though not to the Marquis Ernest, who is a very good prince.

1 p. XXII, 18.

WILLIAM BLANKES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 22. Sedan.—Mr. Melvin the younger left here last Tuesday for England. Both he and I recommend that your son should begin to go to the college. If you agree, subject to your approval I have found a Scotch friend who will take charge of him to continue his studies. He is inclined to pleasure and an eye should be kept on him especially in summer because of the river. I beg you to enjoin him to obey and to forbid him to go out of the town except with me or my wife. Being at the college the boys will corrupt him if he has his liberty. In a few days we expect our duke here ; then I expect to have more news.

1 p. *French.* Misc. IV, 29.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 2. Cologne.—I have been ill three weeks and my life despaired of, but am now recovered. Your last is of 25 March and I thank you for it and for the declaration against Vorstius. God grant that the States settle these differences without prejudice to the will of God or the love of their friends. . . . MM. Dathenes and Buwinckhausen are here and are leaving to-morrow for Wesel hoping to treat with Winwood there. The duke of Bavaria is keeping his forces together. Matthias, seeing that the estates of Bohemia and Austria are on their guard, has levied fresh troops. The estates of Austria and Hungary have asked for his personal attendance. He is detained at Prague by the gout. The duke of Brunswick is said to be high in his favour. He has sent the baron de Polheim to invite Brandenburg to Frankfort, but he has too much to do in Prussia. The imperial towns were going to hold an assembly at Worms, but have changed their mind since the emperor's death, and will await the issue of the diet at Frankfort. Saxony is holding an assembly of his Estates at Torgau, no doubt in part about Juliers and the treaty of Jutersbock, so others should be on their guard. It now seems that the building of Mulheim will go forward, which will not please the Messieurs of this town.

3 pp. *French.* VIII, 108.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 24. Paris.—My lo. requests your good offices for my lo. Clifford, and I do the same for Mr. Beecher, Mr. Hues and Mr. Brogden. I now have yours mentioning the death of the elector of Cullen. I will enquire of Mr. Hessens whether he has your packet. My lord desires particulars of the discourse said to be imputed there to him. He is no maker of discourses, but the truth is that some such things of other men's doing he may have had in his hands.

1 p. v, 14.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

1611[–12], March 24. o.s. Brussels.—These quiet times afford small occasion of writing and prove so much the more barren in regard of the Archduke's indisposition who for the most part since the beginning of Lent hath been constrained by a strong fit of the gout to keep his chamber and a calenturilla which assailed his weak body through the excessive pain of that miserable disease. But now he is well recovered and resumeth again his accustomed form of negociation, whereby our merchants are put in hope that within a few days they shall see the issue of their business about the admission or banishment of English cloths, which hereto hath been held in suspense, the prince's Council here having already consulted the same and made

report to the Archd. about 10 days since of that which in their judgment is found the most convenient to be done both for the public good of the people and the particular profit of their Altesses. It is said that by debating the means of making cloth in those parts, they do find it impossible to be effected at this present for the reasons mentioned in my former letters ; nevertheless, to straiten our trade as much as lieth in their power, they are resolved to prohibit the vent of coloured cloths made in England, and endeavour to have our merchants for the contentment of the Flemings to bring in their cloths by the river of Antwerp.

They are also in travail with a new placard about the valuation of their coins, the minute whereof I have seen, and as it is now couched, cannot discern that it may in any sort be prejudicial to his Ma^{ty} more than in the forbidding of all men to transport gold out of these countries into the dominions of any other foreign prince or State whatsoever. The deputies which were sent from Antwerp into Zeland to treat for the opening of the Skeld are come back again, but we say here they are providing great presents to corrupt some of the States of that Province, and mean shortly to return thither and redouble their former instance, notwithstanding that Flanders, fearing by that means to lose their present trade, do vehemently oppose their proceedings. P. Nayen will begin his journey towards Rome about the end of this month. His commission is thought to be for the making of a League among the Catholic princes, but he covereth it with the pretext of being employed about some business concerning his Order. The Archd. having obtained an extraordinary *agist* of 400,000 *fr.* from this province of Brabant, laboureth now with those of Flanders for the procuring of 1,000,000 *fl.*, and hath sent commissioners into Haynaut and Arthois to mediate with them for the furthering of their contingent after the same proportion. Don Louys de Velasco, the general of the archduke's horse, is commanded to make a journey into Luxembourg for the surveying and mustering of certain troops remaining there in garrison under his charge to the end he may be in a readiness to countenance the designs of Spain in the election of a new emperor. The duke of Wirtemberg is much rejoiced of late by the birth of a young son.* His amb^{rs}. here having disputed the justice of their Master's title to the county of Montbeliard with the archduke's commissioners, are now in deliberation to require him either to surcease all future pretensions thereupon, or else refer the matter to the arbitrament of some neutral and impartial princes their common friends and allies. By my next your L. shall know his answer thereunto, and whatsoever reason there is to hope for any good success of their endeavours. At Antwerp it is constantly reported that the Palsgrave of the Rhine hath

* Frederick, born 15 March and died 12 June.

remitted thither from Heidelberg 50,000 dollars towards the expense of a journey which he purposeth shortly to undertake towards England, though some others do affirm that those moneys should rather be ordained for the count of Hannau who is shortly to be sent thither on an extraord. ambassage.

“The Coad. of Cullen is received by the Liegois for their lawful prince with a general contentment and applause of the common people and States of the country. He hath sent the baron of Requin to thank the archdukes for the demonstration of their good will towards him, and the d. of Lorraine hath likewise condoled with them for the death of the emperor by a gentleman of his chamber called the baron of Oricourt.”

2½ pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 80.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 27. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Feb. 17, with the other chartels giving advice of Mr. Wake's business. The best order my l. can take to satisfy him is, upon every payment from the king, to lay apart Wake's and Colford's portions rateably *pro tanto* without noticing priority of date of any *libranças*, which as they are made equal by the *decret* by you sent, so shall their shares be proportionable, so that they will agree thereto among themselves, or else he is minded to wash his hands of the business. The offer is now made to Cawley to be paid in four fleets. This he refuses, seeking by my lord's mediation to have it reduced to two fleets or three at most. What a misery it is to live at the mercy of Spain. The complaints of our merchants from all parts of this kingdom are infinite, and there is little redress. Mr. Giles Porter, who liveth in my lord's house, hath lately received a sentence in his business, but because he holdeth it to his prejudice for that they have not adjudged him possession of the goods till his right be tried, he means to give other [?] over] the suit and return home, and I think Cottington with him, who yet lives in my lord's house, with little hope of his consulship. Spinola is this day made a grandee, and Buquoy of the *Toison* and Ct. Octavio governor of Como. They are next week to set forward for Brussels, and Don Rodrigo Calderon with them. Pedro de Çuniga is made Marquis of Villa Flores, and to go extraordinary to England. I hope your good parts and good deserts by your faithful service will do better for you than drive you out of Christendom into Kent.* Sir Dudley Diggs is named as your successor.

[*On back*]. Extract of my *L. Ambassador's letter* of 28 March 1612, o.s. “For Mr. Calley's business there is order for the payment of the principal upon the four first fleets, and I have replied and demanded it in receipt, if they can agree; otherwise I will do for those I have cause, and leave the rest to their own courses.” [*Signed*] John Digby.

* His wife's county.

From Mr. Cottington, 8 April N.S. 1612. Mr. Calley is now like to end his long suit and to be paid in three years upon three fleets. *Copy.*

1½ pp. *Holograph, with extracts.* XXXVI, 54.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 28. Venice.—Since my last of 13 March our piazza hath sounded of nothing more than of new collegations betwixt Spain and his Majesty whom they will needs have to bestow the Lady Elizabeth upon that king with condition that she should presently change religion. . . . The spreaders of this bruit . . . appear to have a design, even in their rumours, to procure to themselves a greater respect, whilst they seem to be sought after on all sides and likewise to weaken H.M.'s credit with his ancient alliances, with whom our disjunction from Spain is one of our chiefest knots of friendship.

The Marquis Spinola's coming towards you with a supply of forces I conceive hath two aspects to the affairs of Germany where it appeareth that the king of Hungary being like to carry the Empire, the Spaniards . . . though they support him, yet represent unto him many terrors and difficulties whereby, upon necessity of their help, they may make him yield to have at the same time the Archd. Albert chosen king of the Romans, and if both miss of children, a way will be prepared for one of the princes of Spain. Now they have France at their devotion they promise themselves the great monarchy they have long aimed at. When they have made use of the French to this purpose (as we find the ministers of that crown in all parts to help forward this chariot of ambition) it is thought there will be an end of that friendship; the wisest here being of opinion that the youngest shall not see the consummation of any marriages betwixt those crowns, though here in Italy the Spaniards have made great demonstrations of joy . . . at the publication of the matches. In the mean time the French are generally decried for their poor piece of policy, that to keep themselves quiet . . . whilst the king is in his nonage they give way to such a greatness as may oversway him all his life after.

This week we have an agent of the Grisons sent from their diet to signify their purpose of not continuing their league with this state. . . . Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of his message these Signori received him with much demonstration of kindness and made offer of defraying him, though he would not accept. Since they have sent a secretary to treat with those people for rejoining again . . . as the wiser opinion prevailed of those who, seeing what use that *antimuro* may be to them against the Spaniards, resolved to lay aside respects of honour. . . .

Here hath been of late an alarm by reason of bickering between the Cremaschi and Milanesi . . . which coming in conjuncture

with three other skirmishes betwixt the Turks and the subjects of this state at Zara . . . would have affrighted these Signori very much if they had not at the same time received fresh advice from Constantinople of the rupture betwixt the Turk and the Persian.

The duke of Mantua hath sent hither the Conte d'Arco to condole on the death of the old duke, and Piero Gritti is being sent to requite the compliment.

The Jesuits are much offended at the renewing of the act against them . . . and they take most unkindly the manner of publishing it in the chiefest piazza at a time when certain clippers, coiners and other malefactors were proclaimed. The reason is that these Signori have information from all places of the ill offices the Jesuits do them, and that particularly they have been marchandng a bargain betwixt the Archduke Ferdinand and the king of Spain for Trieste and some other towns confining upon this state, . . . showing that they desire to have this state ill neighboured.

3¼ pp. xv, 25.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 28. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Feb. 17. We now return you your Flanders gallants, all of them with some new addition. Spinola cometh with all his money business well dispatched, and as a Grandee. Bucquoy hath the "Tuson" and his *encomienda* for his son and other slight *mercedes*. Octavio Visconti hath the government of Como in the Milanese, so that *omnes ex piscina reuersi sunt sani*. This troop is increased by two extraordinary ambass^{rs}. which accompany them to Brussels, Don Roderigo Calderon to those Princes, and Don Pedro de Çunega, now Marques Flores d'Auila, who goeth extraordinary to England. The cause of whose sending and the election of his person I take to be these two ; first, in regard of the favours he had in England, they think he will be very welcome, and second, the chief reason of his employment being to give an account to his Ma^{ty} of the marriages between France and Spain, the fault (they say) not being theirs if the match for the prince with this king's eldest daughter hath not been proceeded in ; for though it was unproper for them in behalf of the woman to set directly such motion afoot, yet Don Pedro is sent to aver this king's forwardness to hearken to any such motion propounded by his Ma^{ty}. And likewise that this king so far expressed his affection thereunto that he directed Don Pedro to use all means (not proceeding to any direct proposition) to draw his Ma^{ty} to make such an overture. To which (they say) his Ma^{ty} hearkened so faintly that they supposed it to be too much slighted by him. Yet they held it fit to take this new resolution. And because Don P. hath been the man by whom these businesses have passed, they sent him to put his Ma^{ty} in mind and justify these

particulars. He himself seemeth to be much displeased with this his journey, it may be because he mistrusteth another manner of reception than formerly, or else that he was on the point of his marriage, he being contracted to a lady of the Court, Donna Juana de la Çerda.

If he shall find no other propositions so far proceeded for my La. Eliz. and there may be hope of her conformity, he shall then demand her grace for this king.

The emperor's obsequies have been performed in the monastery de las Escalças.

There is order to pay Calley's principal upon the first four fleets, but I have demanded it in the two first. Let what is written about Don Pedro's coming to England rest with yourself.

3 pp. *The last para. holograph.* XXII, 121.

[WILLIAM TRUMBULL] to the [DUKE OF WURTEMBERG].

1612, April 7. Brussels.—The ambassadors of your Highness having done their utmost to convince the archdukes and their Council of your rights over the county of Montbeliard and seeing that they were only beating the air, had recourse to arbitrament, as instructed. But with the counsel of MM. of France, the United Princes of Germany and myself they profited as little as by their previous efforts, although they made suitable offers to mitigate all the differences between your Highness and the archdukes. Nothing therefore remains for me but to thank your Highness for your letter of the 18 Jan. and to assure you that my poor efforts will be as entirely devoted to your service as if the matter touched the crown of Great Britain. While the archdukes grow stiffer in their original pretensions, declaring that if you do not release to them some portion of the lordships in dispute they will break off the conference, to await opportunities which may present themselves hereafter to their advantage, a very hard course and prejudicial to your Highness and your subjects, yet since they protest that their sole desire is to arrive at a good agreement with your Highness, I suggest that if I had permission to speak to them on the subject, having regard to the common peace and to present circumstances, which seem to me greatly to favour the adjustment desired, it might be worth your Highness's while to try and find some other expedients to satisfy the archdukes and to escape from this difficulty, in order to prevent the present conference from being barren like the previous ones held in the country of Burgundy.

2 pp. *French. Draft.* Misc. IV, 34.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 7. Cologne.—I have yours of the last of April [*sic*]. It is thought that Mathias will be elected emperor. He was to be at Nuremberg on March 28 with 1200 horse.

Wolf. William of Neuburg has gone to Prague, expecting to find Mathias there. Last Saturday the Commissaires of the Administrator of the Palatinate have delivered their charge before the deputies of the old Magistracy and the Protestants [of Aix]. They now wait to know if the former will treat with them. I think he will wait till after the Imperial Election.

1 p. *French*. VIII, 114.

1612, March 28. o.s. Wesel.—Treaty of Alliance between James I, king of Great Britain, etc. and John, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Administrator of the Palatinate; John Sigismund, marquis of Brandenburg; John Frederick, duke of Wirtemberg; Maurice, landgrave of Hesse; George Frederick, marquis of Baden; John George, Christian, Louis, Rodolph, Augustus, princes of Anhalt etc. [Printed in Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. v, pt. ii, pp. 637–8.]

Copy. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ pp. *French*. Misc. IV, 31.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 8. n.s. Madrid.—As yet I have gotten no confirmation from this king though the business is now in consulta . . . which they hold for a good sign . . . and it somewhat alters my opinion that I should return to England without going to Seville.

Don Pedro de Zuniga is leaving for England. He hath 16,000 ducats for an *ayuda da costa* and 2000 of yearly rent for three lives. The common voice is that he shall there speak something tending to a pretension of the Lady Elizabeth for his master . . . but I am of a direct contrary opinion and that his errand is only to acquaint his Maj. of the late marriages with France and to add something to salve the disgust that they know they have given, about the pretended match with us, especially as they find us very waywardly disposed. . . .

Mr. Calley is now like to end his long suit and be paid in 3 years.

2 pp. XXI, 47.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 8. Düsseldorf.—On Dickenson's return who has gone to the assignation of Wesel, where Winwood has been since Monday last, you shall know our news. I enclose letters which de Bure left with me yesterday.

[*Postscript*].—I send you copy of the *Extraict* of Heidelberg and another copy for de Preaux. Show it to Beaulieu.

[*Holograph*].—Salute the Wirtemberg Amb^{rs}. I expect Buwinkhausen in three days on his return from Wesel.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. XXVII, 113.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 9. Cologne.—The enclosed is from M. de Plessen who left to-day with the Count of Hanau for Holland, on the way to England. Anspach has arrived at Heidelberg as ambassador of Matthias. The four Evangelical Cantons have decided at Arau to join the confederation of the United Princes. I hear that Neuberg has left Königsberg without having settled anything.

1 p. *French.* VIII, 109.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, March 31. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 352.]

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. v, 15.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 2. London.—My Lord Treasurer mends daily, but that his feet and legs are sore with the ulcers and holes they have made in them to draw forth the water of his dropsy. The lords were all with him last day. There was a great speech that for certain Sir H. Neville was sworn Counsellor, but it proved not so. Four are named to be Secretary of State altogether—Sir Thomas Edmonds, Sir H. Wotton, Sir T. Lake, Sir H. Ne., but it is hoped my lo. will outlive them all himself. There is a hote bruit of the k. of Denmark's death anew, and one merchant hath a letter with divers particulars to wit that he was slain in a castle by his own man, though by mishap, that the states had established his son to succeed him, and made choice of the king of England to be his protector. Yet all this notwithstanding, it is not believed. The Lo. Treasurer hath sent for the merchant to examine the letter.

My Lo. of Dorset hath been with you and I hear nothing from you of it. I learn that my Lo. Clifford and Mr. Beecher found honest Mr. Trumbull, as always others have done, full of courtesy, service and kindness. The Barons' and Baronets' business was heard the other day, but is not ended. His Ma^{ty} heareth it himself.

Postscript.—The prince goeth to-morrow morning by five of the clock to Hampton Court to his Ma^{ty}. The rain stayed him this morning. They will be here both his Ma^{ty} and her again God willing on Saturday. I spake with some since I wrote the lines above that tell me my Lord Treasurer mends so as they have hope that all danger is past certainly. The pursuivants took a priest in the country, and the same morning another in London, and this day 6 women are carried before the Bishop.

If your leisure will serve you, write me word how the town talks about Mr. Thwaites, a gentleman that I know not. Divers write me news of my niece, *mas V.M. no me scribe nada* ;

*y muy grandes intercessiones me vienen hechas por tal casamiento. . . .**

I pray you send these letters to my mother, or to Mr. Hobson.
1½ pp. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 32.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 3. Salisbury House, [London].—The last from you to my Lo. Treasurer were of 12th March, and to myself of the 5th. The contrary tempestuous winds we have here or your calm of busyness there, staves (I suppose) your this week's letters. . . . Not to leave your request in some sort unsatisfied, I must say for Marbays, as all or the most here will say that searched into his actions that he was in my Lord of Canterbury's house, respected as a gentleman and a stranger, tabled there, but lay at a lodging fast by of his Grace's appointment, who out of his grave wisdom before he received any notice of his deportment in Flanders *etc.* set observers over his common and even secret behaviour, made him be sifted by discourse and questions farthest from his suspicion, and yet (as his Grace from his own mouth delivered to Mr. Levinus and myself) could never discover in him ill condition, dissimulation or other corruption, till confronting him with his accusations in writing, he found him only extremely transported with passion and depth of despite against his accusers, altogether unanswerable to his profession of conversion. He laboured exceedingly not only by his study, but by petition to my lord's grace, that he might answer in print, as he did in writing the calumnies (as he called them) of his adversaries, but when his Lo. saw he staggered so much to prove or disprove some things, and could not produce but words to clear himself of that "maymest," though indeed (in appearance) unsoundest accusation concerning the last French king, his Lo. signified unto him how sensible the state here would be of such an accusation, if he could not avoid it with better proofs than yet he had alleged; whereupon he desired leave to go into Holland, where he had left his books and papers, and from thence he would rather undertake a journey of purpose into Languedoc than suffer such a scandal to hang upon him, and so he left us with no farther impression against him than that as he might be a man worthily to be suspected, so it had been uncharitable to have directly censured him, punished him or detained him when his adversaries were not heard but by their letters and himself might have their malice for either their private respects, or his public defection from a religion that hates what is not theirs, and will not spare to compass both sea and land to make one proselyte. He produced some letters even from his principal accuser, Mr. Tserclais written to him two or three years since before his conversion, in which he giveth him no other name

* You write me nothing and I am solicited strongly for such a match.

than Nicolas de Marbays, an argument that as long as he was amongst them they questioned not his descent. This is all I can say, and for the originals or transcripts of those attestations which you desire to have returned, I must entreat you to pardon me, being taken notice of and disposed in place where it were violation of my duty and reposed trust to remove them. And for the use you say the parties would make of them for the couching of a crimina[l] process that should follow him into Holland, besides that it may seem unfit for those that hold the same faith that he pretendeth (whether with colour or sincerity leave that to God) to arm his and our soul's enemies they may fetch the like from the same fountain if they fall materially from their purpose.

[*Postscript*].—For those rareties you write of as fit for his Highness' notice I am called upon by the gentleman that imparted your note; so the sooner you send a resolution of them the better, while the appetite is up, which you know is lessened with overmuch expecting.

My lord . . . was never in better hope. I may say, assurance of full recovery.

3 pp. Misc. iv, 33.

DE GROOTE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 4 [*endorsement*]. Saturday evening.—I did not find my neighbour to induce him to change the meeting, but he has just been here to tell me that the mistake he made was through ignorance. He said he did not understand that any one besides your advocate was to meet his and thereupon the note was sent which you have seen. He was induced to take this step because at the last conference you had declared that you would not give a patard for the improvements. At this I stopped him and said that he had misunderstood you seeing that you had assured me that, having waived the point of ownership, you were ready to give him satisfaction for any outlay he could show he had made for the benefit of the franchise. Upon this we agreed to go and see you to-morrow morning to renew the appointment and to assure you that the incident of to day arose from a misunderstanding.

1 p. *French*. Misc. iv, 35.

The Advocate NOTRE to Mons. TIMON, advocate.

After consideration of the matter and the pretensions of Samuel Malapert we are of opinion that these pretensions cannot be admitted, seeing that no offer has been made from his side in response to what was proposed from ours; on the contrary, he went away. Our advice is to await justice, to answer thereupon before their Highnesses. You may, if you please, make a rejoinder to our answer.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. Misc. iv, 39.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 5. Antwerp.—On my return I am advised by my friends to procure *Lettres de seureté de corps* out of the court of Brabant for six months. My case being known to you, that is the occasion of my non-payment and giving satisfaction in respect of the sums which Diego Lopez Zuero oweth to me, whose means lie in the king of Spain's hand, I would request you to employ your endeavours for me for the procuring of letters to the same purpose, instructing some solicitor of those Courts with the reasons fitting to ground the memorial. The money you shall disburse shall be reimbursed by Mr. Wake. If I were free, I would visit you at Brussels, but it is good to walk in security. The last news when I was in England was the falling out between Montgomery and Ramsey which had like to have produced lamentable effects, if it had not been prevented by some honourable personages. The circumstances have been debated before the king and the lords of the Council, and Ramsey is committed to the Tower. Montgomery for taking the bob and doing his endeavours no better noted of cowardice, and disgracefully spoken of both in Court and Country.

The lingering sickness of the L. Treasurer and small hope of his recovery hath caused some to suppose that ere long there will be two principal secretaries made—Sir H. Nevill and Sir T. Lake, which may come to pass even if the Lo. Treasurer recover, to ease him of the burden imposed by that place.

I would know what success Mr. Kendrick's solicitation is likely to receive about the staple of cl[oth] in this town, for if the same take effect, it will interrupt Mr. Monger in his trade to Lilo, whereas if he had a little advertisement beforehand, it would give him a little time either in making profit or preventing loss. Therefore I would desire you to give Mr. Monger knowledge hereof by the very first. The enclosed was delivered to me addressed to you.

I understand the letter of the Court will cost 24 guilders.

2 pp. XIX, 17.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 15. Cologne.—I have yours of 10th. Your Archdukes are scheming more and more in our State. We hear that Spinola will not leave Spain until he sees how matters tend about the Election to the Empire. It is most certain that Spain and France want a universal peace, but one which will satisfy the pope. No doubt Albert would like to be emperor. The House of Austria seem to hold openly that the empire should be hereditary for them. At the moment there is calm throughout the empire. Mathias is still kept at Iglau by gout. He has sent for the Austrian deputies, and means to go to Frankfurt.

On the proposal of the *Princes Possedants* the States of Cleves, Mark and Ravenspurg, assembled at Duisborg, have voted 100,000 rix dollars. Their Court will start for Cleves to-day.

The lords of this town have lately published patents against the building of Mulheim as being contrary to their privileges. They are determined to prevent the place being transformed into a town and have sent to the Hanse towns to inquire how it may be prevented and have forbidden their citizens to build there or sell building materials for it.

2½ pp. *French.* VIII, 110.

C. DE GENEVE, BARON DE LA BASTIE, to HIS MAJESTY'S
AGENT at BRUSSELS.

1612, April 15. Garbescque.—Gratitude for favours received; regrets not to have had more particular correspondence. Was so solitary over there that but for Trumbull would have been without news of what was passing. Will not fail to report this to his Highness, his master. Is recalled in a day or two and unable to say adieu, his service not even having permitted him to see any of his relations. Will always cherish the honour of Trumbull's acquaintance.

P.S.—Has asked this gentleman to learn from Trumbull the day appointed for the imperial diet, and other particulars.

1 p. *French. Signet.* Misc. IV, 40.

DE GROOTE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 16 [*endorsement*]. Monday afternoon.—This morning Sieur Vermeulen came here and gave me the attached paper touching his improvements. Although I pointed out that, by yesterday's *arret*, it would have been better to specify the particulars or grounds of his claim, he said he would like you to see his demand, and if you wish it at greater length he will do it, but it cannot be today because he is sending his son to Italy. He gave me his original patent to show you, but on condition that I should not let it go or allow a copy to be taken. That is why I ask you to allow me to bring it for you to read to-morrow morning, as I am engaged after dinner.

A friend of mine asks me for a model or drawing of the way the garter is tied on the royal arms of the king of Great Britain. Although I have seen it a million times I am such a bad draughtsman that I could not oblige him. I beg you to let me have some pattern and promise faithfully to send it back.

1 p. *French. Seal.* Misc. IV, 36.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 6. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 354.]

2 pp. v, 17.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 8. Vlushing.—I hope you have received the three letters you sent me and the placart of our States by which they bind the Jesuits and others upon conditions for their too frequent repair to these Provinces. At the Hague I hear the Chief Officer there hath already made a pretty profit to begin withal in the execution thereof.

You shall have the very words of a letter even now received from England.

My Lo. Treasurer—God be thanked—is so well recovered that very often the L. of the Council assemble at his house, where it appears that his memory, courage, spirit and judgment is the same as it was. The Persian Amb^r is upon his despatch. H.M. deals very royally with him in giving him means to carry him back. Some merchants adventure to Persia by sea upon the confidence they have of his honesty that they shall make it a gainful journey, and Sir Henry Thyne that was prepared to go to Guiana will now also into Persia, hoping to make that more profitable than the other.

The baronets stood to have place before Viscounts' and barons' younger sons. The question was often handled before the king, and it is sentenced that they shall not precede the sons of barons.

The duke of Bullion is expected in Easter week, and Charterhouse is provided for him. I hear there is an offer of marriage made for the prince with a sister of the duke of Florence whose father left him a huge portion, but I trust we shall not match with any Papist.

1 p. xxxix, 46.

SAMUEL MALAPERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 9. London.—Thanks for kindness in the affair with Hans Vermeulen. Describes Vermeulen's demand for meliorations done by him upon the house and barns as dishonest. Mr. de Labarre at Bryne le Compte, a miller within the land and house, told him that Vermeulen incurred no cost or charges but such as he was ordered to do by the commandment of the archduke. He demands more than half the worth of it for it yields but 17*l.* sterling a year. Asks Trumbull, if he do not come to the sum of 10*l.*, sterling, to procure sentence against him. Would that he might have never a penny by reason of his dishonest proceedings.

[*Postscript*].—Labarre mentions his reception at Bryne le Compte for the Archdukes and afore Vermeulen did enjoy the same. Labarre hath many years received the rent for the princes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Seal. Misc. iv, 38.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the [ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY].

1612, April 9. Brussels.—According to the contents of your grace's letter dated 20 March last past I have endeavoured to call to my remembrance the time of Gerard's being in these countries, and do confidently assure your Grace that in the year 1609 or near thereabouts, as it is mentioned in your L. said letter, the above mentioned Gerrard was in this town and was lodged here (I take it) at the Jesuits' College with Baldwin, and frequented, and was feasted at, the English monastery. He went hence (if my memory do not much deceive me) by the disguised name of F. Francis, and as your L. hath truly observed, was met by Sir G. Markham in Sancta Gudule's Church at a solemn feast of their idolatrous sacrament of miracles (in the company of Baldwin) which is annually celebrated on the 22 July new style, where the said Sir G. Markham did accost him, and would fain have conferred with him, but Gerrard to show his Jesuitical arrogance and niceness, did shun him as much as he could, whereat Sir Griff. being much scandalised, made complaint thereof to myself at our next meeting, and said that he wondered much at the carriage of Gerard whom heretofore he had familiarly haunted and favoured and a little before his coming out of England had presented him with a very good gelding. Shortly after the time above-said (as it was commonly reported in this place) Gerrard went from hence to Douay to visit some good Apostles his friends and afterwards proposed to repair to Liege and the confines of Germany where he could better settle his abode. But I do verily believe (if he be not at St. Omers, whereof I see no appearance, that he is ever since lurking in England, because the same year there were divers Jesuits shipped from Dunkirk for the port of London. And I cannot yet hear that since the same time Gerrard hath been seen or heard of in these countries. Sir Griff. Markham in March 1610 put himself into the service of the Possidant Princes of Juliers and Cleves, and is at this present wth the Palatine of Newbourg in Prussia. As soon as he shall return to Dusseldorp I will (if it be your Grace's pleasure) write unto him for a relation of that he can attest concerning Gerrard, and in the meanwhile bestow my best and straitest endeavours to discover the circumstances specified in your L. letters, as my next shall witness and in all things else most readily employ my small talent to do your Grace any other service which may fall within the compass of my poor ability. Fa. A. H. the Jesuit and Baldwin's successor went from hence towards St. Omers about the beginning of Lent, and not being yet returned hither, it is conceived (not without reason and great probability) that from hence he is slipped into England. Some new book is said to be there upon the press, but of what subject I cannot yet learn. Here is

lately arrived a Scottish Jesuit from Douay* with letters from the king of Spain to the Archd. for the erecting of a seminary of his nation in that University towards the maintenance whereof there is given a yearly pension of 3,000 *cr.* or thereabouts.

It would grieve the heart of any subject well affected to his Ma^{ty} to see the daily concourse of besotten English which flock hither to the harlot of Babylon and her jingling priests which inconvenience if it be not timely prevented will redound to the great prejudice of his Ma^{ty} and his dominions. So careful is Spain to nourish those vipers which one day, if the hand of Providence do not prevent their practices, will be the ruin of their native country. I presume herewith to send your Grace a couple of pamphlets newly brought hither from the mart at Frankfort, not for any matter of moment contained in them, but because they concern our countrymen, and by the diligence of this messenger I hope they outstrip the rest which may come by other means to your L. hands.

2 pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 116.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

1612, April 9. Brussels.—Right honourable *etc.* After much deliberation what should be done in this business of our merchants concerning the vent of their cloths in these Provinces, the Archd. hath resolved upon the arrest whereof I send your L. an abstract here enclosed (not being able so soon to receive an authentical copy hereof) as it was dictated to me, by one who hath seen and read it three or four several times over.

I will endeavour these holidays either to get a double of the said arrest, or to see the original signed with the Archd. hand ; and with my next (if a friend do keep touch in his promise) send your L. the informations whereof there is mention made in my former letters, touching the undue transportation of wools into the ports of Flanders.

On Wednesday the first of this month the Archd. gave audience to a certain Scottish Jesuit (whose name I cannot yet learn) sent hither from Douay with the king of Spain's mandatory letters for the erecting of a new seminary in that place to train up students of the said nation in the superstitions of Rome, for which service, as I understand, there is a yearly allowance or pension given them of 3,000 *cr.* or thereabouts. The same day Father Nayen began his holy journey towards Rome, and from thence, as I hear, will pass into Spain to persecute all those strangers that have participated in the bringing in of counterfeit quarters into those kingdoms.

These princes have again sent the C. of Furstenberg to the electors of the Empire (as it is said) to assure them that at this time they and he will not pretend any other things for himself

* Father Cristick. Trumbull to Salisbury, May 13, 1612. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, f. 182 ; but called Robert Scott in Digby's letter of 24 February above.

upon this Imperial dignity, but only recommend his brother k. Mathias to their favours. Within 14 days after Easter they are resolved to withdraw themselves to Marimont and there to spend the greatest part of this summer in their wonted recreations.

Count Ridberg being menaced by the landgrave of Hessen with an invasion of his town because he hath not received the fee thereof in such form as is agreeable to the customs of the Empire, hath had his recourse to the protection of the Archdukes, who have furnished him with a good engineer called Rompero, some quantity of ammunition and two companies of footmen. And it is also reported that his brother, the Count Christopher, who is gone towards Friesland, hath commission from hence in case Ridberg should be besieged, to bring greater succours out of the Archdukes' garrisons beyond the Rhine for his defence. They do much apprehend that the landgrave of Hessen shall be supported in this business by the States of the United Provinces, and have therefore written to the Ecclesiastical Electors for the composing of their differences by amiable and fair means.

All our present discourse is of the sending of Don P. de Zuniga into England on an extraord. ambassage, which these men will really have to be for the making of strict alliance between his Mat^y and the king of Spain. It is said that Don Rod. Calderon shall not now come hither to condole with the Archd. for the death of the emp^r by reason that his Alt. did formalise himself and complain thereof very seriously to the Sp. amb^r. resident in this Court, alleging that it would be a great disparagement to his honour in a compliment of that gravity to be visited only by a man of no greater place than the said Calderon, who but a while since was page to the duke of Lerma.

The amb^{rs}. of Wirtemberg, having long disputed their Master's title to the county of Montbeliard and the controverted lands depending thereupon, are resolved this day to send Mons^r. Buwinkhausen to Stuegard, to inform their master of the success of their negotiation and to receive his pleasure whether they shall offer any composition to the Archd. or break off their present conference. I send your L. herewithal a project made by Wuikers for the reglement of the Archd. coins, the new placard for the valuation of their moneys being as yet held in suspense.

3 pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 117.

JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF WIRTEMBERG, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 19. Stutgart.—Thanks Trumbull for advancing his affairs with the Archdukes, and for assisting his Councillor Daniel Buwinckhausen de Wollmerrede.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. IV, 42,

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 11. Vlushing.—Yesterday the count of Hannow arrived here and within two hours embarked for England. He is amb^r of the Administrator of the Palatinate, and his errand touches the match between the Lady Elizabeth and that Prince. The count tells me that the Palatine will follow him by mid June. I trust this will end the Spanish practices. Yet do I not doubt but that they will tack about upon our border or elsewhere to assail us. God make us vigilant.

[*Postscript*].—I am entreated by a friend to help him to a book in Spanish called or written by one Don *Couixetto de la Mancha* ; they say it is to be had in your parts or at Antwerp.

1 p. XXXIX, 47.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1612, April 11. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 355.]

2 pp. v, 18.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], April 13. The Hague.—The first part of this letter is printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 357. There follows :

We have had here a great christening at Arnheim of Count Ernest of Nassau's son,* who married the duke of Brunswick's daughter, niece to her Ma^{ty}. Sir Ed. Cecil was sent over to represent our prince, whose present was a fair cupboard of gilt plate, a fair chain of diamonds with a rich jewel, a fair embroidered petticoat for the mother, and there are yet to come two ambling nags with a rich saddle and furniture ; in all toward 2,000*l.* sterling. The States were also godfathers and gave the child 100*l.* st. pension.

3 p. XLVII, 51.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 23. Cologne.—Please forward the enclosed to the ambassador de Plessen. At Frankfort they are preparing lodgings for the electors. The old Palatine of Neuburg means to go as *Vicaire*, but I think he will find very few to recognise him as such. Brandenburg's coming is doubtful.

1½ pp. *French*. VIII, 111.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 16. s.v. London.—I am the forgotten, not you ; for Mr. Trumbull hath or might have seen many of mine, and some large ones, and even when I looked to hear wonders of the acceptance of my labours unaccustomed, I was fain to

* Henry Casimir, son of Ernest Casimir, count of Nassau Dietz and his wife, Sophia Hedwig, daughter of Henry Julius, duke of Brunswick.

read complaints. So goeth the world, and especially my fortune. And for more spite not a word that ever I could hear of my lord of Dorset's being in Brussels. If I had but had five days' warning, I would have been there purposely, but indeed that you could not do; yet had you done what you could, I might have done what I did not, to wit, found him in some part of the Low Countries, at least in Holland. *Sed ad rem.* News you would have, but there is none. What we hear of France, you must needs know better. About the protest that Mons^r. de Rohan hath committed and the queen will have freed, or will send the canon: by which petty broils the duke of Buillon's coming is put off[f] long. Yet the French Amb^r. here saith all the matters are accommodated and shall not any whit hinder Buillon's coming. The king of Denmark's death so long reported proved false; he was only endangered by falling into a ditch full of snow over which he thought to have leaped with his horse, being pursued by three or four horsemen of the enemy's troops; but he escaped safely and is very well. Mr. David Ramsey is gone to Scotland to raise 1,000 Scotsmen for the Danish wars. The Amb^r. of the Palatin, Count Hanhalt, kinsman to the prince of Anhalt, arrived yesterday. My lord Chandoix received him at Gravesend. The match with Florence for the prince of Wales is little spoken of. The king and my lo. treasurer something affect it, but not the queen, and the prince is held to be no way pleased with it. My lord treasurer mends daily, and some days together the speech hath gone current that all danger is past. Yet the king and queen being with his lo. this day, when the queen (who now is gone to Hampton Court to stay there some say till after St. George's day a good while, and that the king followeth her Mat^y tomorrow, but returns next Saturday) took her leave to be gone to Hampton Court, he would needs take a long leave of her Mat^y, saying he should see her no more, as being out of thought that he should endure till her return. Howbeit his physicians hope well. The prince lost a supper at the running at the ring these holy days, which is to be paid this night, and the gentlemen that won the jewel, being worth some 500 crowns, bestow the same upon one of some seven ladies, to whose lot it will fall, putting their names into a hat, as valentines, and they that lose the jewel, shall have every one of them a kiss for their money; and so *buonas noctes*. These ladies are the lady of Essex, Cramborne, Windsor, Stanhope, Dudley and two more. If I had more, more should you have. Take this patiently and let me see who is forgotten, for I have not seen a line of yours this ten weeks, but on the top of that letter in answer of which this enclosed doth go, having a cover of yours which was welcome to me even for the remembrance of him whose name it carried without instead of the inside. Because you pleased to recommend it, I dare be so bold as to recommend this, being entreated to send to you by Harry; these are tokens

from sisters and kinsfolk. Little is the value, but great the kindness, and much would be the sorrow if they miscarried, as in your hands they cannot. And my thinks I cannot get them from you, yet I must.

[*Postscript in another hand*].—Good Mr. Trumbull, send the enclosed presently to Mr. Hobson. They concern my niece Mary Wood about the marriage business and my mother. He may also deliver the other if you please to send them to him.

2 pp. Misc. iv, 41.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 17. Vlushing.—I had yours of 9th on the 14th by Mr. Albergy. I return your enclosure. The Holland news you will know from Sir Edward Cecil. I heard from England on Monday. They say that Caron, the States' Amb^r, had told the king touching Vorstius what Winwood had written, that he should be confined to a place in Holland called Worchum [?] for a year and a half, and in the mean time should answer all things written against him, which if he could not do, he should be banished. The K. accepted that answer of the States, though he thinks they might have done much more, but that reason why he should not now be banished, which was alleged by Mr. Barnevelt, that no country nor state now if he were banished would receive him, hath very much distasted both them and his Council. Not much will be done by us in that business. I cannot hear that the d. of Bullion hath landed in England. There is some doubt of his coming at all. Lord Lisle writeth that we need not now fear the coming of Pedro de Zuniga, for that he assureth himself that the Lady Elizabeth will ere long be settled in Germany. Great preparation is making at the Hague for the reception of the Palatine, who is expected about the middle of June.

1 p. xxxix, 48.

MONSIEUR DE NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 27. The Hague.—Requests him to hand to Mr. Mierbeeck the enclosed as a reply "to the letter sent by you on his behalf to his Excellency, who is gratified by your letter. He asks who you were. I told him all I knew, adding that you would certainly do all you could to serve him. His Excellency said I do not know him but asked me to thank you. I will inform of any news here."

1 p. *French. Seal.* Misc. iv, 37.

J. BEAULIEU to W. TRUMBULL.

1612, April 18. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 358.]

2 pp. v, 19.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 18. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of March 23 and 24. Don Roderigo Calderon and Spinola have received fresh order to begin their journey presently, and are gone this day. The cause was a rumour that King Mathias was dangerously sick. Whereas you write that they will be loth in Flanders to put their discontented soldiers into the field for fear of mutinies, they have here taken order for the redress thereof, having remitted 500,000 ducats for the old debts. Don Pedro is still here. . . . The prince of Savoy is suddenly commanded to repair to his charge and is to reside at Denia, where he shall receive the standard and the Galley Royal shall remain. It is thought he will not be permitted to return to Court. It is thought a rigorous course to dispatch him so near the coming of the duke of Maine, in which as a prince nearest allied he was determined to have been a principal actor. Lerma is the chief cause of his remove and clearly hath no affection to that house.

For this king's marriage there is great working for a sister of Florence. Some suppose Lerma will hinder the king marrying, all he can.

The duke of Useda is shortly to marry again a daughter of the marques de Pliego, sister-in-law to the duke of Cordova.

They are somewhat offended at a union between the Protestant Princes of Germany and his Ma^{ty}. They rejoyce at his dislike to the States for maintaining Vorstius.

Concerning the marriage of our princess I am "little favourable to it, being very ill grounded and upon false principles as the present aspect of Christendom now stands. Though I must likewise tell you that we are now so straitened that I fear we shall rather follow necessity than election."

Calley and Colford are the only ones interested with the original debt. The rest, as Maggioli and Roulans, are only interested as creditors of Calley and not of this king. Nor will I nor would I have you trouble about them. As for Wake, it being part of Colford's debt, if Colford agrees, it may be assigned upon the payment, which will be in the first fleet. I intend Calley and Colford to receive their moneys proportionably without priority. Let the latter know I will be careful to see right done to him.

3½ pp. XXII, 122.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 18. London.—I send this after H. Balam. At my departure hence towards Wesel I sent Mr. Munger for you 40*l.*, leaving also cash to pay such bills as you charge on me in my absence. I have now also delivered 32*l.* to Mr. Quester, and will pay the rest of your entertainment remaining in my hands to whomsoever you appoint.

The L^d. Treas^r. is recovered, eats and sleeps well, and often takes the air of his garden.

The Count Hanhot with Du Plessen and Dathenes arrived here from the Elector Palatine on Monday. They attend the duc de Bouillon, who will not be here till mid May. You will know of Rohan's comportment at St. Jean d'Angely. My l. amb^r's. excusing himself from the fiancailles at Paris is very highly commended. Our League lately concluded at Wesel is for six years, we to assist them with 4,000 and they us with 2,000 foot, or as much money as will pay such a supply at the choice of the assitors.

The Florentine* now prosecutes the match between our prince and their daughter more hotly than ever. There is a rumour that Don Pedro will demand our lady for his master, but they must make haste if she be not bespoke before his coming. We expect the young Palsgrave here next month by way of Holland. We shall surely have a Parl^t. in November. Our men for the N.W. passage have taken their leave.

We shall this term have a lottery for Virginia, for which Mr. Bingley invites me to his book, where I shall perhaps presume to put you to a costly hazard of 3 or 4 crowns.

2 pp. *Seal*. XXXII, 35.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 29 [?], Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 9th and 16th. I communicated yours to Dickenson, who does not write as Winwood is doing so, and he has not obtained a copy of the treaty of Wesel. There is talk of levies in Bavaria but not much sign of it. There is to be an assembly of Ecclesiastics at Mayence, to which our new Elector of Cologne is bidden, and there has been at Worms a meeting of the "Anzeatic" towns to which the Cologners have complained of our building and fortification at Mulheim, but I think the princes, who are deeply committed in honour, will go on with it, simply for defence against Cologne.

The Heidelberg commissioners were to arrive at Aix the day before yesterday to authorise the new election of the *Magistrat*, the former having refused to conform to our treaty. They will be opposed by those of Neuburg, who have sent Dr. Marcel to protest against anything done to the prejudice of the Vicariat of Neuburg. King Mathias finds himself without a competitor.

1 p. *French*. *Seal*. XXVII, 114.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [? the SECRETARY of STATE].

1612, April 22. Brussels.—Although I have done all possible diligence to receive a copy of the Archduke's *decret* touching

* Andrea Cioli, one of the Grand Duke's secretaries, sent to propose his sister Catherine. *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, pp. 318, 327.

our English cloths vented in his Provinces*, yet have I not been able until this hour to prevail in my said desire either for love or money. And the causes of their reservedness are thought to be two, first the Archduke's irresolution, which perhaps may move him hereafter to change his present opinions, and secondly the wilfulness of a greffier of the Finances, who hath the custody of that paper and is so limited in his courses as he will not do anything of moment without special warrant or commandment from his master. I will nevertheless continue my endeavours to procure a double of the said *decret*, together with the informations about the wools, and be mindful to send them to your L. with all possible care and expedition. The strange proceedings of the Archd. with his Maty's subjects will undoubtedly prove very hurtful unto them, as well by the example itself which other princes may imitate, as by the abridging of our trade, which will much decay if this mischief be not timely prevented, for they do not aim alone at the banishing of our cloth out of these Provinces, but also at the debarring of our merchants here, and the deposing of our wools, and the making of a staple here to furnish Spain and divers other parts of Europe with great quantities of that manufacture. Your L. as a cunning and experienced physician can best see what remedy is to be applied to this dangerous sickness. But our merchants presuming to have some knowledge in businesses of this nature propose as antidotes to this evil a reciprocal prohibition of the wares made in the Archduke's countries, or such species of them as are of least use unto us, secondly, the causing of our cloths, baizes, sayes, perpetuanas† and all other woollen stuffs to be well and truly made both for the substance and colours, thereby to keep them in reputation, and consequently make them to be more vented both here and in other parts, notwithstanding all opposition of these men or any other to the contrary, and lastly to take such order as none of our wools may be permitted upon any condition whatsoever to be brought into the Archduke's dominions. Our baizes which were wont to be vented here in great quantities by the false and corrupt making of them, have banished themselves, and the Liegois have engrossed the whole trade of that commodity with their hands. Our perpetuanas, which lately were in great request here, and worn both by the princes themselves and all the lords and gentry of these lands, are now generally decried for the falseness of their colours and deceitfulness of their fabrics. And if these abuses could be remedied, it is most certain that they would again recover their former vogue and reputation. Some of the Archduke's ministers have

* Dated April 4/14. Trumbull was able to forward a copy with his despatch of 13 May, and it is preserved at the Public Record Office. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 179.

† "Say," a cloth of fine texture resembling serge. "Perpetuana," a trade name for a durable woollen fabric. *New Eng. Dict.*, Oxford.

reported that their master is in deliberation to force our merchants for every piece of cloth they shall bring into his dominions, to be sold there, to accompany it with a certain proportion of wool to be put into work by their people according to the conventions (as they pretend) of a certain treaty made at Bruges about 40 years since. But I cannot see any reason, if they will insist thereupon, why we should not likewise by the same rate so press them for every piece of linen they utter in England to bring in a quantity of flax (which may not be transported from hence without special license) albeit in value it cometh far short of our wools. And howsoever they seem in outward appearance to desire the banishment of our manufactures and the increasing of their own, yet for the reasons well-known to your L. and specified in some of my former letters, whereby it appeareth that wanting the material they can hardly accomplish their projected design, it may be probably supposed they have made us rather *levée de bouclier** to drive us to a new treaty, wherein they will labour to have our company of Merchant Adventurers removed from Middlebourg to Antwerp, and his Ma^{ty}'s favour and authority employed towards the States of the United Provinces for the opening of the Skeld than out of any confident hopes or assurance they can have to make such number of cloths as will be consumed in the Netherlands. By this enclosed comparison† of the trade between England and Flanders your L. may plainly perceive what difference there is in the benefits made by these men upon our nation, and what advantage his Ma^{ty} hath upon the Archd. in case they shall proceed (which God forbid) to make any rupture in the good correspondence which is now between them.

Here is now in ambassage from the Archd. Maximilian a gentleman of Elsass called Valkenstein. His errand is said to be a matter of compliment for the late emperor's death, but many do conceive that he hath charge to treat with this prince for an interview between him and his brethren either at Luxembourg or at Franckford. And from that ground it is voiced among the people that, when this Archd. shall be arrived at Marymont (towards which place he will remove on Monday next with the Infanta there to spend the greatest part of the summer in their wonted recreations), he will take 500 or 600 horse for his convoy and make a short progress to the frontiers of Germany, both for the settling of their own patrimonial goods and the succession of the empire. There are nevertheless, so many reasons to the contrary, as namely the want of moneys, the peaceable disposition of this prince, and the jealousies which he should thereby give to his neighbours, as I cannot in any sort believe that this imaginary voyage will be effected. In the mean time

* On dit "faire une levée de bouclier" pour dire faire une grande entreprise mal à propos et sans effet. *Nouveau Dict. de l'Acad. Française* sub voce levée.

† Not found.

Count O. Visconde, lately come out of Spain, shall (as it is said) be sent to King Mathias from these princes for the businesses above mentioned, though as yet his employment is uncertain, and carried in clouds and great secrecy.

The Spanish Amb^r. resident here hath lately written to his colleague in England to be informed particularly of the quantities of tobacco which are yearly brought thither out of the Indias, and is assured by him that it is valued at no less [than] 200,000 *cr*. every year, whereupon they are said [to] minute [?] some means either to hinder us of that trade, or to direct it into Spain or these Provinces. He hath also made diligent enquiry (as I am informed) of the Lady Clancarty how the Princess Elizabeth is brought up, and how her Grace is naturally inclined, in which business he hath not only employed his own labours, but also those of a Franciscan friar, who is confessor to the Infanta.

There is commandment sent from hence to the Governor of Rhineberg to furnish the new elector of Cullen with 7 pieces of artillery for the conquest of certain towns in Münster which refuse to submit themselves to his authority, or rather, as it is more likely, under that pretence to assist the count of Ridberg against the landgrave of Hessen.

In these Easter holidays there was dispatched from hence by the Archd. an advocate of Friesland called Neukirk with letters of recommendation to the king of Spain, for the favouring and advancing of a certain invention which he hath found out for the raising of 20 millions by the year (*horrendum dictu*) out of Church livings, to maintain the wars against the Protestants for the space of 5 years together. And over and besides this strange speculation, which never was, nor ever will be, effected, he doth also carry with him a project for the making of a staple of cuchanela and indigo in these parts, the better to bridle our trade and make us to have a dependence upon this people whereof he hath made a proffer to the magistrates of this town, and being rejected, departed from them with great disgust and discontentment.

The Archdukes are said to be very ill-satisfied with the coming of Don Rod. Calderon into these countries, and that is reputed to be partly the cause of their sudden remove to Marymont, where they may be free from the eyes of strangers to observe their actions, and the better excused for the cold entertainment which they purpose to bestow on him, being sent hither against their liking.

When the placard lately published in Holland against Jesuits, priests and other religious orders was first shown to the Archd. he said it was not done so much in hatred of them as to give his Ma^{ty} contentment for the refusal which the States had made to banish Vorstius. But since that time, having better considered thereof, they do generally say here that it is more severe than the Inquisition of Spain or the statutes of England against Papists. And now they are dispatching one Le Mire,

a canon of Antwerp with letters from Mons^r. de Preaux, the Fr. Amb^r. here to Mons^r. de Reffuge at the Haghe to deal with the States General in the name of the queen regent (who is said also to have written on the Jesuits' behalf) for the mitigating of the said placard and restoring of them to their former liberty.

4½ pp. *Draft*. Min. I, 117, b.

SAMUEL MALAPERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 23 [*endorsement*].—Has received Trumbull's letter of 16th through his father-in-law, and thanks him for his trouble in his case against Vermeulen who now pretends 500 or 600 *grs.* for his good will and not for reparations. "I join with your good opinion rather than to give him more than 15*l.* . . . I would as lieve have it by way of justice as by compounding. . . . I am glad to understand that the farmer has been with yr. wor. I do not doubt if any further testimonials are to be had "ouder de" register Henri Pondt but he will procure them as for my self. All the testimonials prove that "I am the right heir." This business being ended the next will be the case against the count of Hooghstraten touching his rent of 100 *grs.* There wanteth only order of the count unto his receiver Pierre François dwelling at Mons.

[*Postscript*].—Is willing to give Vermeulen 20*l.* and if he accept not, to make a protest against him for the recovery of all charges and interest.

1 p. Misc. IV, 43.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 23. London.—We have had such a welcome here that we must report over there in the little packet enclosed. We are expecting the duke of Bouillon in 3 days. . . . I think you will hear complaints on the dispatch made by Monseigneur le Vicaire at Aix, but it is wrong as they will learn by the proceedings of the Commissioner.

1 p. *French*. *Seal*. XXI, 122.

GEORGE CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 23. [London].—My Lo. Treas^r. is yet alive and goes to the Bath on Monday, only to make experiment of remedies; he cannot recover. On St. George's Eve (at which feast he made his men charge themselves with new clothes, though they are very poor), the lords came to his house, and there my lo. Rochester was sworn a Privy Councillor.

The duke of Bouillon arrives to the Charter House this day. His treatment shall be *à la mode de France*. None of the king's servants shall attend him, but provisions sent in daily at the discretion of one principal officer.

1 p. *Seal*. XIV, 45.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1612, April 24. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 360.]

1½ pp. v, 20.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 25. Vlushing.—This is my third letter since I heard from you. Mr. Coram, who dined with me yesterday, says you are well. I fear a letter of yours may have miscarried, as I have not heard by you of de Rohan's business being likely to be composed.

On Thursday the duke of Bouillon embarked at Calais for England, and on Sunday last Count Hannow at Whitehall had his first audience, where he was as much graced as well by her Maty as the rest to whom they knew themselves very welcome; and we may conclude that business will have good success, and now that Bouillon is arrived they will make it short.

My L. Treasurer grows every day stronger and transacts business.

The Persian Amb^r is despatched in a very noble manner with letters of great credit.

1 p. xxxix, 50.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 26. o.s. Madrid.—The king now after his Lent discipline and dismissing of your nobles, Spinola and his company, is gone to Aranjuez to solace himself. But before going he charged that some determinate order be taken in the Cawley business that he may hear no more of it. I know not whether the devotion of the time or his confessor (who is well acquainted with the matter) did prompt good motions into him, or whether it were a true touch of conscience, *Consultos* have been held about it. The offer of four fleets is like to stand; such are the necessities here and continual occasions of expenses, as the now expected coming of de Maine, which will dispeople Spain of her hens and *chiquines* too, as our L. Admiral did; Spinola who hath disembowelled the Cruzada; the extraordinary sending of Cuniga to England, Cardinal Borja to Rome, and the like. The suit now will be that in regard of the long forbearance of the principal, the interest may go along with it, which I suppose is already *sur l'enclume*, which, as it seemeth to them, was never purposed to be given, as a thing not conditioned in the *Trato* to give interest for cloths. This is only surmise. My L. will be very careful of Mr. Wake; his kinsman Baldwin Wake within 10 days goes to England, old Giles Porter sooner.

1 p. xxxvi, 55.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 6. Düsseldorf.—At the baptism of the child of the elector of Saxony the sponsors were the administrator of Magdeburg, two dukes of Saxony and the widowed sister of your queen.* The States of Torgau have promised Saxony the upkeep of two regiments of foot and 1,500 horse. The Sr de Trautmansdorff, is returned from the three bishop electors, with support for the election of Mathias. He is favoured by the king and queen of France. I expect the Heidelberg commissioners at Aix will override the protestations of Neuburg. Markham writes that our Palatine may be here any day.

1 p. *French.* xxvii, 115.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 27. Salisbury House [London].—I received your last the last week that came single to myself, but was within two days recorded by a book, an old manuscript, left to my discretion for delivering to my lord, or for reservation. I thought it fit for his Lo. library and presented it from you in a friend's best language. It was so well accepted, as it must along with us to the Bath, whither my lord sets forward by God's leave to-morrow with his physicians' counsel and his own hopes that that will be his full recovery; which God grant for his glory and all honest men's good. I cannot (and am sorry that I cannot) satisfy you in finding Marbays his answer, for there never was copy (that I know) of the originals which for ought I can learn he took with him at his parting. Your letters that come hither in our absence will find us out though with a longer journey.

[*Postscript*].—For the Irish bishop you desire to know somewhat of, I can learn no otherwise but that he was titular bishop of Downe during Tyrone's rebellion, guilty of his treasons, and received a conditional pardon that he should take the Oath of Allegiance, which since refusing, and found otherwise machinating, he lost that life that he deserved not to keep for such a second treasonable forfeiture.†

1 p. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 45.

THE SAME to the SAME.

Of like date.—Having sealed my hasty letter I was presented with his Maty's letter in behalf of Colonel Boyd which I enclose. My lord is now entering his coach to lie this night out of London.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 44.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 28. Vlushing.—My l. of Rochester is sworn of the Privy Council. He is a great favourite and a very discreet

* Hedwig, daughter of Frederic II of Denmark and widow of Christian II of Saxony.

† Cornelius O'Devany, executed on 1st February.

and noble gentleman. I am written unto that unto the count of Hannow as stately and as solemn audience was given as if he had come from the greatest prince of Europe. Undoubtedly he will carry away our young princess. In my opinion H.M. hath rather aimed at the public good of the realm and the common cause of religion than at his daughter's greatness. The princes professing the Gospel should knit themselves very strongly together, for this mutual giving and receiving of royal hostages between Spain and France may assure us that there is a purpose in them to put in practice and that very shortly, some project of high consequence. What will come of these businesses in France I greatly fear. Some think that the queen regent will be content to put water in her wine, but of that opinion I am not, for those of the Religion are too greatly disjointed that she should fear them, and she hath lately played them sundry pretty tricks, first by sleight, having disarmed sundry of the cautionary terms (for those of the Religion) of their great ordnance, secondly by corruption having foisted in divers factions officers into these towns, and lastly by this she hath done to Mr. de Rohan,* and all which may serve for warnings of new dangers approaching to those of the Religion. I am sorrowful to the heart to write that my ld. treasurer is again relapsed. I beseech God restore him to health.

2 pp. XXXIX, 49.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, April 29. London.—The duke of Bullion was met at Gravesend by my lord of Shrewsbury and Mr. Edward Sackville and some others on Sunday morning, and that evening brought by them to Charterhouse where he hath eight lodgings for himself, five for the little duke of Tremouille,† and three for every gentleman besides, all hanged with arras. There are some *deux cent cinquante bouches en tout*, and spend the king 100*l.* a day. Tuesday he was received at Court by the king, queen, prince, and duke of York, Lady Elizabeth, all the lords and all the ladies in the Banqueting House, in the afternoon. The duke of Lenox did fetch him from the Charterhouse and the Lord Aubigny with Sir Thomas Somerset and others, and went home with 30 coaches, all the compliments being past and done. Next Sunday he shall be feasted at Court, and have audience on Tuesday. My lord of Salisbury, having rested and slept well Sunday night, Monday began his journey to the Bath and went to Kensington to Sir Walter Cope's that night, where he arrived well. The king, queen and all the courtiers were in black when the duke of Bullion was received, for the death of the queen of Denmark, the king's

* Over the appointment of the maire at St. Jean d'Angely. See Le Vassor: *Hist. du Regne de Louis XIII*, Vol. i, pp. 323-30.

† Henri seigneur de Tremouille, duc de Thouars, born in 1599,

wife,* not mother as some thought, and will mourn till Sunday next. My Lo. Roos commends himself and thanks you for your kindness.

[*Postscript*].—The enclosed I pray you convey. . . Her nephew within few days must appear at the King's Bench, and there if the Judge thereof weigh his sentence, then will his Ma^{ty} mollify matters as he shall think best. This I wrote at Stepney, bringing my Lord Roos on his way, starting this midnight home to make up my letters.

1 p. Misc. iv, 46.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 1. o.s. Venice.—The controversy betwixt this state and the pope for the passage of the Po. hath grown to a flame. Card. Spinola, legate of Ferrara, sent to take possession of a wood in controversy. This was done about the time of the first publishing the reciprocal marriages . . . at which time there was likewise craftily divulged the bruit of the league betwixt those crowns and the pope. But they were much mistaken in the courage of these Signori who . . . have laid hold on the advantage which this pope's "fayneantise" doth offer and sent a fleet to open the passage of the river, and to seize what vessels they could. Having cleared the river they marched to the wood, setting fire to all the quarters of it in the sight of the Ferrarese. This beacon very much alarmed all Italy and a second rupture was expected, against which this state began to provide in earnest . . . but the pope took upon himself the glory of yielding, and gave willing ear to the recrimination against the Cardinal, as author of all their troubles. He asked that delegates might be chosen on both sides to set out the confines. This motion hath been embraced here. . . . The State will not hearken to any composition about the Gulf, but makes its sovereignty known by taking dacio of all ships that pass through. They are also in consultation of landing up the pope's port of Goro by a new cut of the river . . . fearing, as indeed they have reason, that in time the whole trade of the Levant may turn that way as being nearer to all Lombardy.

Here hath been lately discovered a treason of the Cavalier Badoer . . . he durst not abide his trial but fled to Parma where he was received by that duke, with whom he hath had long intelligence, whereupon there passed a sentence against him in the Consiglio di Dieci. The Spanish ambassador is said to have had secret intelligence with him, and his apothecary and physician are both retained by the Inquisitors of State.

3 pp. xv, 26.

* Anne Catherine, daughter of John Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, who died 29 March,

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 1. [London].—A week ago I answered yours of 16th by asking you to forward a packet to Mons^r. de Lingelsheim. I ask you to forward another enclosed in which the Amb^{rs}. describing their good reception and our hopes for the happy issue of this matter. Bouillon arrived on Sunday nobly received by their Majesties.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XXI, 123.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 1. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Ap. 20. You will know what Deux-Ponts' commissioners propounded at Aquisgrane to the deputies of both parties. If the old Magistrates are obstinate, they will elect new and are not moved by the protest of one of our Palatine's deputies, nor by your Archduke's writing, for he hath written very calmly to both. There is some difficulty about Mulheim, but nothing for which a remedy may not easily be provided. Our Palatine, returning from Prussia to Neuburg, took Custrin in his way to visit his mistress, and from Neuburg went to see K. Matthias who was expected at Nuremberg on Ap. 18th o.s. His vice-chancellor, who stayed 8 days behind him at Coninesburg, would have me believe that he obtained all he hoped for, but I hear the contrary. The best he can have done is to obtain some provisional accord to be perfected in the treaties to be held in July, God grant the Saxon may have contentment with the consent of both parties.

You do not mention the pact between K. Matthias and his brother Albert. The Marq. Ernest had two commissioners at Aquisgrane for an end contrary to Neuburg's. This means a new jar between him and our Palatine. The Ecclesiastical Electors like not Vicariates in the hands of Protestants.

1 p. XXII, 48.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 11. [Antwerp].—This day my compere Chandler is returned from England by Zealand with Mr. Corham from whom I received these enclosed. They bring no news.

Rochester is made a Privy Councillor, which is stale news, and the duke de Bullion arrived in England on Saturday last.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV, 35.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 2. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 361. The following has been omitted]:

I suppose Mr. H. Mompessons is now back again in your parts, having . . . left Sir D. Carleton's house upon a discontent which hath been long between them. I am sorry to hear the infamous causes thereof that are laid to his charge.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. v, 21.

LYONEL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 12. Antwerp.—Announcing the birth of a daughter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV, 36.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 13. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of April 21, with a letter from Beaulieu. I would know something of the negociation of Maximilian's Amb^r, and the result of the Montbeliard matter.

A well informed person come back from seeing the Elector of Cologne, says he is inclined to the Archduke Albert for the kingship of the Romans, if not now at least next time. The Spaniards are wise enough to give things time to ripen. The Marquis Ernest feels strongly about Mulheim in spite of the protestations of Cologne, believing that it does not become a prince to put himself out about a piece of paper, although he has made a reply by another paper. As for Aix neither Albert's letters nor the obstinacy of the former *Magistrat* nor the repeated protests of Neuburg, will bend the Heidelberg commissioners from settling the affair, for which they went there. Our late king used to say that great princes should never do things by halves.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 117.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 14. Cologne.—Yours of the 6th have come by the Antwerp mail. The good reception of the Heidelberg ambassadors by your king makes me hopeful. To-morrow at Heidelberg the Administrator will marry the Palatine Princess quite quietly. Mathias is on his way to Frankfort, whither the bishop of Cologne will also set out to-morrow. The old Magistracy at Aix has declared in writing to the Imperial Vicar's commissioners and will make no peace with them, having promised in the late emperor's life not to oppose the judgment given by him against the town, that is to say your Archduke can now enforce the ban. I believe this obstinacy will turn out for the good of the Protestants, and that the commissioners will elect a new magistracy.

At Dusseldorp they are now printing the answer of the Princes Possedants to the protest from here against the building of Mulheim, the only resort for the refugees.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French*. VIII, 113.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 6. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 362.]

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. v, 22.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 7. o.s. Antwerp.—Announcing the birth of a son.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. xx, 35.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 7. London.—It seems I have set up my rest to salve for you now once a week, and yet I cannot have answer of you of something I intreated from you concerning my niece and other businesses. I pray you send to my mother to let her know from you that I have written to you and that I am well, God be praised, and forgeteth neither love nor duty of a son though I write not to her. And I pray you send this enclosed for me to Mrs. Radesh, from me and her friends in answer to letters that she hath sent. On Sunday last the duke of Buglion, the ordinary French amb^r also and count of Hanholt, amb^r to the Count Palatin, dined at Whitehall with the king; the duke of Tremuglia and other noblemen with the prince. The duke of Tremulgia's governor ran under Sir Thomas Somerset's horse as he was in his career riding at the ring and put in danger of his life, but he mends and is like to escape well, God be thanked. My lord of Salisbury is thought to be arrived at Bath though not so well as might be wished.

Caesar is treasurer in his absence, and Sir T. Lake hath the seal or signet. I know not how it is called. But two of my lo. secretaries have charge to open the packets, and matter of state being assured to present the same to the Council. Yesterday the king went to Hampton Court, and there he entertains the duke of Buglion and his company with the French Amb^r and to-day they return. My lo. Hadington carried his lady, 10 mile out of London to see a house to be taken this summer last Saturday, but he carried her 30 miles beyond her expectation to Farnham castle, and they are not yet returned.

1 p. Misc. iv, 47.

THOMAS RANS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612, endorsement], May 10. [Brussels].—I was yesterday at your house to have said that which I must now . . . write . . . The good desire I had to redress that mischief communicated to you is imperfectly prosecuted. The book containing the scandal I have left with Mr. Clark to show it to you for a day or two when you please. The note directing to the place of scandal I formerly gave you. As you account it best, . . . so deal in it. I am first careful to be a good Catholic Apostolic Roman, and next to see that I be an honest subject and an honest man. These things will stand together, and when I fall from either of these duties, I fall from all.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. iv, 48.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 11. Antwerp.—I have yours of 6th and have written to England for the papers desired by my advocate. Is it not needful to make a claim now, the year of the “placate” being near over?

At Mr. Ward’s coming to town I will make an end with him about A’Court’s business, not understanding Mr. Throckmorton’s speech to me that he had rather have an assignation from Sir William upon Spain than have it assigned here. I expect your order thereon.

If you have a copy of the Act for banishing our cloth from his *Alteza* let me partake of that secret, and what you have concerning the k. of Spain’s prohibition of transporting any *cochenelio* to England unless his Ma^{ty} will give up transportation of wool in return.

We say the Diet is yet deferred one month longer, because of the marriage of the Ct. Palatine’s sister. Divers say he shall be king of the Romans, which seems too good to be true.

1 p. XI, 136.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 21. Cologne.—Nothing from you last week. A new Magistracy has been appointed at Aix agreeable to the Protestants. It was desired to have some Catholics to satisfy the Ecclesiastics, but they said their conscience forbad them to sit with Huguenots. The Magistracy is now exclusively Protestant. It remains for the new emperor to confirm what has been done by his Vicar. Matthias is on the road which will doubtless bring the crown. His Queen goes with him. The Administrator was married on the 13th to Louise, elder daughter of the late Palatine. All the neighbouring Counts Palatine were there (except Newburg), the Marquis of Baden, Anhalt, and others.

I send you the answer of the *Princes Possedants* to the protest against the building of Mulheim.

1½ pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 115.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 12. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood’s *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 364, where it is dated May 22 in error.]

2 pp. v, 23.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. Antwerp.—Had it not been a petty treason to have opened a letter directed to you, I assure you this enclosed had not come in this manner to your hands, for we have here news that Sir John Throckmorton hath kept double watches in his garrison in his own person the last week, upon what occasion I know not. I intend to be with you on Saturday next,

but if you hear anything from Spain, let me hear from you, for my mistress doth as much long to hear thereof as I do, and good news would comfort her heart and make her strong against her month is out.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLV, 37.

COLONEL HANS SCHOMBERG to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

1612, May 14/24. Frankfort.—Mayence is still entirely for Albert. Saxony wavers. There is hope of winning him. Whichever way Brussels looks at it, they are hard at work. With the three ecclesiastics they have a remarkable plan. One hears of preparations. We must not sleep, believe me. Those of Frankfort still insist that no elector shall have more than 200 horse. Set to work to find out their intentions at Brussels. If Albert proposes to advance to the frontiers or to Luxembourg, it would be necessary to take care. He has strong and well grounded hopes. Mayence says, among other reasons that it would be to aggrandise the empire by the Netherlands. It would be a piece of good news for the States if we had to give the contributions which hitherto we have given in Hungary, to Albert against them. They are still very keen here on the matter of Aix. Provision will be made for it as best we can. I began this letter eight days ago at I.* The day before yesterday we arrived here at Frankfort, and all the electors with us on the same day. I assure you again that Mathias still has few friends and that Albert may be the most fortunate competitor unless they decide to prevent it by force. Resolution and force are what is needed. You know the pros and cons. The time is short. They are doubtful about your resolutions; about embarking alone and being left in the lurch. However we shall do the best we can. King Mathias will arrive to morrow. I see no sign except that they will make him here short and well (*je ne vois autre apparence si non qu'on le fera icy court et bon*). King Mathias arrived yesterday. To day he visited all the electors. He courts them strongly. He is well and the queen also.

1 p. *French. Copy.* v, 24.

1612, May 14.—Proclamation, quoting a previous proclamation of 23 November concerning gold coins, and giving the Mint prices for bullion, the indenture of the Mint having been altered.†

3 pp. *Copy.* Misc. iv, 50.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 14. Antwerp.—The post of London is changed this week to be on Wednesdays. Hopes his letters will be

* So in MS.

† Steele: *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, Vol. i, p. 132, no. 1121. Printed in Ruding: *Annals of the Coinage of Britain*, Vol. ii, pp. 205-8.

ready but Chas. Laures will want a day for them at Ghent. Mr. Wake has another girl. Hopes that coloured cloth will remain banished for a year.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. IV, 51.

The SAME to the SAME.

1612, May 15. [Endorsement].—Requests that an enclosure may be conveyed to Spain, “although it cost me an angel or two extraordinary for it requireth speed.” Hopes to hear the event of the cloth business.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. IV, 53.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 15. o.s. Dusseldorp.—Our marquis is back and I told him what you wrote on the 5th touching the magistrates of Coleine. He hath no reason of fear for I cannot suppose that the Archduke will openly engage himself against this state, nor will Matthias, when Emperor, hinder the good work at Mulheim. At Aquisgrane Deux Ponts’ action is countenanced by all of the Union which neither of those brothers will offend. It is too soon for the young El. Palatine to aspire to the crown of the Romans, but it may seem no impossibility hereafter though his difference in religion threatens great opposition. I have yours of April 27. Langheberg is a K.[sic] and disliked by the better sort of Protestants—I might say by all.

1 p. XXII, 49.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 15. From chambers. [London].—Complaint of his treatment by [Edmondes] in requital of his services. Is likely to be seeking a new master. Alterations may come. Will promise nothing; whatever betides him will soon be known to Trumbull.

2 pp. Misc. IV, 52.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 15. o.s. Hague.—I have not saluted you since our return from Wesel. Concerning Morbais, I understand he is, though covertly, in his own country, settling his estate. This I am told by his father-in-law, for he has married a daughter in this town out of a harbour. I think him but an idle, busy fellow. No great heed is to be taken of him. Though Skelton be so near me at Rotterdam, I have not understood how his business stands concerning his pipes and gutters. He told me, as soon as it came to perfection, I should hear from them all, for I engaged myself and my credit to some of the States, promising to help them to a certain quantity of those gutters and pipes at a reasonable rate, but have heard no more.

Skelton gives me much better hopes of his invention than I had of Lassell's fireworks, for I lost of that bargain.

I look within a day or two to have something out in print against Vorstius which shall be somewhat extraordinary.

1½ pp. XLVI, 33.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], May 16. The Hague.—I have yours of May 9 about the garter for Ct. Maurice. The States are somewhat scrupulous in their answer, which by writing I have received, wherein they desire that they may have the statutes and ordinances of the Order to be sent over before his installment. I hope H.M. will satisfy them in this. Here hath been from you an Advocate sent, as he saith from a Dominican Spanish Friar to make an overture here for a treaty for peace (his name, as I take it, is Coenvelt). Upon conclusion too honourable, for such was his language, and so advantageous as could not be refused, but Mon^{sr}. Barnevelt with whom he spake, sent him away without any comfort. We hold for certain that your Archduke will be chosen king of the Romans, and that by the mediation and free consent of the king Mathias. What is become of Marbais I am not able to inform you. Here he is not, nor here hath not been these many weeks. Some say he is gone into Liège, but wherever he is no man hath had ever other opinion of him than of a counterfeit and conspiring companion. We look daily for the return of the Ct. of Hannow from England and at the end of this month for the young P. Palatine. I hope be it D. Pedro de Zuniga or the Duke of Pastrana they will arrive *post festum*.

[*Postscript*].—Though your Jesuit be slow, yet I hope he is sure.

2½ pp. XLVII, 52.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 27. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of April 13 with a packet from a friend at Paris. The Marquis shows by the language he used yesterday to Dickenson and me that he is not surprised by the Cologner's complaint about Mulheim, the building of which he will help, having put a war ship facing it, with orders to the peasants working there to be armed like Nehemiah at the building of the Temple. Your Archdukes do not seem to mind much about Cologne, as they were not disturbed over Aix and Juliers, which is natural if the Archduke has the slightest design on the kingship of the Romans.

½ p. *French*. XXVII, 116.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 18. Antwerp.—I had yours of 15th an hour after the Cullen post had gone, and have kept the enclosure till the next post to-morrow.

I know not why the "cardakue" enclosed was sent, so return it. Robiano's brother told me to-day the monthly pays are augmented 150,000 *cr.* per month. Here is daily proffers for the buying of lead, for what use you probably know better than I, for the commission comes from thence. I leave for Zeeland on Monday or Tuesday.

P.S. I send you Dr. Morton's last answer to Parsons.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XI, 135.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1612, May 18. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 365.]

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. v, 25.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 28. [Cologne].—I have yours of 21st. All the Electors are at Frankfort except Brandenburg, who has deputies there.

The landgrave Maurice of Hessen has spoken to the elector of Saxony at Vach, where he was defrayed by him, and assured him that as to Aix he agrees with the Administrator of the Palatinate for the ratification of what the Heidelberg commissaires have done before the emperor was appointed, who is not yet elected, though there have been four sessions. Klesel is also here. Hour after hour coaches come to his door, so popular is he. Ancel is expected at Heidelberg, sent by the queen to meet the United Princes. Mon^{sr}. de St^e Catherine is with him and is to reside at the Palatinate Court. I am surprised at not hearing from our London ambassadors.

These folk seem a little puzzled at the progress made with the building of Mulheim, to stop which they are beginning to cease persecuting the Protestants for baptising their children. Over 1,000 are at work there.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French*. VIII, 116.

HERMES MUET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 18. Mons.—With reference to the case of Samuel Malapert has found nothing but the reliefs made by Louis Malapert, father of Guido, Samuel's grandfather. Copies of papers are enclosed including Vermeulen's plea. Will try to find out more.

2 pp. *French*. Misc. IV, 54.

CHRISTOPHER WRAGGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [endorsement]. May 18.—Having been entrusted with the care of Trumbull's son he reports him as violent in his

* "A Preamble unto the Incounter with P.R. the Author of the Deceitful Treatise of Mitigation concerning the Romish Doctrine both in question of Rebellion and of Aequivocation," by Thomas Morton, dean of Winchester. London 1608.

enterprises, never wearied for his book ; of good understanding and aptness to learn. But a continual eye upon him is required, or he would solely spend himself in sports. "I am fearful to have him play out of the compass of my call." This gives rise to many quarrels, for he loves not to be limited, especially in a market town.

[*Postscript*].—Has received direction from "your brother Salmon" that the boy is at once to be sent to his father. At first in view of his late agreement with Mr. Allbury he thought there was a mistake. The brother has discharged all reckonings and he (Wragge) has delivered to him the 20*l.* received from Allbury and a piece of gold.

2½ *pp.* *Seal.* Misc. iv, 55.

ISAAC ALLEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], May 28 [S.N.].—Having already received 20 francs, requests that the remaining 80 may be sent by the bearer. They were lent to him at Antwerp.

Endorsed. Paid upon this letter to the post of Sedan 37 *fl.* 04 *s.* the 21 May 1612 *s.v.*

1½ *pp.* *French.* *Trace of Seal.* Misc. iv, 59.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 21. London.—Your long letter of the 6th of this month I thank you for very kindly. . . . The duke of Buglion went away yesterday, Tuesday. The French Amb^r. doth conduct him to Rochester His presents and his company's were worth 30,000 crowns. His entertainment here was very royal. The Spanish Amb^r. saw him not upon a quarrel between the Ledger of France and Don Alonso, ever since the Savoy Amb^r. came hither, who first saw the Spanish Amb^r., and therefore was not suffered to enter in at the French, when he came in to visit him. The French pretended that he should have been first visited, because he first sent to him. Thereupon the Spanish, who had visited the Savoy at his arrival here, and had his visit rendered him by the French, now was first to visit the French again, according to order, yet never since would more visit the French, neither would the French begin with him, and so continued till Buglion's coming, though the Archdukes' Amb^r., and Venetians with some other persons of worth among the English sought to compose differences and unkindness between them and so bring them together, thinking it unfit that the ministers should be at variance in such a general combination and league of friendship and love between the Princes ; but it would not be. The duke coming, Don Alonzo sent to salute him and to intimate his purpose of coming to kiss his hands on condition (as some say but he denieth it) that the French Amb^r. Ledger should not be there at that time. Others say that the duke should answer that he should be welcome, but wished him first to visit the Ledger, for that he knew no

reason why the Ledger Ambr^r of France should be neglected. The truth of this business I know not yet so distinctly. Before I see you I shall, God willing, possibly understand it, and then by the grace of God we will discourse of it *coram*.

The Lord Sanker, it seemeth, hath confessed his hiring of a fellow to pistol Turner the fencer, who was pitifully murdered, being shot through with a pistol as he was drinking. The fellow that did it is not found, but another who accused the lord of having hired him, and had some letter of his to testify what he allegeth against him.* After proclamation the Lord Sancher came to Lambeth and offered himself to my Lord's Grace who apprehended him, and was there kept some time. Now he is committed to prison and it is assuredly thought shall die. This libel is talked of. "Scots switche nobility, pinche gentility and pistoll yeomanry." The gentleman of the Innes of Court cannot be found, but it is reported that he saith all the princes in the world cannot give him the blood he hath lost. It seemeth his ear that Maxwell pinched was rent so as it bled very much. His Ma^{ty} . . . promised the gentleman† that if he will come to him, he will cause such satisfaction to be made him as neither himself nor any man for him shall do more.

The marriage is agreed between the Lady Elizabeth and the Palatin, 40,000*l.* jointure and 8,000 jointure [*sic*], but a larger commission is expected from the Palatin for the final conclusion. Some say the Ambr^r goeth back for it himself, and Sir Noel Carron, Ambr^r for the States, goeth with him to Holland. Here we say that the king of Spain and the States have concluded the general peace between them with a strict league. Some think if Don Pedro come before the larger commission from the Palatin arriveth, something may be done with Spain. Many that were against any match on that side, are said now to like well of it.

On Sunday last a post came to the Court with heavy news of the present danger of death that my lord treasurer was in, and divers variations followed the same reports, sometimes promising hope of amendment, sometimes that he was dead. On Tuesday some tidings came that that day he was brought 8 miles of his way backwards to London, but with no great hope of being able to reach. Since that, on Wednesday which was yesterday, better news is come that he is better and better, and is coming forward. My lord of Rutland, who was taken with a dead palsy and sometime was speechless, recovereth lying at Cambridge under Mr. Butler's hand. Yesterday was feared as being the fourteenth day of his falling, the change of the moon and the eclipse of the the sun. For the two last causes it was dangerous also to my lo. treasurer.

[*Postscript*].—"I have written twice or thrice to Mr. Hobson and Mal's sweetheart, whom I am glad to hear you commend,

* A Scot named Gray. Birch : *Court and Times of James I*, Vol. i, p. 167.

† Hawley, a gentleman of the Temple.

but cannot hear from the one of them. The Catholics were called up many to London but not to come to the king, as you write, but only to have the oath offered them. Some have taken it, others are committed for refusing. My Lord Vaux is removed to the King's Bench, being in the King's Bench condemned in a *praemunire*. Sir Henry James was condemned in the like. Mr. Berry, Mr. Cleckouse, Mr. Vovishers and others are committed and like to pass that way."

2 pp. Misc. iv, 49.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 31. Cologne.—I have yours of April 23. Mathias takes more than 1,000 horse to Frankfurt, but only 200 can be housed in the town. Last Saturday the new elector of Cologne arrived from Munster. He was met by the Chapter, nobles and citizens with 800 horse and 2,000 foot, and invested. His Highness is now at Bruel preparing for Frankfort and will visit the electors of Treves and Mayence.

There is a meeting of the Imperial towns at Worms to which our Burgomaster Hardenraedt is gone. Three commissioners of the Imperial Vicaire are at Aix to settle differences between Catholics and Protestants.

The Palatin of Neuburg is daily expected at Cleves. He is said to be at Neuburg with his father.

The French bishops assembled by Cardinal du Perron are said to have condemned the *de Politia et Ecclesiastica Potestate** as taking from the pope his absolute power over kings. I am surprised that the Gallican crown and church should so easily part with their rights.

1½ pp. French. viii, 112.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 22. London.—I have yours of May 6, whereby I see your furtherance to my business. I have delivered your letters directed to Mr. Salman and Mr. Wrag to Mr. Filor; as Salman was to come to town Monday last 8 days, Filor moved him to bring your son on Tuesday last to London, but he is not yet come. I will bring him over myself next week. Yours to Mr. More I delivered; he gave answer to Robert which Quester will deliver. Commend me to Mr. Baltazar, or tell him I have often solicited Lady Welden, but cannot get answer of his letter.

½ p. i, 106.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, May 22. o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 367].

2½ pp. xv, 27.

* By Edmond Richer.

G. HOLKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 22. Hougarde.—I am reminded by my old comrade of your kind memory of me and of my deformed estate which amongst men of honour rather craveth compassion than to be carped at by malignants who little dream what stuff fortune hath in store for them. It were impertinent here to treat of former fallen heads, the memory whereof bids me patiently carry my cross. . . . In the mean time I render you humble thanks for your charitable offices. . . . When the occasion serves I will desire your aid. My recommended "Brittaine" is returned contrary to any expectation and more than he merited, his cloaked journey very well considered what with his traffic there in England and his "consistorial" commendations *d'altra parte*. He walketh and braggeth visibly amongst his apostles. [*Margin* :] Yet he must, saith he, make once more a step over.

1½ pp. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. iv, 56.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 22. Antwerp.—I have received your letters of 15th May under Mr. Wake's cover. I entreat you to send me back the letter which I troubled you with for Mr. Calley if you have not received the same already. Men speak much of particular passports to be given out for the bringing in of cloth into these countries. Methinketh it is too soon as yet to speak of such matters. If any such thing come to your knowledge and you were pleased to participate it to me, I should increase my obligation to you.

½ p. Misc. iv, 57.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. o.s. Dusseldorp.—I had yours of 11th yesterday. Markham's return is uncertain. The paction between Matthias and Albert is for the advancing of him to the crown of the Romans on the first opportunity. The desire of the ecclesiastical electors to avoid interregnums may help it, making with his four voices, besides the Saxon who seems to have bias towards your side. "If they of Coleine persist in playing the jacks, they may feel the smart sooner than they doubt, for we have a trick to reduce them into awe." The duke of Nevers almost put us in alarm by news of his old courses. He is a strange prince.

1 p. xxii, 50.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. London.—Your son came last night to London, and Mr. Quester being ready to depart, I durst not keep him longer. The wind being adverse, Quester stayed here rather than at Gravesend, so your son hath gained his company.

½ p. *Seal.* i, 107.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. [London].—I have yours of 13th-23rd, and one from Monsr. Paul. Our business goes well, and we hope to leave in a few days to satisfy their Highnesses with our negociation, and to bring back soon him who is to enjoy the fruit thereof. Bouillon left the day before yesterday, well pleased. This is not pleasing to those who do not like to see good relations with England, but let them burst with envy if they wish. I do not write in German hoping to convey my news briefly.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XXI, 124.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of April 24. Since our troops went to Flanders I learn that they hope to effect matters of great consequence with the States. They have confessed so much to the States' deputy resident here whom they conceive well inclined to their affairs.* He, under cover of marrying a gentlewoman to whom he was betrothed before he departed, must procure leave to return to Holland, there to assist their designs. This king hath secretly given him a good *ayuda de costa*. This is secret. The king hath by patent ennobled and knighted him. He is vain enough in himself, but I observe that such kind of persons have ever had the best luck among these kind of people.

Two speedy and secret *correos* have been this week dispatched from Genoa. Only two of them to whom these posts came, received letters or knew the cause of their dispatch. The voice hath run awhile amongst them here that the Marques Spinola's creditors are grown into great jealousy of him, and that at this fair of Piacenza his bills and letters will not be accepted. But I hear that this is rather a stratagem than a breaking in the Marques, and that for his new grandeeship and the settling of his former businesses, he was fain to undertake the new furnishing of this king with 800,000 ducats. The which he promised. But having obtained his grandeeship and received assignations for his former engagements, he was desirous to shift himself of his late promise. For which he could find no means but that his creditors should press for the payment of their debts, and not accept of his new bills till the old were cleared. By which he thought he might not only be excused of furnishing the king with this new sum, but likewise merit the more by his former services by which, to serve this king, he was forced in this manner to break his credit.

The 13 of May Don Pedro de Çunega started for England. I cannot learn that his ambassage contained any matter of importance more than of giving his Ma^{ty} an account of the marriages with France. He is very meanly accompanied, and

* Presumably Theodore Rodenburg.

his behaviour hath been such towards our nation since his return from England that I think he will be no very welcome man there.

I much marvel that the Archduke hath prohibited our English cloths. But these are but the beginnings of insolences which I every day expect they will offer unto us, for I find them strangely lifted up and arrogant upon the strength of this new alliance.

As for the business of Calley and Colford, it stands on better terms than I find they there either do or could expect. It will soon come to some certain issue. I marvel that they should be so silly as to suppose that either I (who well understand the business) or Calley (who hath honestly and carefully solicited it) should accept of any conditions without competent interest. I have procured a private order from the king for allowing them their interest. But conceal this until my next letters. Those that find fault with the assignation upon the fleets, are much mistaken. For it will prove better for them by 15 or 16 in the hundred than any assignation in Spain.. And it will be certain.

3½ pp. XXII, 123.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. o.s. Madrid.—The drift of Angelo Odoardo is to persuade you to the *decret* as the surest means both for principal and interest, because the best of the king's *alcabalas* [excise] are employed that way to satisfy his creditors, and men that are money-masters will rather venture upon those assignations than upon the fleet. I think Angelo will now show himself to be of another mind. He was yesternight with my L., who told him with his proceedings in the business. Odoardo confessed that he did not think that the matter could have been brought to that forwardness as now it is as will appear by my lord's letters to you, but is resolved that if they will not now give such orders as may be for the good of the cause, he will rid his hands of it. The matter now in *consulto* is what interest the king will allow for the time past and to come, which it if be but 5 in 100 (more is expected) it will amount to what is by you projected. The assignations upon the *Juros* [rights of perpetual property] cannot by estimation fall short 3,000*l.* in the whole, which is most likely will fall to Mr. Cawley and Mr. Colford, the rest of them that negotiate being likely enough to "prest" their whole principal with interest upon them two. They are looking here for money to defray the *Monsieurs* of France. The duke of Pastrana prepares for his journey thither that the boys of Paris may sing a new Hosanna to him as they did to the D. of Feria (*aux asnes, aux asnes*). The Constable of Castile is returning to Spain. The marquis of St. German is gone to Milan, who in passing Valencia had the good hap to be *padrino* [godfather] to a new miracle monger,

a priest, who there dying hath since May 1 wrought 160 miracles, the relation whereof is sent hither authentically by the credit of the marquis, who hath promised to send him a *sepultura labrada* [ready made tomb] from Milan. Çuniga is gone for England as are Baldwin Wake and Giles Porter. Cottington is still here.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XXXVI, 56.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 23. Antwerp.—I make bold to trouble you with this small packet of mine which is from Sir Charles Somerset who is at Brussels.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. XXXVI, 89.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 24. Paris. I have yours of 13th. De Villeroy and d'Ancre have brought the two princes to yield to the Q. They returned on Thursday and go to Fontainebleau to-morrow. Spinola, Roderigo Calderon and Buequoy are now here from Fontainebleau. On Monday the duke of Maine went there to take his leave and go on to Spain. His train amounts to 600 or 700. Besides other liveries he hath one of black for mourning for the Q. of Spain. The King of Spain proposed to defray the cost from his arrival in Spain, but this Q. hath prevented it.

Notwithstanding promises that the Protestant assemblies should not be forbidden in this Parlement, the decree has been registered.

Rohan has been told to come hither to make profession of obedience. It is thought he will not do it so soon after the settling of the last storm.

There is great jealousy here at Prince Maurice receiving the Garter from fear that this honour will tie him hereafter altogether to England whereunto he was thought to be already addicted too much.

The Q. hath enjoined Richer, the Syndic of the Sorbonne, to make no replies to books written against him; but all the late proceedings have nevertheless been printed.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 26.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 4. Cologne.—I have yours of the 28th. I am surprised that you have not had my letters. Notice how they come to you. I should not like them to fall into wrong hands.

All eyes are fixed on Frankfort. They still hesitate between Mathias and Albert. All appearances point to the elder as the one better fitted to face the Turk in case of need.

De Nevers' provision of arms at Liege makes a stir here. Some say the troops are to go to Hungary.

The building of Mulheim causes alarm here. To stop it they have sent a Burgomaster to the *Princes Possedants*. Finding that the work proceeds all the same, they propose to send a deputation to the Magistrat. The general assembly is to meet to-morrow to discuss the question.

2 pp. *French*. VIII, 117.

[1612, June 5].—Recantation and confession of Paul Hoislens, burgess of Brussels.

7 pp. *French*. *Copy*. Misc. IV, 4.

Sentence upon THE SAME in the Archbishop's Court at Meehlin.

1612, June 5.—Defendant to recant and his works to be burnt.

3 pp. *Latin*. *Copy*. Misc. IV, 5.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the EARL OF SALISBURY].

1612, May 27. Brussels.—Right honourable my very good lord, at the present the chiefest occupations of these princes are to prepare for the reception of the Marquis Spinola and Don Rod. Calderon, whom they expect at Marymont in the end of this week, and for want of convenient means to lodge and feast them in their own palace they have commanded the duke of Aumale to entertain them at Binche, wherof about 6 months since they gave him the government. Count Bucquoy outstripped his company, and came by post from Paris to see the Archdukes. He was graciously received of them, and is now returned to a castle of his called Vaux, near Cambrey, where he will stay the said marquis and make him the best cheer which that place can afford. Of the commissions brought from Spain to these men there is yet little speech, but it is considered that Spinola hath power to perform the offer made unto the States of the U. Provinces by an advocate of this town called Coenvelt for an absolute peace, if it may be had, upon such conditions as shall any way advance the partialities and distractions in Holland.

On Thursday last, which was the Ascension Day, by special commandment from the Archduke there were public prayers and processions made throughout these Provinces for the good success of the Assembly at Franckfort, where, as it is constantly reported, the electors are divided into three factions: one being for King Mathias, another for the Archd. Albert, and the third for the duke of Saxony. Nevertheless in the common opinion King Mathias must infallibly carry away the prize, and this prince will strain both his means and credit to purchase the crown of the Romans, for the furtherance of which design he now maketh a general muster of his whole army as it were to intimidate the Allemains, and laboureth to raise moneys from all parts to the end he may have oil in his lamp and not be found unprovided, as he

was heretofore when the French King intended to have gone through Luxembourg, to the assistance of the princes of Germany. Yet in all outward appearance he cannot be able to draw any great number of men into the field, until his old soldiers have had some kind of satisfaction, among whom the Italians and Burgundians are so distracted as of late they were upon terms to begin a new mutiny, had they not been prevented by some extraordinary pays delivered them upon their descompte. It is still credibly believed that this prince will make a journey to the confines of Germany to confer with his brother King Mathias about the succession and affairs of the empire. The D. of Wirtemberg, Landgrave Maurice of Hessen, Pr. of Anhalt, Marquises of Ansbach and Baden and certain other chiefs of the Protestant Union are also met at Rothembourg to consult what is fittest to be done for the maintenance of the Reformed Religion and the preservation of their liberties and freedom.

Secretary Pratz (if I be not misinformed) is lately sent in diligence and secrecy from Marymont to the town of Liège. And there is here reciprocally one Mons^r. de Warrow, a pensioner of Spain, from that state, which messages, concurring in the time of the prince's absence, do beget jealousies and suspicions in the minds of many men that some plot or enterprise is brewing between them either against the town of Aix or Mulheim or some other part of the duchies of Juliers and Cleves.

Our secular priests, namely Dr. Smith, Dr. Bagshaw, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Kellison, Dr. Thomas Wright and Champney and others have, about 15 days since by order from the pope, held a conventicle at Douay, where among other things handled by them for the advancement of their superstitious religion, they treated of the means to draw the Seminary College out of the Jesuits' fingers, and have set down their reasons and motives in writing, which forthwith shall be sent to Rome for the obtaining of authority and approbation from thence.

One Arnold Vlaming, a young man of Amsterdam, esteemed to be worth 50 thousand crowns, seduced in his religion for his riches' sake by the covetous Jesuits (who make their prey upon all men and all nations) is resolved (as I am told) to erect a new Order of Heremites called *fratres Martyrisationis*, who upon command of their Superior, must repair into England or any other part of the world, and expose their lives to all kinds of danger for the winning of souls, and service of the Bp. of Rome. He is said already to have obtained a bull for carrying on their work, and to be now in consultation with the Jesuits at Antwerp, when and where he shall begin, who having once stripped him of his plumes, will laugh at his simplicity in their sleeves, and send him away naked to live like a beast in some retired corner of a wood or a mountain.

Mons^r. de Rossy, late amb^r. for the D. of Mantua, passed this way in his return homewards and spake with much commendation and feeling of the courteous treatment which had

been made him in England. He is now gone to visit these princes at Marymont, and from thence will proceed . . . towards Italy. One Antonio Mirabaldi, employed by the Arch. Leopold into Spain for condoling of his sister's death, is also repassing this way towards his master, and brought with him a pension of 30,000 *cr.* by the year for the said Archd. upon the bishopric of Montreal in Sicily.

These princes are now dispatching one of their domestic servants towards his Maty with a present of an ebony cabinet and certain other rarities of these Provinces. The duke of Aerschot is so dangerously sick, as men do hold him to be already dead or at least past hope of recovery, and the like speech is held of the chancellor of Brabant.

I sent your l. herewithal two pieces of the Archdukes' new coins, which, as by the essay it will appear, are much debased from their wonted value. Each of them is current here for 12 stivers, but are thought not to be worth much above 10 stivers in pure silver. The difference is so great and the benefit so large which will thereby accrue to these princes, as unless there be order taken to prevent it, most part of our moneys will be conveyed hither out of England by the merchants to be melted and reduced into these coins, which being a matter importing his Maty's service and the good of our country, I am sure shall not only be thought upon by your wisdom, but also be stopped by your prudence from working the intended effect.

3 pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 119.

Monsieur NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 6. The Hague.—We arrived here on the 4th and have reported to his Excellency what passed at Louvain. He thanks you. I send you the proposition made by Sr. Winwood with the reply of the States General. As to the Garter for his Excell^y, you will find herewith a note regarding Eglisemnius[?] and also another little "livret" lately produced, but out of respect to his Maty of Great Britain forbidden here.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. IV, 65.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 28. London.—Yours of the 20th are come. You mention things that tell me that all your letters come not to my hands. I am sorry my lord treasurer should not live till he had helped you to live. He died at Marlborough 60 miles from London, coming in to the town galloping in a carrosse that all the world thought he had returned from the Bath a sound man. He entered Saturday night, died Sunday at 1 after midday. The pains he endured being kept alive even by antidotes and preservatives, the potentest that nature could yield, and want of sleep made him senseless before his death and to talk at random. Some think he died much indebted. All the packets are commanded to be addressed to Sir T. Lake ;

it is doubtful who shall be Secretary, he or Sir H. Neville, or Sir H. Wotton or Sir Charles Cornwallays, or Sir John Hollys, or my Lord Wotton. Treasurer my lo. of Northampton; privy seal my lo. of Worcester; Master of the Horse my lo. of Rochester, who shortly is like to be earl of Devonshire. Mr. Hally sent with forty Templars or more to the Council where they demanded that Mr. Maxwell should demand pardon on his knee . . . but the Scots gentleman would die rather than agree . . . so they returned without any satisfaction. My lo. of Rutland mends again. A great bruit hath been over London that the e. of Lincoln is dead, but it seemeth false. Mr. Thomas Darey that married the young widow Lady Percy died the day before my lo. treasurer, and Sir Roger Ashton much about the same time. My Lo. Somcar the world says this morning should shortly be hanged, *sed non creditur apud prudentiores.*

1 p. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 58.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 28. Hatfield.—When I left London about a month since to attend to my lord to the Bath, you had of my letters. I have since been silent between hope and fear. Now that this hath brought upon me the worst of ills, I speak with unspeakable sorrow. Pardon me if I make so bold with you then as to use few words in this, and tell you the rest under my man's hand what I have commanded him to copy out, of so much as concerned this fatal blow, delivered in a letter sent now to Sir Dudley Carleton at Venice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. iv, 60.

The SAME to the SAME.

1612, May 28. Hatfield.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 367].

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. Misc. iv, 61.

JO. WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 28 [*endorsement*].—After a speedy passage I am here arrived. My lord treasurer died upon Sunday last at Marleburrowe in returning from the Bath homewards, much against his own desires, which were very earnest to have been but 3 days at home before his death. We begin to speak that the Lord Cooke is in possibility of being treasurer and Sir Tho. Lake secretary which I pray you judge as report, not certainty. The marriage we say is concluded with the Palsgrave; her jointure is 10,000*l.* sterling a year after her husband's decease. At present 1,500*l.* allowance a year. Besides there is to be allowed 12 gentlewomen and 30 menservants. I cannot yet learn what our king giveth for the dowry. The funerals of rich Sutton are this day performed. The chief mourner was

the Lo. Cooke accompanied with two bishops, the king's attorney, and some Masters of the Chancery all mourners. One of the Archbishop's chaplains preached. Notwithstanding the opposition the true intent of his will shall be performed, it being so ordered by the judges. There are to be five great merchants Englishmen failed. Four you may have heard of, the fifth I think will not appear yet in 10 days. The lottery for Virginia is put off for a month. I have under-written for 5*l*. hoping that I shall find some partners in Antwerp which I have offered. If they refuse, the profit and loss must light upon myself, which I do not account cast away if you will have 20*s*. with me. I shall think my fortune will be the better to gain by it. The other 4*l*. I have presumed to write for my partner Brownlowe and myself in half, who I think will not refuse me. For Mr. Heath's business I desired Mr. Wake to write you what passed at Middelburg and here I go this afternoon about it. Any letter for me should be enclosed to Mr. Monger and let me know if he is to pay me that sum which you told me you would appoint me here. My best wishes to my commere and Mr. Balzar [*sic*].

1½ pp. Seal. Misc. iv, 62.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 28. Antwerp.—I will send your letter enclosed for Sir Ralph Winwood on Wednesday next. I thank you for yours touching cloth and the new passports. I answer by this your letter touching the matter of Jan Baptista Roelans.

He seemeth to be very reasonable, but when he cometh to the upshott I cannot tell what to judge of him. I have this day spoken to him about these matters and would make those differences liquid between Mr. Calley and him (my master having given me full commission thereunto), but he refuseth to hearken to anything unless I would show him procuration from Mr. Calley. I told him that he had given me such order by private writing, and so much he knew before by his factor in Spain (Kendrick Walcot) who my master willed to advise so much to Roelans. I also told him that if he and I did agree upon anything I would oblige myself to see my master allow thereof (and if need were, would give him other security) but that I thought my own obligation sufficient for so small a matter, for we ask nothing out of his hands till he be satisfied. So soon as possible I can get procuration from my master, but it is apparent the loss of so much time may be extreme prejudicial, and so much himself cannot choose but think, and therefore to stand upon these terms seemeth to me rather cavilation than desire to come to an end of his business. If yourself or Mr. Wake or Mr. Colford do think it reasonable or possible for me to do more I will do it. In the mean time (if this letter come in time) I beseech of you to tell all things to my lord ambass^r per this post, and also I pray you be assured

that neither my master nor myself will be backward in reckoning with Roelans nor no man else, it being contrary to our natures to fall into differences with any men, and if any of these who have complained to you of Mr. Calley had referred their differences to indifferent men in time (as my Master was always ready to do), all would have been quiet, or he that will not do that must be held suspicious. I will not further enlarge about that business, but have written thus much for justification of my master (whose adversaries you seem to favour) and if you signify thus much to Mr. Colford, they must needs be beholding to you all of them, and am ready to undertake every hour that which I have promised to Roelans and if he persists in obstinacy he must expect his reward. He is deceived if he think he has the advantage of my master.

1½ pp. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 63.

ROBERT CUDNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 29. London.—Acknowledges receipt and distribution of those accompanying Trumbull's letter of 20th inst. No new elections are yet made but that the Earl Northampton is chancellor of Cantbridge. The secretaryship stands between Sir H. Nevel and Sir T. Lake. If the most voices prove true, the first carrieth the prize. After the holidays past some businesses will speed.

⅓ p. Misc. iv, 64.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, May 29. [Hague].—My last to you was of 15th. The book against Vorstius, made by a Scotsman, is in the press.

My l. sends you the treaty of Wesel. Take a copy and pass it forward to France. Some two days since Morbais returned after his long progress. It seems he intends to remain here unless he absolutely recover the good opinion of his friends in England. My l. ordered me to inform you if I learnt anything of him. "In our most inward discourse he has made mention of great wrongs done to him by Monsr. de Tuyilly and others on your side, whose injurious calumnies he said such a one, naming yourself, had made more credible in England, by a kind of avowing and seconding of them. For that I answered, not as one that had any acquaintance with you, that if such informations came to your hands, you could do no less in your place than inform thereof, which I brought him in the end to confess. He made me too long a relation to repeat unto you, of his journey that way and the ends . . . he aimed at, as into his own country for establishing his estate in some good fashion, and into France for the procuring of an attestation. . . . I send you here a copy which the Governor of the town of Bax confirms to Monsr. Casaubon to be authentic. I desired Morbais to lend me his papers to peruse an hour since. . . . I found copies of his letters to my L. of Cant. to Mr. Levynus

and others, out of the first of which I found this clause *Reliqua mihi a nebulone illo de Tylly eiusque complicitibus obiecta facile diluerim, mihi si negotium foret iustis coram iudicibus, et non apud eos qui dum omni me ad haereticorum castra eis ut videtur transfugam, injuriarum atq' calumniarum genere lacesunt, sacrificum sese Deo praestare idq'. suauissimi odoris impie arbitrantur etc.* But of the second [of] these passages *J'auray bientost vuide des aultres calomnies que ce maudit de Tilly m' obiecte avec ses complices, mais etc.* In another place he calls him *poltron, et malheureux de Tilly, etc.* In the next passage I found him to fall foul on you, and as I imagine by the circumstance on Mr. Kerckham." *Au demeurant parlant rondement et ouvertement selon que Je pense, Je tiens que Trumbul, et cest aultre Se^{re} de l' Il^{me} Conte de Sal[isbury] sont practiqués par mes ennemis pour me traverser et terrasser s' ils pouvoient. Trumbul me fait ainsy soupçonner de soy par ses façons de soubsigner les attestations mensongeres faictes contre moy par mes ennemis et par ceulx qui me sont parties, led. Sec. etc."* Some 6 lines after he goeth forward with these words "*Toutesfois je m'asseure que personne de [conscience et de jugement ne voudra espouser ny tant peu ce soyt, porter les querelles de mes ennemis contre moy; ains seulement ceulx, quos ad quaecunq' facinora cogit et flagitia auri sacra fames, Dieu les manifestera et scriptis eorum tunc memoriam posteritati aeternaeque memoriae graphice uti merentur, consecrabo.*

These are the chiefest points which concern your knowledge, which I will entreat you notwithstanding for consequence sake, not *verbatim* or as from me, to advertise my man of. To-morrow I will let my L. know, as well as I shall remember, what I have written to you. Bear with my scribbling and haste, for I have not leisure to read over either my own letter or the enclosed copy of his attestation.

3 pp. Seal. XLVI, 34.

J. BEAULIEU to W. TRUMBULL.

1612, May 30. Paris.—I have yours of 19th with the Archduke's decree as to the English cloths. The Court being at Fontainebleau and my lo. and myself both being sick, I have little news. My lord's illness is due to his plodding about his business without intermission. He imputes the neglect in England to my lo. treasurer's sickness and absence. He counsels you to write constantly to England. He thinks the merchants should have some one at Court to solicit the King and Council. Bouillon arrived yesterday from England, well content with his entertainment. He has been an hour and a half with my lord, who told me that all matters were well, so I hope the marriage with Madame Christine hath not been altogether rejected.

We hear that the king for a proof of the protestation made by the Q. of this State's resolution to maintain amity with

England and the confederates, did instance that she with the States would enter the treaty made at Wesel by him with the German princes, whereunto I suppose ear will hardly be given here of the success of the Count Palatine's negotiation.

1½ pp. v, 27.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [endorsement], May 30. The Hague.—I must not suffer Mr. Morgan to come empty handed. The advocate who made the presentation for the Spanish friar to come hither to treat for a perpetual peace, hath since my last writ hither a letter wherein he giveth to understand that though he cannot be admitted to come to treat, yet under the favour of the truce he will take that liberty to come to see the country and town of Holland, and because no jealousy shall be conceived upon this his voyage, he desires that Valchenbourg, whom you know, may be his guide here. We have a bruit that the duke of Nevers at Liège makes provisions for arms for 20,000 foot and 12,000 horse. It is feared that he has intelligence with the D. of Saxe, and will join with him to recover his pretentions for Cleves and Juliers. The K. of Denmark is besieging a castle called Elserbourg in Sweden. H.M. has sent a Scottish gentleman called Anstruther into Denmark and into Sweden one Spense laird of Wolverton [Wormiston] to use their best means to draw those two kings to a treaty and peace. I send a copy of the treaty which I made at Wesel. You may take a copy, and send it to my L. Ambr. in France, who in his last asks me for it. We hope that all the difficulties for the contract of marriage between our Princess Elizabeth and the young Palatine be accommodated. Of this I will write when I have spoken with the Ct. of Hannaw whom with the first wind we expect.

2 pp. XLVII, 53.

NEWS LETTER.

1612, June 3/13. Frankfort.—At 5 o'clock this morning all the burghers assembled before the Town Hall, horse and foot, well armed. Later they were distributed throughout the town. This done the electors and his Majesty met in the ordinary chamber of their council. After donning their electoral robes they proceeded on horse to the church of St. Bartholomew in the following order: first the elector of Mayence on the right and the elector of Treves left; then the elector of Cologne and the king of Bohemia; third row, all together, the Administrator Palatine, the elector of Saxony and the ambassador of the elector of Brandenburg. Swords, but not unsheathed, were carried before all these, except the ambassador. In the church they took their seats in this order: the elector of Mayence in the first seat near the altar on the right of the choir next the king of Bohemia and third the Administrator. In the middle of the choir facing the altar sat the elector of Treves. On the left of

the choir towards the altar, first the elector of Cologne; next Saxony and third the Brandenburg ambassador. Each elector's name was on his seat in large letters. Immediately after this they began the office of the mass of the Holy Spirit, but as the Protestant electors would not remain to the end, they withdrew with all their attendants to the cabinet where the election was to take place, until they began to sing the *Veni Creator*, when they returned to their places, taking the usual oath comprised in the Golden Bull. At the end of the antiphon *Veni Sancte Spiritus* all the electors proceeded to the chapel, which had been richly decorated, to begin the election. They remained about an hour and having elected King Mathias they set him upon the high altar singing the *Te Deum*. Several musical instruments as well as the drums and trumpets of the electors joined in, a marvellous and incredible thing to hear. This done the electors accompanied the newly elected out of the choir to the stage prepared for the purpose and there proclaimed him king of the Romans before all the people. Thereupon Pappenheim, marshal of the empire, handed the naked sword to the elector of Saxony, Truchses gave the orb of the empire to the Administrator, and the chamberlain of the empire gave the gold sceptre to Brandenburg, and all three carried these insignia in a line before his Majesty, the Administrator right, Brandenburg left and Saxony in the middle, all mounted followed by his Majesty, who had Mayence on his right and Cologne on his left, both slightly behind. Treves went before alone on horse. After accompanying his Maj. to his quarters, the electors withdrew to their own, in their robes, but the insignia of the empire were not borne before them. All the electors and his Maj. put off mourning, except the elector of Saxony who appeared with all his men in black and yellow habits. All the suite, to the lowest, wore doublets of yellow damask with black trunks, German fashion. The jewels worn on horseback were admirable from the size of the diamonds and rubies and the weight of the gold trappings. The queen with her ladies was present at this ceremony. She had a place almost in the vaulting of the church, to have a better view of the choir.

3 pp. *French*. Misc. iv, 10.

Another copy of the same Account.

2½ pp. *French, translated from the German*. Misc. iv, 69.

R. KIRKHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 4.—The lord Treasurer's death. Lest there be an intermission to stop H.M.'s service . . . he hath commanded me . . . that his pleasure is you shall direct your letters immediately to himself, who will be content for a time to be his own secretary till he shall resolve of some fit person to supply that place.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. iv, 1.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 14. Cologne.—I have yours of the 4th. All the world is listening for the election, which was deferred from last Saturday to yesterday on account of differences between the electors. The ecclesiastics and Saxony, under their influence, want Albert. The Palatine and Brandenburg incline to Mathias. The others would have carried it by a majority but for the arrival of Ancel, the French Ambassador, who has informed them that his master will not accept any one but Mathias, not wanting too powerful a neighbour. It is pitiable to see Saxony led by the Catholics. We expect the Marquis of Brandenburg at Mulheim to-day to inspect the building.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 118.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 5. Paris.—I have yours of May 25. I have written by every ordinary and you should enquire after my letter of May 18 [o.s.]. We hear by the count of Hanaw, who came two days since, of the lord Treasurer's death. He hath been a great friend to my lord. I hope God will raise him some other. We have professions of principal noblemen's carefulness and also of the king's affection towards his good. Some of his friends advise his return, but he will not leave this place till assured of better preferment at home.

The two princes of the Blood have been well received at Court. Those of Guise, who were specially at enmity with Soissons, are now on good terms with them, as is the Chancellor. To Espernon only they made cold entertainment. After they arrived at Fontainebleau public communication was made of the duke of Maine's instruction and of the marriage contract with Spain, which are said to agree with the late K. of Spain's contract with Madame Elizabeth of France, save only that by this Madame and the Infanta are bound to renounce all pretensions in the states whence they come. Maine has left Fontainebleau for Spain.

Besides his first audience which he had together with Spinola and Bucquoy, Don Roderigo with the Spanish Amb^r lieger had another in private. He sent on his departure three basins full of Spanish gloves and pastilles to the queen.

The abbot of St. Victor here* with other prelates tried to effect the deposition of Richer, the Syndic of the Sorbonne, who will be able to maintain himself.

Lady Edmondes thanks you for the cuffs and would know if there is more money due for them.

2 pp. v, 28.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 6. o.s. Dusseldorp.—The states of Cleveland are being held at Duisburg, instead of Cleves. The Marquis

* Harlai de Chanvalon. Le Vassor: *Hist. de Louis XIII*, Vol. i, page 298.

Ernest and our Palatine's substitute have sent deputies. The work at Mulheim goes well forward. That Langh is supposed to receive a pension from your quarter for one of his children. He confessed it was offered at his employment for these princes.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXII, 60.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 6. o.s. Madrid.—I conceive that the business of Calley and Colford will be ended above their expectation. It will not be hard to accommodate any little differences between them.

Touching John Baptiste Rawlins, I would have matters compounded between him and Calley before I take any course in Calley's favour. Order is given to Arthur Aynscombe, late servant to Calley, to promise Rawlins such fitting satisfaction both for the debt pretended to be owing by Calley to him and for disengaging such bills of exchange as he hath belonging to Calley. Whatsoever Aynscombe shall agree unto in writing I will see the same accomplished by Calley. Undertake this to Rawlins, if need be. But if he will not come to agreement nor send his bills of exchange hither, then I would not have it thought strange if I interpose for satisfaction to be given by the king to Calley for what is due to him, wherein I little doubt I shall prevail. But the course of greater ease will be that they agree among themselves. If Rawlins stand upon tricks, he will have cause to repent it.

Wake's debt is included in Colford's, who, if Colford like, out of the first payment may be satisfied, and it will not be prejudicial to the general debt that Wake be fully paid, for principal and interest shall now be cast up into one sum, and be divided proportionately between Calley and Colford. If you will crave Colford to be therewith content, I will see Wake satisfied out of the first fleet.

I am confident that within 15 or 20 days the business will be so concluded, that they shall all have cause to be much bound unto me. Don Diego Sarmiento de Acuna is new ordinary ambassador for England. He is a councillor of the Hazienda and of great esteem and power.

3 pp. XXII, 124.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 18. Cologne.—I have yours of 11th telling me of the success of the Palatine ambassadors [in London]. The election was made on Wednesday, and the lot has fallen on Mathias. All have high hopes of him except the Catholics, who think your Archduke fitter to execute the Roman league. I think Saxony made a mistake in preferring Albert, which will not help him in his pretensions to Juliers. The coronation will be at Frankfort this week.

1 p. *French*. VIII, 119.

KING JAMES I to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 12. Westminster.—Trusty and well beloved etc. Although we had heard before your letters came of the election of the emperor, yet are we well pleased with your diligence in advertising us thereof. We have by our letters to the Archdukes signified our good liking and congratulation of the honour happened to his family as well in regard of the goodwill we bear to them in general as for the opinion we have always had that it would fall upon the king of Hungary as the person meetest for it, who we doubt not but both out of the temper of his own nature and by advice of his friends will in his government hold such course as shall tend to the preservation of the Empire, and will also maintain with us the amities which of many years have between it and our dominions, as we shall be ready to do the like on our part. To this effect you may by speech accompany our letters in the delivery of them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Sign manual.* Min. 1, 121a.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 12. Whitehall.—“I am commanded to send you this petition and to recommend the cause. It standeth upon these two parts that the petitioner have satisfaction either from his altesse or from the Count Aremberg. If allowance be made already to the Count, then he is to pay his pay; if he have not had his allowance, then the Archduke is to pay it. Wheresoever it be to be paid, his Ma^{ty} would have you to help and assist him the best you may.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxvii, 190.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 12. Whitehall.—“You mistook your direction in calling me secretary, except you had added “for the Latin tongue,” for I have no other quality although his Ma^{ty} hath since the death of the l. treasr. commanded me to receive his letters and present them to him. For the matter of your letters you shall receive herewith a letters from his Ma^{ty} to the Archduke and another to yourself for your warrant to do those compliments.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxvii, 189.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, June 12. o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 370.]

3 pp. xv, 28.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 12. Whitehall.—My silence is partly due to the expectation of new officers, but the king makes no haste in that point. Now Sir Fouke Greville and Sir George More are

by bruit put into the number of the competitors. This morning I hear that "there is a new course in hand of three referendaries for foreign matters. Sir George Carew to deal between the king and the French ambassador, Mr. Calvert with the Spanish and I know not whether with the Venetian, Mr. Levanus with the States and Archdukes. But this is yet in project only. . . . There is a commission ready for the treasurer, but the blanks are not filled, neither is it yet known whether that course shall hold, or the form of a treasurer, for which place no man is spoken of but my lo. of Southampton." I cannot hear of so much as a thought of an ambassador to relieve you. And so for this present, making haste to the sermon (not that I mean to boast of my devotion, but to allege a reasonable excuse) I leave you etc.

1 p. Misc. iv, 8.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 13. Hague.—I have lately had two covers from you. In the former was one for de Plessen, which I delivered. He arrived 3 days since, and yesterday set forward towards Heidelberg. I also delivered to him yours to count of Hanau, which you might better have sent back again to Heidelberg or to France than hither, but you seem not to have heard that the count passed that way. The other enclosed I gave to one of his followers who promised to deliver it.

We had the news of the election of Emperor Mathias in 4½ days. It seems that your Archduke was very like to have carried it (the Empire). H.M. of Great Britain sent hither lately the book of the statutes of the Order of the Garter for the States to peruse, which long since hath been delivered up unto them. Yet they have deferred their absolute answer until the return of certain of their deputies from their Provinces, who are gone thither to advise with the superiors about the acceptance of the unrepertited companies. In ten days they will return. The death of my ld. treas^r hath almost driven Morbais to an ecstasy, for besides the altering of all his letters, his ends were exceedingly crossed by it. Yet I understand by the last post who went 3 days since, he hath sent "whom" volumes of letters. He lives here still, and is at this present haunted with a tertian. I wrote so much by Sir Charles Morgan as I need say no more.

P.S.—The Scotsman's book is not yet out. I received last night a foolish libel from Middelburg, which I will send you just as I had it :

The Scots beg our goods, lands and lives,
 They switch our nobles and lie with their wives.
 They pinch our gentlemen, and send for our benchers ;
 They stab our sergeants and pistol our fencers.

1 p., XLVI, 35.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 23. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 11th. You now have at Brussels the Seigneurs newly come from Spain with money and new commissions. I would know about them, for we are interested as neighbours. Some say the sum is 200,000 crowns, others 400,000. If Spinola resumes authority there, there will be *jalousie*. We expect in a day or two Mons^r. de Plessen who returns well pleased with his mission, and his good present, and the Ct. of Hanau who comes by France and in a day or two we shall have our Palatine and Markham. We will then give you all the news and shall see what turn affairs take after the election and coronation at Frankfort, where those of Aix and of Cologne have gone to plead their causes, the one against the new magistrat, the other against the building of Mulheim.

P.S.—Our Palatine and Markham have now come. They are afraid of Saxony, who talks big at Frankfort.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *French*. XXVII, 118.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 25. Cologne.—Hotman requests me to send the enclosed. Our Palatine of Neuburg passed Mulheim on Friday on his way from Frankfort to Dusseldorf. Our Burgomaster Hardenraedt dins the ears of the electors in calling for the demolition of Mulheim. There are vast crowds at Frankfort; provisions are scarce, and it was proposed in consequence to leave immediately after the coronation. The elector of Brandenburg has been fully invested with the duchy of Prussia. His eldest son is now at Frankfort, intending to find his lady at Heidelberg.*

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French*. VIII, 120.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1612, June 17. Brussels.—Having understood by letters from Mr. Kirckham, late Secretary to the deceased lord treasurer, that it was your Ma^{ty}'s gracious pleasure I should address my future dispatches to your Ma^{ty}'s own hands, until I should receive further instructions to the contrary, I do presume in obeying the same commandment to offer unto your Ma^{ty}'s view such trivial occurrences as this barren place doth now afford, the absence of the Archdukes and the present tranquillity of these Provinces ministering small subject for advertisement worthy your Ma^{ty}'s knowledge.

Marquis of Spinola, his eldest son and Don Rod. Calderon arrived here on Wednesday last in the evening, and were met upon the way by the pope's Nuncio, the Span. Amb^r. ledger,

* George William of Brandenburg married Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of the late Elector Palatine Frederick IV, but not until 1616. At this date he was under 17 and she was 15 years of age.

and many other noble gentlemen of these countries, who brought them with this town with a train of 30 horses or thereabouts, and so conducted them *à l'hotel de* Spinola where they were lodged. Since their arrival here they have not almost spoken of any other matter than making of good cheer and banqueting. To-morrow Spinola and Calderon set forwards towards Cullen, attended with the Count Christopher of Emden and some other commanders of the army, at which place the 2nd of July, new style, they are to meet with Don Bathazar de Zuniga, ordinary Amb^r. for the King of Spain in the empire, and with him are to confer about some matters of great importance. What those things are, it is not yet assuredly known, but men conjecture them to be certain projects for the breaking of the Protestant Union, the removing of Brandebourg and Neubourg from their just possessions of Juliers and Cleves, the finding of means to incorporate the bishopric and principality of Liège into their hands, and lastly to prepare the way for a young son of Spain to the crown of the Romans. These things are but yet *en herbe*, and with time will better discover themselves to the common censure. I will according to my duty diligently labour to understand how they shall proceed in these designs, and thereof give your Ma^{ty} notice as there shall be occasion. The bruit is current here among the common people that Spinola should have brought order from Spain to reform the superfluous entertainment paid in those parts to the army, and to banish the relics of the mutineers which are yet retained in the king of Spain's service. But until his return from Cullen, where he intendeth not to stay above 5 or 6 days, all things are kept in suspense. And the 400,000 *cr.* of extraordinary allowance which were lately remitted to Antwerp from Spain are still detained in the merchants' custody, it being doubtful whether he will employ them for the affairs of Germany; the making of an absolute peace with the United Provinces (whereof there is some muttering) or for the satisfying of the older soldiers, whom they dare not now draw into the field (if there were cause to use them) by reason of their general discontentment. After these men have performed their journey to Cullen, they are resolved to spend their time in the surveying of the greatest towns and strongest fortifications of Brabant and Flanders, whilst Don Pedro de Zuniga may dispatch his legation towards your Ma^{ty}, and in his going home may repair through these Provinces to meet with Don Rod^o. Calderon, and take him in his company towards Spain. Don Pedro hath demanded leave of the Archd. to serve himself in this present employment of Mons^r. de Groote, his late Agent with your Ma^{ty}, who with Don Franc^o. d'Ibarra, a gentleman of the Archduke's Chamber, and some other cavaliers of note are presently to meet Don Pedro at Calais, and to wait upon him into England. Immediately upon the election of king Mathias to be emperor these princes dispatched the Count Octavio Visconde towards Franck-

fort with an ambassage of congratulation, and (as it is said) have given him power to excuse these endeavours which they had used to have that dignity for themselves. One Coenveld, an Advocate of this town and my familiar acquaintance, who was sent lately by a Spanish friar into Holland with certain overtures for the making of a perpetual peace between Spain and the United Provinces, came to see me the last week, on our discourse about his said negotiation affirmed with very deep protestations that the k. of Spain did really mean to quit his pretensions upon the abovenamed Provinces, so that the States would be content to yield unto such conditions as he would propose unto them, which should be honourable, safe and profitable for their commonwealth. The States, as he reported, are not very forward to hearken to this first summons, but have taken *diem deliberandi*, and will shortly, if he be not deceived, shape him an answer by the hand of Mon^{sr}. de Barneveldt.

Count Aremberg, by right of his lady as eldest sister to the duke of Aerschot, hath taken possession of that duchy, and done his fealty and homage to these princes for the same. Count Fontenoy opposeth and would gladly have that honour to descend upon him as heir of the House of Croy. At the opening of the late duke's testament (for which purpose one Monsr. Pecquius, a Privy Councillor to the Archd. is deputed into Haynault) it will be known which of these competitors is like to prevail. Fontenoy is supposed to have the more apparent right, and Aremberg the greater favour in Court. There are the present discourses of this place, which I do in all humility offer etc.

3½ pp. Draft. Min. I, 122.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 20 o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of May 19. We hear of my Lo. Treasurer's death, of the election of king Mathias in the Empire, and of a service lately done by the Marques de Sta. Cruz, who burnt 9 ships of war belonging to Argiers and Tunis. The king hath revoked Alonso de Velasco from England, and sent Sarmiento.

The Constable of Castile is arrived in Spain and will be here in 15 days. Some give out that his judgment and memory are much offended and decayed. Friends assure me this is exaggerated, and am glad for he hath ever showed himself very affectionate to his Ma^{ty}.

They are much displeased here with our new discovery of the North West passage, but more with our plantation in Virginia, and say that if his Ma^{ty} will not recall it, this k. will be forced to assay the removal of it. I hear Don Pedro hath commission to move his Ma^{ty} that his subjects desist from further proceeding therein. He will receive a cold answer, and I conceive they

will be slow to give England (who is apt to lay hold on any occasion) so just a pretence to be doing with them.

We expect the duke of Maine in Madrid about the 6th or 7th of next month.

As for Wake's business, it would be unreasonable and I think impossible to procure the king's general assiento to be altered. When the general is concluded, I will see what further *traça* I can give to procure him more particular satisfaction. Get Rawlins and Calley to come to some good end. Their dissensions may do others hurt as well as themselves. Colford should send his accounts to his solicitor here.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XXII, 125.

JOHN SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 20. Madrid.—I have yours of May 19, and can give you little satisfaction at this time. I have proposed Mr. Wake's request to my L. It is now judged to be unseasonable, because the whole business being now brought happily to receive the king's *assiento*, it would be unfit to become a petitioner for subdivided *mercedes*. But my lord puts me in hope to find some *traça* hereafter how to effect what you desire. The sun as well as the soil must ripen fruit, and time, I hope, will bring this to maturity. You desire to know our reasons for the fleet before the *decret*. The latter you say is more certain. *Verum est* a certain loss, not only in regard of the interest, which will not be so much as 5 in the 100 when they shall come to be sold. And upon sale they will not be entertained without *placas* of two or three years' day of payment, within which time the whole is like to come home to you both principal and interest, more perhaps than you could have hoped for.

I have enquired for your *Picaros*. A third part of Matthew Aleman hath never yet been heard of among our stationers here. The second part of that author is not here to be found neither, for which I have long watched, but that of Matteo Aluxan everywhere enough. We are in heaviness from the lord treasurer's death.

1 p. XXXVI, 57.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 2. Cologne.—I have yours of June 25. The king was crowned on Tuesday, after which the empress was conducted to a banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, where the six Electors were at a separate table as were the princes and princesses. All went off quietly, though in the great crush there were inevitably some hurt. The affair of Aix has been referred to the empress who decided that neither the old nor the new magistracy should take part in the solemnities; reserving the decision for further information.

Spinola's decision to come here is remarkable. It won't be to thread pearls. We expect our Burgomaster back from

Mulheim to-morrow and the Syndic will follow the emperor to Prague to renew the objection to the building.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 121.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 23. Paris.—My lord, upon Bouillon's return, followed him to Fontainebleau, and was kept there, so that I have missed two ordinaries. I have yours of 5th and 11th. By the judgment of those that know best the condition of the time past and present you are not to deject your hopes as though by the lord treasurer's death your loss were irrecoverable. For your little son I am much beholden to you that you proffer me such an occasion of being of service to you, though I might do more if I were where you mean to make him live. Let me know whether you would have him in the college or in a private house in the town. I will write to friends there.

My lo. went to Fontainebleau to receive the queen's answer to propositions brought for Bouillon from our Master who, to . . . draw some fruit of those assurances which she had made him by the sd. duke, that notwithstanding their new alliance with Spain, she would constantly keep that straight friendship . . . with his Ma^{ty} and the rest of the ancient allies which this state had always had with them, did require first that, for that purpose, there should be . . . commandment given to all the ambassadors and ministers of both parts, employed in foreign countries, to hold a free and confident communication together in all occasions which might concern the common good of both the states and particularly the maintenance of the United Provinces. Whereunto she hath consented. Secondly the king desired that she would not only join her persuasions with his towards the princes of Germany to make them receive the United Provinces into the league of Wesel, and also enter the same herself, according to the late king's projects, that it might thereby appear that the league is not one of religion but of state. To the first part she replied that both kingdoms, having become sureties for the observing of the truce with the States, by the defensive league, she thought that sufficient provision for their surety had been made, and that as that league was made with the consent of the k. of Spain, they could not now seek to fortify the States' affairs by new treaties, without giving that king cause of discontentment, which the present condition of France would not bear to do. But if the States could by any other means procure that favour from the princes of Union to receive them into the league, she would very well like of it. She and her son were ready to enter the league, but first desired to see the course of affairs in Germany. Upon information thereof they would advise with the king and join with him in any course for the good of the common affairs. Thirdly to his instance that they would join for the affairs of Juliers to draw the d. of Saxony from

his dangerous course of seeking assistance from Spain and the Archduke, she promised to concur with the king. Lastly, he having renewed his instance for the re-establishing of those of the Scottish guard into their places, she hath promised, on her return hither, to carry out the same.

Bouillon hath given great contentment to the Court by letting them see what confidence his Mat^y reposed in the assurances given by his mouth. I cannot yet dive into any matter of marriage which may have been moved there between the king and the duke. It is said that Madame beginneth to dispose her spirit to that fatal condition and journey into Spain, but yet she doth not shew that liveliness in her affection to pass the Pyrenees as her young sister doth to cross the seas to go into England.

My lo. was told at Fontainebleau that the Q. would now give the king satisfaction as to the debt which the States have been required to take upon themselves (whereof they seem here to have received some assurance) and he hath been required to procure a commission from the K. to treat here both for the modification of the sum and for the days of payment. They have promised also to pay the other 100,000 *cr.* to the K. which fall due in August next.

It was also resolved to continue the payment of the two French regiments in Holland for one year.

The duke of Maine on his arrival in Spain complained that no viceroys or governors of those parts had met him, and desired that the D. of Pastrana might be treated in like manner. Accordingly despatches were sent to the governor of Bayonne and others. But the French Amb^r at Madrid writes of the King's special courtesy to the duke and finding that the hangings in his lodging were not to his liking, he ordered new ones.

The count of Hanaw was lodged in the castle at Fontainebleau, and caused to be covered at his audience, though he came without commission, and received 2,500 *cr.* of plate on his departure. Don Pedro de Cuneja was not so well received.

The two princes of the Blood, neglecting peculiar advantages, seek to install themselves with the administration of affairs, which the Q. hath granted, not without some chafe from some of the principal ministers.

The old constable is about to go to Languedoc to establish his son.*

Mr. Antho. Edmondes encloses a letter for you, and desires to know of Mr. Bathurst, who could obtain no condition here, and went on to you.

Edmondes may go your way this summer. I hope you will have an eye over him, and "withdraw him by your counsel of the main gulf of perdition."

Herewith is a packet from Sir J. Digby to you and one for

* Henri I duc de Montmorency, constable of France, and Henri, his son. The father was 68 at this date.

Sir R. Winwood. Also letters to Dickenson and Hotman. Mr. Becher sent Lady Edmondes by one Lee, a perfumer, some Spanish gloves from Antwerp which she has not received.

5 pp. v, 29.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 27. o.s. Dusseldorp. I have yours of 15th and 18th. By this Spinola is near your quarter. He has been to Lintz. The El. of Brandenburg and our Palatine will implore the help of the two kings and the Netherland States, for the composing of the main cause and of their difference with the Saxon. He may not look to be so backed now by the emperor as his late brother and he have been, and his friends are not likely as yet to declare themselves by open effects. It were to be wished that the new emperor's confirmation of what hath been done at Aquisgrane by the Vicarial authority of Deux-Ponts were as speedy as we hope it will be real, although the recommendation of France hath not gone beyond the project of accord made by her Ambassrs. and the prince's commissioners. The work at Mulheim is advanced daily, and our Palatine seems to affect the business more than I had thought. At the Duisberg assembly, now dissolved, the princes have received contentment. Enclosed is for Hotman to Beaulieu.

1 p. XXII, 51.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, June 29. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 375.]

3 pp. v, 30.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 9. Cologne.—I have yours of 2nd. De la Voyer left the enclosed for you. I do not yet know the truth about the meeting of Spinola and Zuniga at Lintz. The former will return immediately to Brussels.

Some design against Mulheim or Aix is feared, but I think the Spaniard has too much else in hand, though he cannot like the building, and Zuniga may be sent to demand inhibition of Mulheim from the emperor.

Anspach has married a Countess of Solms.*

The prince of Brandenburg, the Elector's eldest son, has arrived at Mulheim. I think he goes on to Dusseldorp to-day.

1½ pp. *French*. VIII, 122.

THE SECRETARY PRATZ to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 10. Marimont.—Asking him to forward the attached reply of his Highness to the letter of the king of Great Britain.†

½ p. *French*. Misc. IV, 71.

* Sophia, youngest daughter of John George, Count of Solms Lich.

† No doubt the letter of July 10 in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 191.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 2. London.—I have yours of June 10 and 24. "I will write you somewhat though I cannot enlarge myself as I would, and as indeed in this conjuncture I should, to so inward a friend who will make wholesome use thereof.

"It is so that my master* is here arrived by order from the king both secretly and suddenly, and (as we conceive it) to be employed in some service near his M., which purpose of his I think will soon be put in execution, unless the ill affected to a sound and round proceeding in the affairs of this state can so far prevail as to alter his Majesty's resolutions, which as yet stand firm. Whether it hit or miss, this comfort we have, that he makes no manner of suit of it, but is called to it by him who hath the true right to command him either to stay or return, to either of which conditions he is prepared, and standeth in himself very indifferent. And truly, in mine opinion, whensoever he shall leave his prescribed employment to serve in this Court, he must *dire adieu à son bon temps*."

I have paid the 48*l.* to Mr. Monger for Mr. Withers, and have sent to Mr. Buckner and Crasher to fetch their dues; so then the remainder will be (as I take it) under 20 nobles. I have not as yet received your entertainments for April, May and June, but they are allowed some time since, and will now be paid, when I shall have some use of money for my particular, yet you may freely charge me by your bill for such a sum or a greater, as your occasions shall require; and I will not fail . . . to discharge the same.

1 p. XXII, 52.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 3 o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 377.]

2 pp. xv, 29.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 15. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of the 2nd. Here we often neglect the things where there is present peril even when we could do them at no great cost, such as finishing off the repairs and fortifications of this town, which in so many ways is considerable. Of a truth, if there were only Saxony and the others were thoroughly united they would have little to fear and there is indeed no sign that Saxony would undertake it alone. But his intelligences and intrigues with the party opposed to the Union, which are increasing, of which he has given proof in this new election as well as in the matter of Aix and Mulheim, show sufficiently that he means to rely on that side. Add to this that his people say that for reasons of state

* i.e. Sir Raphe Winwood.

and because of the great benefices and abbeys which he possesses, he must needs keep in with the ecclesiastics and with the House of Austria. All the same I do not know whether he has handled the latter well especially in respect of the emperor, from whom some words have escaped recently by which men have judged that he was scarcely pleased with him and mistrustful. I therefore agree with you that his pretension is a leaven to embroil us here for some days yet, whether Saxony sells his claim or sticks to it. That is why these two princes are advised to send a legation at once to France, England and Holland to represent to the kings and states, their friends, the objections to the admission of Saxony, the surprises of Juterbock and in consequence the peril in which these Provinces still stand, as Brandenburg has decided to stand upon the treaty of Dortmund and preserve his possession. We have his eldest son here, aged 17, a gentle prince of great promise. He has seen his mistress at Heidelberg* in passing and is coming to continue his exercises at Wesel.

I am sending you an extract from a letter from Venice, of a Catholic personage and very judicious. Please be careful with it in the place where you are and then send it to M. de Beaulieu on my behalf and to the Wirtemberg ambassadors to whom alone you may show the copy. I am sorry to hear by the letters of the father of M. de Buwinkhausen that they have no better success in the matter of Montbeliard.

[*Postscript*].—I beg you to send me word if father Neyen is back from Rome, and if it is for public or conventual affairs.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 119.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 7. Antwerp.—I have made an end with Mr. Ware concerning Sir William Stanley's debt on such terms as will give you and your friends contentment. He would rather have left all matters as we found them. I thought it better to take something than nothing, he protesting that if we had not proceeded so far and in such friendly manner, he would not have allowed a penny of what he will not acknowledge as a debt, but as a gift at my entreaty. He must give bills for the remainder payable to you or to their heirs of Overand, but he said your residence here was uncertain, and that he would have nothing to do with Overand's heirs, and would have made it payable to myself or my assigns. Mr. Browne's son-in-law is not yet returned to town, nor can I come by such of my lady's papers as my advocate wants, and therefore wish that claim made in the children's name, or a respite allowed till Browne returns.

1 p. XI, 137.

* Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of the Elector Palatine, Frederick IV,

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 7. Vlushing.—I have received but one letter from you these three weeks and that on 2nd inst. Letters received from England five days ago say that the king's gracious usage of Winwood hath begotten an opinion (and he hath already the voice) to be one of the two secretaries. Friends here say that they apprehend his sudden departure to be this that he, having *desoverté leur pot aux roses*, will and can tell shrewd tales of their dishonourable practices, and a muttering amongst them. Already I hear that they are sensible thereof, and I have scented by some discourse of late held unto me by a friend to our state that our businesses with this state grow into great jealousies. It will not be long, for the impatience of the Spaniard will not bear any long delay of their projects, but that we shall discover of what colour the effects of their malice is toward us. The States General are now assembled, and so are those of the Province of Holland. Somewhat that I cannot yet attain to the knowledge of (for they carry now their counsels with such extraordinary secrecy) will be handled amongst them, the better sort persuading themselves that the contrary begin to be weary of their malicious handling these late businesses against H.M.; but I cannot see any alteration for the better in our dictator*. He struggleth terribly to be and to [be] ever Augustus. Assuredly he hath thus far wrought with infinite cunning and great dexterity and it is wonderful to see how in this our aristocratic government, he maintaineth it in himself (monarchly) for *in nomine suo omnes geneua flectent*†, and from his mouth only, he giveth the law unto this government. How long it will thus continue, or why it pleaseth God to suffer at this man's hands, is only known unto his all-knowing, divine knowledge. On our part we are only in our prayers to address ourselves unto Him that it will please Him to convert or confound all the enemies of His name.

You will have heard how the Id. Sankard was hanged at Westminster before the hall door. He died, though a papist, yet both persistently and resolutely. He had many beholders and a far greater number admiring the greatness of the king's justice, which could not be declined, albeit that H.M. was most instantly solicited (beside many others) both by the French k. and q. regent.

Our great one of Spain‡ was brought from Gravesend by the c. of Dorset on the Monday and had audience the Sunday following at Hampton Court, and must be dispatched on the Thursday following at Whitehall. With such brevity, it should seem H.M. meaneth to recompense the tediousness of his long

* *i.e.* Barneyelt.

† Ut in nomine Jesu omne genu flectatur. *Epist. Philip.* ii, 10.

‡ Don Pedro de Zuniga, marquis of Flores d' Avila, Spanish ambassador extraordinary. See *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, page 392.

voyage, and surely for aught I can understand the importance of his employment may very well bear all this.

I expect my l. viscount Lisle, our l. governor, here this next week. You shall make me still more beholding unto you that when you have sent your advertisements to the States I may be remembered as your second friend, I should be glad to entertain him whilst he is here with such occurrences as my friends will afford me; yet particularly with this caution with which I have bound up myself unto you and some other my good friends, never to show their letters that I may receive. I pray you trust me in this, for I know it is a great point of trust.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XXXIX, 51.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], July 7. London.—I am entreated to recommend the cause of Anne Potter. She says you will understand her case, which is to obtain her right, from which by potent adversaries she is debarred. I have very suddenly been called to England by H.M. I hope to be at the Hague within 8 days.

[*Postscript*].—This gentlewoman entreats you to advertise if you think H.M.'s letters to your princes will help her.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 54.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 9. Whitehall.—I am to signify to you in answer of your last letters*, first for the motion of Mon^r. de Preaux that it is true his Ma^{ty} did consent, at the duke Bouillon's being here, that order should be given on both sides to their ambassadors in Germany and the Low Countries that the[y] should communicate each with other and hold correspondence in all the affairs of those countries which have relation to the common good of both estates of England and France. And so his Ma^{ty}'s pleasure is that you should do upon all occasions and accidents happening which you shall think to concern both countries a like kindness and correspondence with them as you shall perceive they do with you, not only in the country where you are, but in any other part of Germany, if occasion be offered. And so you may let Mons^r. de Preaux understand that you have received direction from his Ma^v to do.

Secondly touching the matter of the priests his M. doth well allow your answer made being very true, but for that you wish

* Referring to Trumbull's despatch of 1 July (*S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, f. 193). He reported that M. de Preaux had told him that he and all the French ministers abroad had received a strict precept to hold a free and confident correspondence with the English ministers upon matters concerning the common good of both crowns. The priests referred to were William Scot, O.S.B. and Richard Newport executed at Tyburn on 30 May (Challoner: *Memoirs of the Missionary Priests*, Vol. ii, pp. 76-83). Trumbull explained that they had broken the laws and incurred sentence of death, which the king had mercifully converted into banishment, but they had since returned to England and so deserved their fate.

for the future time, his M. hath this purpose that, forasmuch as he doth give liberty to those priests for the most part at the mediation of foreign amb^{rs}., when he shall do the like hereafter, he will have good caution from the amb^{rs}. who shall be intercessors that the persons delivered at their suit shall not return again to give occasion of justice to be exercised on them.

For your well wishes I thank you, but all things are here in suspense yet, and in his M.'s own hands.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. xxvii, 191.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 19. Cologne.—The catholics play the devil, having got from the emperor a mandate against the princes and the builders of Mulheim, ordering its demolition, which is condemning a party without hearing them. I feel sure the princes will give a brave answer. I never thought the emperor would favour Cologne against them. Yesterday arrived the bishop of Mayence on his way to take the waters at Spa. I expect he will meet your archdukes.

There is a report of a Frenchman trying to murder prince Maurice, whom however he only wounded in the arm. I fear some future accident as I recall the report but 14 days before the murder of king Henry IV.

The Venetians have made a fresh edict against the Jesuits. It is a pity that all other catholic kings and princes do not do the same.

The citizens of Frankfort are incensed against the magistracy, and demand their privileges.

2 pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 123.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 10. Friday. [o.s.]. Antwerp.—The enclosed from Monger came after the departure of my other letters. He told me of Winwood's appointment (as principal secretary); some marvel, but I suppose his promotion must be a step to the advancement of some of my old friends, and amongst them yourself. By what means hath he wrought himself into the king's good opinion? *nam est mirabile in oculis nostris*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* XIX, 18.

GEORGE RUSSELL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 10. Louvain.—I understood you were gone to Marimount, otherwise I had epistoled you ere this. Your little Telemachus and my wife, his comrade, hold passing good correspondence together. If he were as thick as he is tall, he would do me a great displeasure, because *ingenio pollet cui vim natura negavit*. He left behind his *Puerilis* which therefore you may send at your convenient commodity. He is not "refragant" like a rebel to his book, though willing to be satisfied with a

little like the belly of a child that is less than his eye, but that time and discretion usually reformeth. He joineth his duty with our loves which I send altogether enclosed to you, your bedfellow and brother Balsar. . . . What your credit and love can do with the marquess and Pincks I beseech you to let your endeavours make earnest trial. . . . Here are divers and many relations come of the martyrdom of the two priests whereof public sermons have been made in the parish churches and university to excite the people's devotion to resolution and the like.* The proceeding most bitterly and generally censured, and the rest referred to God's reformation *cum et quando divinae suae Majestati placuerit*.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. IV, 72.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 11. Paris.—They have been troubled here about the contract of the marriages which the Spanish ministers have sent back with some amendments, specially concerning the infanta's renunciation, whereof they had set down the article in this last correction in so absolute terms as if the infanta had never been born, and in many places had named her before the king. But de Villeroy after long conference with the Spanish amb^r. is said to have reconciled these new differences with him. Now the q. is sending de Pysieux, the secretary of state, to Spain, to give more particular satisfaction concerning this, and because in such cases a secretary of state is always sent with the contract.

As the q. had not sent an ambassage to Spain in regard of Feria's coming, it was agreed that Maine should enter Spain afore Pastrana entered France. But they would not let the latter leave Madrid till Maine was within three or four days' journey thereof. By letters of the 2nd o.s. we understand from Digby that when Maine was near Burgos, some of his troop, going before, met a company of soldiers going from Castille to Navarre, and misunderstanding their *benediciones de camino*, came to blows with them, the duke himself even being forced to draw against the Spaniards who retired to a church, where the duke proposed to assail them, if the governor of Burgos had not pacified the matter. It is said that the king intends to spend 800,000 ducats on entertaining the duke. Pastrana has provided 80,000 l. for his journey. He left Madrid on the 5th n.s., Lerma accompanying him out of the town. Maine will make his entry on the 13th.

Sir J. Digby wrote that the constable of Castile had returned from Italy, that Don Alonso de Velasco was to be revoked from England, and that Don Diego de Sarmiento, a gentleman of good reputation and a good scholar, was to succeed him; also that five or six of the king's galleons had been lost off Florida,

* William Scot and Richard Newport. See above.

intending to invade a country there possessed by strangers, thought to be Virginia, from which the Spaniards threaten to drive the English. Çunega is thought to have charge to deal with our king on that subject.

The q. is labouring for Desdiguieres' reception as duke and peer of France, which the Parlement here have refused. She proposes first to send the princes and some of the principal officers, which have place in the Parlement, to make them agree, and if they fail, to go herself and carry the matter.

Complaints have been made against de Rohan who hath put out the sergeant major of St. Jean d' Angely, called Gratelon after he had received hard usage of Hautefontaine who is said to be the author of his master's violent courses.

Great commendation is given here to Ansel for his services in the new election in Germany. He is said to have broached a new treaty between the duke of Saxe and the marquis of Brandenburg for compounding the difference of Juliers.

Your last letter was of 24th June.

Both for your sister Bet's sake and my own, send a dozen or two of the mallow roots' sticks which the apothecaries sell for the cleansing of the teeth.

3 pp. v, 31.

MONSIEUR DE BURE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 21. Dusseldorp.—It is several months since I had letters from you, although I have written since we are here. Having no answer I cannot say where the fault lies. If it is mine, please let me know so that I may put it right, and also if there is any sign of your recall to England, because, before then, I want to visit you, if the Lord wills. You will have heard of the emperor's order to demolish the new town of Mullain. That annoys the princes greatly. I believe they will send him their remonstrances and persist in going on. They are also on the point of sending an embassy to France and England. The instructions are already drawn and all the letters of credence and other necessities; but there are still some difficulties.

1½ pp. *French*. Misc. IV, 73.

MONSIEUR NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 23. The Hague.—I am rather uneasy about the matter of M. Winwood. From what I have gathered from a great friend he has gone to England in hope of the office of secretary, taking as a pretext the affairs of the Hanse Towns, so that if things do not happen as he hopes he will be able to return honourably. I hope that it will all go as he wishes and that we shall have your lordship here as ordinary in his place.

The deputies of the Hanse Towns arrived here six days ago, but the affair is not yet settled. Yesterday evening M. Schombierg arrived here on behalf of the Palatine, on his way

towards Great Britain. The brother of M. Barneveld, who was pensionary of Rotterdam, is buried to day. He was found dead in bed three days ago. My brother writes me from Germany, among other things, that it was decided among the electors, when the assembly was broken up, to send an honourable embassy to the kings of Denmark and Sweden to reconcile those princes.

1 p. *French.* Misc. IV, 75.

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 14. Whitehall.—The complaint of Thomas Alberie being so long insisted upon by your solicitation to the state there, order has been taken that the ambassador here resident for the archdukes should be dealt withal for a reasonable end. He hath undertaken to move the state there, and we recommend the like course to you.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Signed*: H. Northampton, G. Cant, T. Ellesmere, Canc. E. Worcester, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, J. Herbert, Jul. Cæsar, Thos. Powis. I, 108.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 14. [Frankfort].—Mons^r. Paul being gone I ask you to address the enclosed to colonel Schomberg who is now on your side to arrange for the coming of the elector. We have no news except that his Imperial Majesty left Nuremberg on the 7th after a great reception. He is going to Prague to settle the business of Hungary and Transilvania, which seem unsettled by his absence. The citizens of Frankfort are dissatisfied with their magistrates. We are here to arrange the suite of his Highness that he may visit what he desires most in the world.

1 p. *French.* XXI, 125.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 15. [Vlushing].—Yours by Mr. Forbush, the Scottish minister, I received on Monday at Midelburg. I deferred my answer only to find out this little work of the prince of Orange's. You shall find in it matter of good substance, and not unfit to be compared with the government of this state at this time. By your last I perceive that one of mine, and that which I wrote first concerning Winwood's sudden departure from these parts, is miscarried, or you would not be so doubtful of the cause thereof. I expect Winwood here this day or tomorrow, and whether he shall be one of the secretaries, time must show. The king's favour seemeth to be great towards him, but I rather think he will miss it at this time. He hath his part of his crosses also, and that (as I hear) from the greatest great ones, *sed hoc tibi*. Our Spanish amb^r. extraordinary hath not all his contentments in this legation. I wish it were worse for him, for in every corner of the world they handle treacherously with us. Your last letter was without date.

1 p. XXXIX, 52.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 25. Cologne.—I had yours of 10th on 22nd. The princes are taking the affair of Mulheim in hand and will put their case to the emperor. The building goes on and they are anxious to get the gates up. I send you a sketch of the new town. Colonel Schomberg has passed here in haste for Holland and England, and will return by France.

1 p. *French. Seal.* VIII, 124.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 16. London.—I have your letter of the 1st and addressed myself to the Court, and there find that Salkweld* was surprised about 4 months past by Sir Wm. Quedolphin and so, with his letters, sent up to the l. treasurer, either from Silley or the Mount, and from him was sent either by his own pleasure or his Maty's express order to the l. grace of Canterbury. And being now converted (although before he had taken three several vows) is resident at the l. of London's house well entertained and at liberty. Since whose arrival there are come over two Carmelite friars from Venice; the one was appointed lecturer at the church of St. Mark in Venice by the seignoury there for the Lent exercise, which two being also converted are also ready to make recantall sermons, both being yet at my l. grace's, where I hear the other shall still remain, and the other by the said l. grace sent to one of the universities here to study. These have confidently reported that there are divers others of the like functions that would most gladly give over their orders and retire themselves either hither or to any other place that they might have means to live. I had it from Mr. Baker's own mouth, which is one of his grace's secretaries to whom I was recommended. His grace is much indebted to you for your intelligences. I doubt not but you will one day find him ready to further your advancement. The Spanish amb^r. is said to be appointed to come to Thibalds next Sunday to be feasted by his Maty and the queen. Some say his embassy is of compliments, as the French amb^r. was about the two marriages of France and Spain. Others that he demandeth restitution of the cautionary towns in Holland and Zeland for the money, and to repay the money bestowed on Virginia, so that we desist from that plantation, and from the trades with the East and West Indies, with the searching out of the N.W. passage, with presentation of a marriage with the lady Elizabeth, all which tales, though I think they would have to be done, yet they should not be so "mallepert" as to demand, being contrary to the articles of the peace. Last Monday the lieger amb^r. of Spain was at Court at Whitehall with the Lords of the Privy

* John Dalston *alias* Salkeld, of Morland co. Westmorland, a seminary priest. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611-8, pp. 125, 279.

Council, about a prize which was sent in by shipping, which Davis and other merchants of this city sent southward. The prize is said to have 300 chests of sugar and 60 tons of brasil valued at 4,000*l.* by our merchants. The man of war is yet at sea to look for more. I hope they shall not have to make restitution. This Thursday the lords sat at Whitehall about confirming the privilege for our fishing with busses whereto they were consigned by his Ma^{ty}'s letter directed to them dated Nov. 28. The privileges are very substantial which I saw and read yesterday at Whitehall. A ship and a pinnace are on the king's charges to watch the fleet at sea at fishing time. Mr. Lock told me they would be granted. The Hans towns of Germany have made a league offensive and defensive with the United Provinces. Sir R. Winwood departeth shortly for Holland. A Scottish lord hath slain Mr. Devorax, son to the e. of Essex deceased, by stabbing him behind his back. It is said to be done at Oxford by the l. Keloys whose father was master of the Rolls. Some would have it for words about the lord Sancre that was executed 14 days past.

I have letters both from the Lords of the Privy Council to you and from the archduke's amb^r. to the Sieur Maes and Herr Wesmal in my business. Though I have pressed the l. for letters, it was to make use of the time I was to spend here without any impeachment to your reputation, and protest of time will show that I have not played the hypocrite. I hear the Sp. amb^r. hath put a trick on the l. treas^r. deceased, saying the marriages were first intended with the crown and princes of England that have since been concluded between them in France, only through his nonchalance, wh. he would turn on him as a capital treachery to our state by reason he did not make it known to the king when it was offered and pressed upon this state, and he only counselled against it. Some say he was so malapert in his demands that his Ma^{ty} refused to give him audience; and that the e. of Pembroke and the l. Wotton did shake him soundly to his great reproach and their honour. For Denmark and Sweden I understand our merchants and others are urged to pay double customs in the Sound, so that a ship of 120 tons hath been charged with 700 dollars for customs and impositions at one time. The king is risen from Elsbourgh and beleaguered Gouldbergh, a castle cut out of a main rock, invincible as it was supposed. He is now marched towards Stockholm, which it is thought he will take, for the Swedes have not yet resisted his marches. His Stadholder Garet Ransou hath also taken in Eu Land by Calmer, which being in a fertile soil is said to make in 18 villages in this island 22 last (eight hogsheads in a last) of butter beside their own provision. He hath 12,000 men, and is said to march to meet the king the other way at Stockholm. By these means both the east and west seas are under Denmark and the Swedes cannot come at the sea. Thus I hope we shall be further strengthened with a puissant friend, though the

Hollanders bite their lips at their great impositions, which they would refuse if it were not for our king, and by force make their way through the Sound without any payment of customs. 'Tis said the Swede would rather have the Dane prevail than to have the k. of Poland to assist them, because of his religion, as also the Pole hath enough to do with the Muscovites.

Our merchants sue for convoy in the Levant by reason of the swarm of pirates, which suit I hope will be granted.

The king giveth to them of little desert bountifully and the prince is a good husband, though bountiful in giving where he seeth it meriteth. I have your letter of July 8.

4 pp. I, 109.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 17. Paris.—Before your last letter of the 8th my lo. had heard of Winwood's sudden departure to England. No man knew of his sending for by his Ma^{ty} and a rumour arose that the k. purposed to make him a secretary. John More is possessed with that hope. If he is now sent back without some preferment it cannot but turn to his disgrace. If after so many years service my lo. should see now his "punie" leap over his head, "notwithstanding those grudges which have been between him and Sir Ralph, amongst so many as are now concurrent with him from . . . that place, his wishes should rather go for him than for divers of the rest, for the opinion which he hath of his inward integrity and good intentions." The king has engaged his word that he will not forget my lord's long services, but willeth him to continue here for some time, being himself forced to bear the burden of many offices, promising to prepare him some good preferment, worthy of his merits. These are his Ma^{ty}'s own words.

Your senor Alexandro Rudolphi, the new emperor's amb^r is arrived, lying at his kinsman the nuncio's.

Nerestan, captain of the Scotch guard, seeing himself forced to readmit those whom he put out of the company, gave over his place, which one de Plainville, governor of Corbie hath bought of him for 65,000 *cr*. The re-admission of the others is on condition that after five months they must give over their places again with compensation.

De Roquelaure, lieutenant-governor of Guienne, hath kept one de Barrault, mayor of Bordeaux, from entering that town to assist at the election of the jurats. Condé is gone thither to repress the practise of de Roquelaure, who is supported by d'Espernon.

I have written to Mons^r Cappel, an old acquaintance of mine at Sedan, concerning the advice given you to place your son with Dalichamp. I will ask him and Mons^r Tilley, his cousin, to entreat their care of the boy.

2½ pp. v, 32.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 17 o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 378.]

2 pp. xv, 30.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 18 o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of June 17. Our great French ambassador is arrived with 1,000 Frenchmen of all sorts in his train. We hear that divers of his company are fallen out among themselves, and that some of the principal men have gone back. On his journey when near Burgos he met a company of Spanish soldiers going from Castile to Navarre. The lacqueys began to jest, and presently divers French gallants on horseback came and some out of idle humour cried "*sa sa cargons*," and spurring their horses, charged the soldiers scornfully with their *quita-soles* [*parasols*]. This the latter thought an indignity and struck divers of them from their mules. Then all the French took to their weapons. The duke, who was behind, came up, and with all his company assailed the soldiers, who after defending themselves, retired to a church. No Spaniard was hurt and they placed their banner on top to make good the church. The duke determined to force it, but the governor and chief men of Burgos came and pacified the matter. Commissioners are sent hence to proceed against the soldiers, and some will be hanged if the duke doth not mediate. Later at a town called Barrajas they killed a hidalgo, whose kindred complained to the king and there will be a trial, the duke having delivered his people to justice.

All these new alliances will not wear out the ancient antipathy between these two nations, and there passeth not a day without some remarkable accident between them. This great troop of French hath done my lo. admiral much honour, for they say here that in regard of them *Los Ingleses pareçian tantos Angeles*.^{*} The duke is a goodly gentleman and liveth with fitting magnificence. Hitherto he hath had audience only to give *pesami*† for the death of the queen. His visit to the "young queen of France" is deferred till Aug. 15. . . . All the difficulties of Culley's business are now overcome except Rawlins; if he will not send his papers, he will wrong himself and all the rest.

In the main business I have procured them interest at 10 in the hundred. They will get 10,000*l.* more by receiving their money here than if it were paid in Flanders, the debt being 100,000*l.* with principal and interest, and the exchange is worth 10 in the hundred. But acquaint nobody with the end till the business with Rawlins be compounded.

4 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. xxii, 126.

* The English were like angels by comparison.

† Condolences.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 18. London.—This friend of yours Mr. Albery is so curious to inform himself of the particulars of this place and so diligent in soliciting all your friends to write upon our particular, whereto I presume your ears are more open since my last, whereupon you have perhaps grounded some expectation of that which at this time hath no issue, nor can I tell you whether or when it shall. Yet I assure you that my l. hath punctually performed all the king's commands, his Ma^{ty} being pleased, both at his arrival, while he was here, and at his departure to give him all the contentment he could expect. Our friends tell us *quod defertur non auferetur*. But for our parts, as my l. doth not put himself forwards, as not knowing whether he should get or lose by the bargain, not thinking it good any way to intrude himself in such employment before he be duly called, so am I not puffed up with any hope, neither do I cast it in any account, before I see the issue, though if anything come of it either to him or Sir H. Neville, I doubt not but to receive such measure of favour as my poor capacity can contain. At the return of the progress H.M. will fully resolve.

As I may be absent for most of the vacation I will deliver 80*l.* to Mr. Mungar or Mr. Quester for you.

1 p. XXXII, 36.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 18. Vlushing.—I hope you have received the *apology* of the p. of Orange. Winwood landed yesterday in the afternoon much weather-beaten at the castle of the Ramekins and lodged that night at Armeu, and so towards Holland. I did not speak with him. For 8 or 10 days there was great expectation that he should have been sworn of the Privy Council in the place of a principal secretary, but he is sent back again for a while to settle the business of his charge, and it is believed that he shall speedily return to receive that honour. The king hath used him with much favour, but yet by my l. Chandos, who arrived here yesternight, and now ships himself for Antwerp and so to the Spa, I am told that Sir Henry Nevill hath had some promise from H.M. to be chiefest in that place. Lake will not forego his hope also to be one, and now that Sir Henry Wotton is this far on his way homewards (he this morning parted from us hence towards Calais) there may be a new struggle betwixt these four competitors. The brother of Monsr. Barneveld being syndic of Rotterdam and his brother's right hand in all these great businesses and thought the special patron of Vorstius his Arminian opinions, the last week going to see his brother at the Hague, going well to his bed, was the next morning found dead in his bed, a fearful beholding to his brother. God touch his heart by this just judgment so as he may repent, for in many of these businesses the world saith he is very faulty. This

State's affairs are much troubled and full of distractions. God settle them better. Next week I expect my l. Governor and with him cometh Sir Nowell Caron, but what may be the cause of his repair to the States I cannot yet learn.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XXXIX, 53.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 29. Dusseldorp.—With regard to the conference between the marquis Spinola and Don Balthazar I cannot imagine that it was about anything but the general affairs of the House of Austria and Spain and to learn from Don Balthazar's own mouth the humour, inclination and policy of the new emperor, possibly for the regulation of their own. That the king of Spain should choose to put an army into the field or that your archdukes should wish to trouble their repose and hazard their truce with the States of the United Provinces for Mulheim or for Aix or for anything of the sort, which are properly affairs of the empire, I certainly can see no sign. There is a rumour here about preparations by Spinola. It is quite possible that he has brought no more money than he needs to satisfy his troops. Besides the Spaniards know that they would not please either France or England, who have undertaken to protect this possession. All the same we must neglect nothing and I await your better information.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 120.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 30. Cologne.—I hear by yours of 23rd that for two weeks you have had nothing from me. It is not my fault as I write every week.

We hear nothing of the emperor since he left Nuremberg. The duke of Bavaria, the archbishop of Cologne and archduke Leopold are also there. The latter is reconciled with Anspach.

Preparations for the English trip are going on at Heidelberg, but the prince will await the return of Schomberg.

From Zurich I hear the k. of Spain continues to treat with the Graubunden for a passage for the troops whom he wishes to send to the Netherlands, when the time comes for breaking the truce, as many think.

A traitor has been executed at Berne for taking a pension from Savoy and divulging state secrets.

Saxony has lately written to his Highness of Heidelberg for the continuance of the amity which began at Nuremberg.

The emperor is said to have committed to your archduke the execution of the Mulheim mandate, but execution will not precede sentence and the mandate cannot be taken as the sentence.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French*. *Seal*. VIII, 125.

JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF WIRTEMBERG, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 21. Stuttgart.—Thanks Trumbull for the trouble taken over his affair. Has agreed to the sequestration, but by the advice of his neighbours and allies, only on conditions which his ambassadors will explain. Asks Trumbull to discountenance all instances to the contrary as he cannot and ought not depart therefrom without great prejudice to the safety of Germany, or of the religion without speaking of the special interest of his House. He is therefore resolved, in the event of a refusal of the terms and the breaking off of the negotiations, to wait and provide against the disagreeables that might happen, and with which it seems they threaten him and for which, in any event, time and opportunity will bring a remedy, although he promises himself better from their Highnesses and that counsels of violence will not prevail with them. Has wished to inform Trumbull of this final resolution in order that he may continue, by his prudence, to direct these affairs to a reasonable end.

1½ pp. *French. Seal. Misc. IV, 70.*

J. PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 22. Whitehall.—Learning that Mr. Anthony Edmondes was to undertake a journey to Brussels, I would not omit the opportunity to write, though I be now going into the country with Sir H. Nevill. . . . There is yet no secretary but I hear the seals are to be delivered out of hand to my lord of Rochester, which seemeth the more strange, because Sir T. Lake goeth on the progress, who I thought should have had the keeping of them till a secretary had been sworn. But I am ignorant of the cause, being a man not much acquainted with the proceedings of this place. I think you have heard of a course intended to reform the number of messengers, of the lamentable execution whereof the bearer can inform you. Neither am I so careful in that point because I presume you hear of all things at the full.

¾ p. *Misc. IV, 74.*

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 23. Paris.—I have nothing from you last week. My lo. is expecting an auditor's clerk from England to assist him in the liquidation of the debt due to the king, whereof many parcels are obscure and controverted. This settled, the king shall understand from whom he shall be to receive payments, whether from France or the United Provinces, who are thought to have underhand given assurance that they will take that payment upon themselves. In the meantime they are now here in hand with some merchants to make over into England the 100,000 *cr.* due to the king in August, from the other half of the 200,000 which were to be paid him, in defalcation of the main sum, by the late treaty.

The sending of de Puysieux to Madrid is thought disgraceful to the d. of Maine as the chief points are committed to the other. Pastrana has passed Bordeaux and is expected soon. This Parlement is now divided in opinion about the admission of the dukes and peers, but it is expected that it will yield to the queen's desire.

Bouillon and Desdiguieres are here expecting the deputies sent by the synod of Privas to exhort them to reunion with the body of the churches. They have written jointly to the churches that they will procure the common good of the churches. But we doubt of success.

Two counsellors of this Parlement, one a Protestant the other a Catholic, are to be sent to Poitou to take information of grievances against de Rohan and of his complaints. He hath written to the king, our master, to tell him of his past and present actions, who advised him to give no just cause of offence to the q., and study to work for the reunion of the divided members of the churches in France, having recommended the like care to Bouillon.

My lo. hath lately made a private motion for the marriage of the prince of Wales and madame Christine. It has been very well received by the ministers, but being advertised from Rome that a match was as good as concluded with the Grand Duke's sister, they ask to be certified of the truth. My lord, having no knowledge of it, hath taken time to satisfy them.

The emperor's amb^r, lodging with nuncio, hath deprived himself of divers amb^{rs}' visits, who suspect intelligence between the pope and the emperor. The amb^r goes on to Spain.

D'Espernon hath retired to the country upon discontentment with the princes of the blood about some munitions for places in his government.

2½ pp. v, 33.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 23. London.—I have lately received of Mr. John More for you 80*l. st.* whereof I have paid to Messrs. Angus and Bollocke for interest 8*l.* and to an old man upon a bill of your hand 8*l. 15s.* The rest which is 63*l.* if you please to demand of Mr. Hobson I doubt not but he will pay.

½ p. Misc. iv, 77.

WALSINGHAM GRESLEY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 24. His Highness' house at Richmond.—I have a long time awaited an occasion to renew that little acquaintance I had with you at our meeting in this Court when I was to return into Spain. You have our good friend Mr. Samuel Calvert and divers others that advertise you of all things worthy your expectation and so prevent me. . . . I am still with Sir Charles Cornwallleys, treasurer of the prince his household, and if you would vouchsafe me a letter now and then when you write to

Mr. de Quester, he would convey it to me as he doth monthly some from Mr. Cottington.

The matter of Don Pedro his embassy is known to very few. Many give their opinions, but the most part err. I can assure you Don Alonzo (his brother ambas.) nor the archduke's ambas. know not what he is to propound; only Monsieur de Groote, he that was the archduke's agent, is acquainted with it, wherewith the two former ambas. are very much discontented. It breeds an ill aspersion on Don Alonzo, who having been also disavowed is reputed scarce an honest man, at least insufficient for the place.

That Don Pedro did not accept of the k. entertainment is apparent that his long abode here is the cause, and his manner of coming with so small attendance, considering his great *ayuda de costa* which was given him, makes some think that though he have an extraordinary title, yet he is not so in effect, but hath degraded Don Alonzo.

His great correspondency with marquess Spinola and Calderon makes the world think your treaty of peace with the States is likely to go forwards, for since his audience he hath dispatched two express messengers unto them.

It is observed that since his arrival he hath not as yet vouchsafed to visit the prince but at Tybaults where he was feasted and lay there 3 nights, one day being in hunting with the king, he took occasion to speak with the prince and had a long conference with him in private.

My opinion is that you may there more certainly know his propositions, for his speaking against our voyage, it is but an idle rumour. But it is conjectured that he came partly to treat of an alliance with Florence, and partly to prove whether he may be harkened unto if he propound anything concerning the redeeming of the Caution towns and to win us from opposing of your peace.

2 pp. Misc. iv, 76.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 28. Antwerp.—I have nothing from you either of those papers I left with you or of the procurement of the request from Monsr. Meyrbeck. Let me know if any sentence has been passed upon our cloth. Let your man make a step to Ric. Stampel and tell him I must have the money he had ready for me at my departure.

We say confidently that the Imperial Chamber has prohibited those of Mulheim to desist [building].

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xi, 138.

COUNT OF ARENBERGH to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 7.—Acknowledges his two letters and thanks him for the good will displayed and the assurance about the

succession as well as of the satisfaction that the king of Great Britain will receive about it.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French. Holograph; impression of signet.* Misc. IV, 82.

THOMAS, BARON ARUNDELL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 7, N.S. Antwerp.—I thank you for your pains at Brussels and Mr. Wake for his here, who hath let me want the sight of no curiosity. Please send these letters, and return such as shall come from England, to Spa. My remembrances to Sir T. Edmondes and his lady.

1 p. *Holograph.* II, 111.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 7. [Cologne].—I have yours of July 30. The deputies of this place are off to Prague to stop the building of Mulheim. I am surprised at the emperor being in a hurry to issue that mandate. Much exception may be taken to it, and it cannot be enforced without previous discussion; which will take time, and the Diet is nearly due. The Imperial advisers will find their mistake. We shall gain all the time we can.

The emperor will find work at Vienna, where he will have to satisfy the states of Austria, who have submitted 80 grievances. However the mandate shows us what to expect from the emperor.

The Frankfort troubles are not yet settled. The citizens appeal to the emperor. Commission is given to the archbishop of Mayence and the landgrave of Darmstat, or their deputies, to settle the difference. The latter is not acceptable to the citizens, being a relative of the magistrate, and they call for a third commissary. The citizens will get nothing.

I send you a copy of a notice published here against the last claim of the *Princes Possedants*. They dare to say that they have never hunted down those of the religion. Also a copy of the Imperial mandate against Frankfort.

3 pp. *French. Seals.* VIII, 126.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 29. Paris.—My friend Monsr. Capell of Sedan reports well of Dalichamps, except that he has an Englishman, Mr. Allain, in his house, which may stay your son's learning French. Capell would take him in his mother's house.

We expect Pastrana on Sunday or Monday. He brings 300 persons and 450 mules. To avoid the insolence of the Parisians crying *aux asnes* as they did before Feria, he requests that 250 horses may be sent about 5 or 6 leagues. Bonoil, conductor of ambassadors, meets him at Estampes, and the next day the marquis de Coeuvre, Lt.-General of the Isle of France, will receive him there and M. de Guise or another magnate will welcome him. This matches Mayne's reception in Spain which

was mean till he came to Madrid. The great ballet which was intended will be forborne, because the k. and q. would have to feast the duke at their own table, and only his own table, with covers for 30, will be defrayed. He will be à l'*Hostel de Navarre* belonging to de Roquelaure. Bouillon, who was going to Sedan, hath been stayed by the q. to be present at the negotiation. At Maine's entry to Madrid all prisoners were set at liberty. Some of the soldiers, who seized some of his baggage by the way, were to be hanged, others sent to the galleys, but Maine made suit for them.

The broil at Bordeaux between de Rohan and Barrault was, on Condé's arrival, partly pacified.

From England we learn that Neville will be principal secretary and Winwood second. But it is not likely that Sir T. Lake will be put off from the place whereof he is already in half possession.

I shall be glad if Berruyer comes hither.

2½ pp. *Seal.* v, 34.

GEORGE RUSSELL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, July 31. Louvain.—Here is one come out of England that declareth a tragedy like to be wrought upon certain priests, captives in Newgate, to the number of 30, all like to be poisoned in their salades at supper, which grew upon this that the archbishop of Canterb. did solicit the king to rid the land of as many as were in present hold, to which the king answered negatively as a thing odious to christendom, because it would be thought matter of malice and not government. The queen and the earl of Northamp. more sharply took him up in terms, yet with discretion, so that *res erat infecta*, but upon that a sauce came to their meat that all of them that had tasted it had like to have been poisoned. The rumour is brought here very confidently. If you know ought thereof . . . I pray communicate it to your friends. Salute your bedfellow and good brother in our names and tell her the fear is there will be much controversy between my wife and her before she can get her jewel again being now put in her ear. Hereof . . . lately we have had an example between Mr. Halle and Mr. Maxile in England how dangerous it is to pull the jewel away once fastened in the ear. Ending with an end of one of little Will's lessons *quantum me diligis, tantum fac ut valeas vel quantum te a me scis diligi, et millies vale*.

1 p. Misc. iv, 78.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 10. Cologne.—I have yours of Aug. 25. The senate and citizens of Frankfort are still at loggerheads, and the deputies of Strasburg, Worms and Spires have done nothing. The citizens are moderate and respectful to the senate, who seem to be obstinate.

At Prague they are reforming the Senate and the Reichof-raad. The papists are still in a majority. Spinola is there by this time. The administrator entertained him finely as he passed by Frankendaal. I hope he will have difficulties at Prague, if he is to draw the emperor into a league to proceed against Aix, Mulheim or Juliers.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French.* VIII, 127.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 1 o.s. The Hague.—Some 12 days since we returned here after we had been out just a month. We had only one day and two nights' warning and scarce time to make ourselves ready for the journey, much less write to anybody. My lord took his leave of the States but for 15 days. He intended to be out no longer and left no man behind him, his excellency being absent and most part of the States General were away for 16 days. I have two letters and hear of a third (which should be from you) which has gone to England. Whilst I was in England, I had no time to salute any man, nor knew the way towards you. Since our return my lady's extreme sickness and the trouble I have had to settle myself so distracted me as I had no desire to write. We have advertisements from Lubeck that the king of Denmark hath received an overthrow with the loss of 8,000 or 9,000 men, who passing over a bridge in Swede and being entered some 4 Dutch miles into a hollow way, were prevented for the retreat by the breaking down of the bridge, and set upon behind, before and each side by the king of Swede's army which lay in ambush in the woods, few of them escaping. No great credit is given to the report because Lubeck is a party against Denmark. We expect the Palatine here in 20 days, about which time Schönberg will be here from England, whose ambassage hither is to carry to his Ma^{ty} the ratification of what was treated here by the count of Hannaw. The sudden death of Barnevelt's brother, the pensionary of Rotterdam, hath caused much discourse. He was not only an upholder of the Arminian sects and a protector of Vorstius, but a tyrannical persecutor of the religion. What the two deputies from the Hanse Towns have negotiated here, who are returned *re infecta*, I refer you to my lo. for. As regards his particular in England, if he obtain the place, I shall be better able to show my love to my friends, of whom you shall be in the first rank. I pray God send us an honest man, who setting aside all private ends, will have especial care of the common cause. My lady Winwood, who very often hath been at death's door of late, hath amended in these last 20 hours. There will be more assurance when she is delivered of her burden about Michaelmas.

3 pp. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 79.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 1, o.s. The Hague.—I returned on 19th ult. and found my wife in a continual fever, which I will make my excuse for silence. We hear that the k. of Denmark doth not much prosper in his war, and is retired to Copenhagen. Two deputies have been here from the Hanse towns to treat with the States about the redress of wrongs which they receive by reason of that war, but for this time they are returned, and [have] done nothing. It seems that the maritime towns Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen and others are not willing to enter with the States, which they desire, into league against the king of Spain. Colonel Schooneberg whom you know is gone to England, sent by the administrator with the ratification of all those points which were treated between H.M. and the ct. of Hannau, at whose return to Heidelberg the prince Palatine will set forward towards England by this town, and may make some stay here. Ct. Henry purposes to go with him. Death of Barnevelt's brother. To the end of your letter I can only say that resolutions of Court are uncertain especially of that nature; but I pray you believe that in England I did you right with those who have greatest power to take notice and requite your services. When I have means to do you any good office, no man shall be more forward, because no man doth better know your merit.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 55.

ELIZABETH [Countess of] WORCESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Aug. 2, o.s. [Spa].—Thanks Trumbull for recommending a physician, and for the offer of his house. At my first coming to the Spa the weather fell out so ill that the water was not fit to be used. I doubt I shall be constrained to stay longer here than I thought, and so be likewise forced to return the nearest way for want of time.

[*Postscript*].—Requests that her letters may be sent to England.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. IV, 80.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 12. Cologne.—Your last is of July 30, which I answered last week. The emperor calls for the anticipation of the Imperial diet, and for money to repel the Turks in Transilvania, and has sent Anspach to the United Princes, who has served him well in the matter, but he has now been begged to represent to the emperor that the orders issued against them (with respect to their allies, the *Princes Possedants* of Juliers about the building of Mulheim) were not calculated to get money from them. I do not think he will get much unless he revokes the orders. So you see how the Turk is helping us at Mulheim.

Troubles at Frankfort are not yet over, in spite of the arrival of the deputies from Strasburg, Worms and Spires, whom,

though well disposed, the citizens regard with suspicion, as present at the request of the magistrat. They have sent deputies to Prague to clear themselves from the blot with which the magistrat would stain themselves and their children. It is to be feared the emperor will gradually introduce a catholic regime.

The marquis is going to make a tour in Brandenburg, promising to return soon.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 129.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 3. [London].— . . . This gent. brings you our letters. . . . He will see Holland and I deal with my lord to afford him favour. He wishes to consult you why his brother loves him no better and what means there is to gain his due. Our great, strange, little lord is gone, and as soon forgotten. Sir R. Winwood was here, to be secretary, as some gave out, but is returned, and on arrival after a most dangerous passage, found his wife almost dead. He may come again, or Sir H. Neville shall be preferred. Sir Thomas Lake wonders he is not a councillor in the mean time. The Signet Seal is taken from him and given to Rochester. All our state is in several motions, some towards good, that's the king, and some few, others only bending their affections and power to preserve a continual favour, which is the misery of our age. Everything uncertain and the best hope declining. Don Pedro begins to plot his business though he was poorly entertained. The k. is absent. The queen hovers about London, to whose court the Spaniard hath access at pleasure. Don Alonzo is to return, as being held too good to tarry. We expect the Palsgrave in a month. They say Spinola is going to Juliers to dispossess the princes. Amen (if it would break the peace or truce).

Our men in Denmark are mostly slain, at least those of quality, being put upon desperate attempts. That king is (contrary to expectation) somewhat careless of the well treating of his brother's people.

Our plantations go on, the one doubtfully, the other desperately. Ireland with all our money and pains not yet settled in any fashion to assure us either profit or safety. Virginia less provided [?] for, by how much the last lottery's benefit will scarce pay old debts. There is another intended.

Remember me to Mad^{lle} D. L. [?] Mr. Sherborne, after the expense of 700 or 800*l.*, is destitute of employment.

2 pp. *Holograph.* *Seal.* XIV, 46.

[GREY, BARON] CHANDOS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 3. Spa.—For this gentleman you speak of I shall make use of him before any other if I have occasion, but before I received your letter I had begun to prepare myself for the

waters so as I shall not have any necessary occasion to take his physic unless some accident happen extraordinary. His counsel I shall make use of in the mean time. I pray commend me to Sir Griffin Markham.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. IV, 81.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, August 4. Paris.—Your packet which you purposed to send by Berruyer came by one of de Chastillon's men. I do not know if Berruyer has arrived. He has had time to do the journey three times over. He may be stomached by a peremptory discourse of my lo. when he was last here, concerning the business of Aix.

Pastrana arrived yesterday with 70 gentlemen in his livery of scarlet with gold lace. Amongst 150 mules some 40 or 50 with his own stuff had crimson velvet sumpter cloths with his arms embroidered in gold, and many lusty footmen were in another livery. The k. and q. saw the entry from private windows. The d. of Nevers received him out of the gates and went with a company of 300 or 400 gentlemen as far as the further end of the suburbs. Besides him there were few men of quality, whereas it is reported that out of Madrid there issued 17 grandes to receive Maine. Pastrana was forced to stay an hour or two in the fields, expecting Nevers. The people, after a proclamation against insulting Spaniards, was more continent than was expected, although many at sight of the meaner sort raggedly clothed upon their mules could not forbear laughing. After Maine's first audience the king went to the Escorial, and the second audience will be on 15th. His company have had many jars with the Spaniards, and some of them having killed a gentleman were delivered by the duke to justice. But there is more concurrence between the states than for many years. The United Provinces will feel the smart of this new alliance.

The deputies of the religion here together with two of the ministers of this church, appointed by the synod of Privas to work a reconciliation between the great ones of the religion, have had divers conferences with Bouillon and Desdiguieres, seeking first for an express promise under their hands that they will depose all particular passions, and procure the common good of the churches. When they are agreed upon the forms, they propose to work a stricter reconciliation amongst them. Whereof those of the state here having taken some jealousy have told the deputies that, if de Rohan do think to work his reconciliation otherwise than by addressing himself immediately to the queen, or those of the religion to seek their security within themselves rather than in her Ma^{ty's} protection, they will be much deceived.

Condé came back last week having compounded to the q's liking the broil between de Roquelaure and de Barrault.

Those of the Scottish guard, by the king's reiterated recommendations and by my lord's assiduous labour, are reestablished to the great disgrace of their captain.

I have spoken with the agent of Geneva, my kinsman, about Sir John Throgmorton's memorial sent by you, to know whether he, as a neighbour to those countries, could tell me anything of what is desired, who told me that he remembereth to have been employed by old Mons^r. de St^e. Aldegonde in such a business about the lp. of St^e. Aldegonde itself, which is in Savoy, but could not get him any satisfaction because the land had been devolved into some other hands, and was no more in possession of his kindred. And for the lordship of Beaumont, he hath heard of one in Bresse and of another in the valley of Tarentoye in Savoy, but can tell nothing of either.

I have had no time to thank Sir Gr. Markham for his kindness. I have deferred to send Mr. Corham's garters in hope to do it by Berruyer.

3 pp. v, 35.

Monsieur NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 14. Hague.—Has received his letter of the 6th and communicated it to Trumbull's friend, who said that it was "fort bien escript" and that he would keep it to make an extract. The next day he sent for me and returned it. King James' ambass^r.* has arrived in Denmark to mediate. The affairs of the Hanse Towns are not yet settled according to our hopes. The duke of Brunswick has been asked by letter to agree with the town of Brunswick as the citizens have represented. I think that town is a great hindrance to the affairs of all the Hanse towns in general. Our Provinces are not yet agreed for the "repartition" of the soldiers and what depends thereon. Barnevelt works hard for it, but I do not think he will succeed with the Frisians. The dispute between Eglishemius and Vorstius will be in a few days. I have given a pamphlet to our friend's servant who came here on his way to Amsterdam. It is by an Englishman who says here in the open street that none of our ministers knows God. You will be able to see it. Mr. Caron's arrival here is daily expected.

1 p. *French*. Misc. iv, 83.

KING JAMES I. to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 5. Apthorp.—Upon the advertisement you have given us by your last letter† that you perceived that some course was intended in those countries in prejudice of the cloths of this realm, we have ordered that some consultation shall be had by our Council upon conference with merchants trading that way, whose resolutions when we have received, you shall

* Robert Anstruther.

† His despatch of 22 July. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, f. 204.

hear of, and what we shall think fit to direct you to do. In the mean time we hold it convenient that you speak to the archduke in our name upon the ground given you by that minister of his, with whom you write you had conference, whose allegation was the impositions laid here. The answer whereof you may say that we find that pretext very strange, first for that we never heard that the archduke did complain of the said impositions since their first laying, which if we had heard of, we should have made him reasonable answer. Secondly we do not conceive that the said impositions are any way prejudicial to him or to his subjects. So as we have good cause to expostulate this course taken with the cloths of this realm, which have ever had freedom of utterance there by virtue of the ancient leagues and treaties between the Crown and those of the House of Burgundy. By such a motion our purpose is you should discover what the scope of this new course is, and whether like to be persecuted or no. And in the mean time we will cause consultation to be had here what (in case they persist in it) is to be said on the behalf of our merchants by virtue of former leagues, and you shall be thereof advertised for your instruction, if there be further dispute of the matter.

Sign manual. Misc. I, 128.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 15. Cologne.—De la Voye was the bearer of my last, this is only to send the enclosed for Thomas Murray recommended by de Plessen, who tells me it is partly for the service of your king. The Frankfort senate is very hostile to our religion, calling upon all citizens to give the names of any from Aix whom they are housing. Building at Mulheim goes on.

1 p. *French.* VIII, 130.

ALATHEA, Countess of Arundel, to MR. TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 7. Highgate.—Asking him to convey such letters of hers as reach him to the earl of Arundel.

7 lines. II, 112.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, Aug. 7. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 382].

3 pp. XV, 31.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 7. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of July 30. We hear from Aquisgrane and Juliers of great preparations, but as you and de Preaux do not mention them, I see no ground for such reports, unless some commission from the emperor is expected against Aquisgrane, Mulheim or both; but the emperor

will not be so overruled (though Glesil rule him but too much) in the former which is now Deux Ponts' cause, and consequently embraced by the whole Union ; which doth also favour Mulheim and will second the endeavours of these princes, who have sent to Prague, to crave longer respite, and will send a deputy to answer the objections of Coleine. As for the Saxon's quarrel, when I observe the possible sequel, which the Spaniard himself must see, threatening a general rupture, I cannot believe he will embark. I have written to my lo. amb^r by one of those who go from the el. of Brandenburg to France and England. Two days since the marq. Ernest left for Brandenburg, to settle some business of his Order of Malta. Before he left I delivered your letters to him and Neuburg. Both princes grant their consent and though the marquis be not present, his substitute count Swartzenburg will make good his master's promise. Enclosed are letters for Chandler and one from Hotman to Preaux.

1 p. XXII, 53.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Aug. 7, [o.s.]. The Hague.—I received a letter of 26 ult. from Lord Rochester that upon certain advertisements H.M. has received and namely from you, he apprehends there are practices in your parts either against his realm or these Provinces. His pleasure is that we his ministers abroad should hold straight intelligence together, and see and understand what the bottom may be of all their designs, for something is hatching both by the needless lingering of Zuniga in England, the coming down of Mayence to your princes, by that gentleman sent from Saxe to your nuncio, and by the treasure which your Marquis holds in his hands. Yet perhaps if this year they do nothing against Cleves and Juliers, next year they will do less.

The enclosed is from ct. Maurice, Inform yourself of all these circumstances, and whether any such Order be, or be to be, instituted, and of the building of the hermitage, what this man is, his fashion, stature, age and all visible marks, what habit, or fashion he ordinarily wears, and what you learn write to my l. Rochester.

De Preaux has written hither that Spinola goes to the emperor to congratulate his election, within 8 days, but we think he has some better errand. The ct. St. Paul and d. de Longueville are expected here. Let me hear of the receipt of these and what becomes of the Advocate who is in prison for treating with our Mr. Barnevelt.

2½ pp. XLVII, 56.

Extract of a letter from Brussels.

“ Here is one Arnold Fleming of East House whose father was heretofore Burgamaster, and his brother is now one of the Aldermen of Amsterdam. This man since his revolt hath

been at Rome to sue for the erecting of an Order *viz.* "Knights of Martyrdom," and hath built here an hermitage. He taketh his journey to-morrow from hence towards Holland, and saith he will go from thence into England, to see the coming of the Palatine. All his words tend to no other purpose than to slander the King of England, painting him out for an heretic, a tyrant and an unrighteous usurper of the kingdom : now saying he shall die in England."

Half sheet. XLVII, 56.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to PRINCE HENRY.

1612, Aug. 10. [Brussels].—There is nothing which hitherto hath hindered me from tendering unto your Highness the unfeigned offer of my humble and faithful service, but the consideration of your greatness and my want of merit. By nature I am born subject to the great king of Great Britain, your H.'s most worthy father and by grace adopted to serve his Ma^{ty} as his agent with the archdukes. I should think it an inestimable favour and no less honour to have the happiness of being known to your Highness and employed in your commissions while I reside in these parts. But being ignorant wherein my service may be agreeable to your H. I do in all humility beseech you by the hand of your H.s' secretary or clerk of your council to direct my zealous intentions and they shall endeavour to witness the sincerity of my dutiful affections towards your H. being the heir apparent to my country, the imitator of your father's several virtues and the expectation of the better part of christendom.

Herewithal I presume to offer encouraged by the common renown of your Highness' clemency at the altar of your benign acceptance a book of policy and government as the first sacrifice and earnest penny of my unfeigned devotion. Into which boldness I am led, not by any knowledge of the contents (which I have never perused), but for the reputation of the person to whom it is dedicated and the subject thereof which is the element of princes of your rank and dignity. If it may please your H. to take it in good part, I shall have now happiness than I could expect or the gift itself deserve, but if it fall out otherwise, I will lay the blame upon my own unworthiness and strive by all honest endeavours to repair the default by my continual prayer to the Almighty that he will preserve from all danger, in health and happiness your H.s. most noble person and give you as great a share in his celestial blessings as you are like to enjoy in this world's terrestrial kingdom.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 129.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 10. Paris.—I have yours by Mr. Hicks. Berruyer was above a fortnight on the way hither, and arrived two days ago, looking very weak.

On Thursday Pastrana had his first audience, conducted on horseback by the Duke of Guise with his brethren and other princes of his House, and many nobles. Their suits and footcloths were embroidered all over with gold and silver. Pastrana and most of the Spaniards were in very rich black clothes. They had 30 or 40 fair horses with black velvet footcloths sent them out of the king's stable, and some five or six coaches only were for the Spaniards, wherein some of them were in colour very brave. He has two brothers with him and other kinsmen. The audience was at half-past seven at night, where there fell out some great contestations, first between the princesses and the cardinals, who would have taken their places before them, but they being supported by the queen, the cardinals were forced to yield and went out of the room in a chafe. There was another quarrel between Condé and Nevers for the like occasion, the duke having taken place upon a banc which was appointed for the princes, which the prince would have restrained to those of the blood only. They nearly came to blows, but Bouillon, being sent after them, stayed them both, and caused the gates of the Louvre to be shut till their quarrel was composed, which was done by the q. afore they went out of the Court. Pastrana hath been visited by most of the great men, and yesterday the chancellor, de Villeroy and President Janin, with divers other chief men, resorted to him with some 9 or 10 coaches. Next Thursday he will have his chief audience, when the marriages are to be settled. Therein we shall see how the princes of the blood behave themselves, who have hitherto been opposite to the same. They would be content the world should believe them to be so constant that they would not go back from their former resolution, but it is thought that the queen's persuasions will so work upon them that they will consent, though perhaps they may have, or give the world, some hope that afore the interchangeable delivery of the princesses come to be made, some means may be found to make the same void.

There has been a great quarrel for long time breeding between the duke of Vendosme and the maréchal of Brissac for the jealousies of their authorities in Brittany whereof the duke is governor in chief, and the maréchal lieutenant general for the king. It lately broke out by reason of a favour shewn by the q. to the latter by deferring to him the commission of assembling the states which are shortly to be held in that province, and forbidding the duke to meddle therein, who sent the prince of Joinville to challenge the maréchal. He desired him to associate himself with some seconds, as the duke would do on his side, who according to the appointment given went forth next day at 4 in the morning accompanied with the said prince and the chevalier de Guise his brother, the count of La Rochefoucault the baron of Termes, brother to Monsr. Le Grand; and on the other side the two de Lues with two other gentlemen of meaner quality went forth with the maréchal. But this last company

being stayed and brought back to the town by some of the q's officers, the fight was hindered, and the others, after having roved about the town some two or three days, were persuaded also by their friends to come back. So the matter hath been pacified, but not without performing some satisfaction to the q. who was much offended at their breach of the edict.

The deputies of the Religion and Bouillon and Desdiguieres are come to agreement, and I send you a copy of the act signed by the two lords. It now remaineth that de Rohan and his friends do the like.

Ansell is returned from Germany, and is commended for his services about the emperor's election. There is speech of sending him to Holland as an ordinary amb^r. The deputies of the Religion have complained here that the inhabitants of Vassy in Champagne hindered those of the Religion from keeping their *colloque* on pretence that they treated of politics. The deputies have been promised redress.

The league between Venice and the Grisons is broken by the practises of the Spaniards, which is held very prejudicial to the former. They accuse the amb^r of France with the Grisons* to have done them ill office therein.

Mon^{sr}. de Preaux complains of bold language used to him by the elector of Mayence at his late coming into your parts, accusing the new emperor to be too affectionate to the Protestants, for which cause he said it was necessary for them to proceed to the election of a king of the Romans, speaking also with no less liberty of the business of Juliers, Cleves *etc.* which he said to be unjustly held by the Possident Princes, because it was for the emperor to ordain of the possession thereof until the difference be determined. Which discourse of the said elector together with that which you wrote of the sending of the two other ecclesiastical electors toward the archduke, and that which is advertised of the duke of Saxe's practises with them also, maketh the world suspect a dangerous combination among them.

I have thought better to send Mr. Corham's garters by the post, to wit one pair of black, one of russet and one of tawny of the plain ordinary making, but the best I could choose in the palace, costing me 4 crowns the three pairs.

3 pp. v, 36.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 20. Cologne.—I have yours of 13th. Spinola's journey to Prague puzzles us. It cannot be only to congratulate the emperor, and he is said to be collecting vast forces in many places, but so secretly that no one can find out what is happening. The Catholics declare he is aiming at Aix.

* Charles Paschal, ambassador from 1604 to 1614. Rott: *Hist. de la Représentation Diplomatique de la France auprès des Cantons Suisses*, Vol. iii, p. 1136.

The authorities here have forbidden the townsmen to take in citizens of Aix, and have even been hunting them up.

The cl. of Bradenburg, who wishes to get away from Prussia, is like to be kept there for some time more by danger arising from the Polish soldiery, who annoyed at losing their power in Poland, in a threatening tone demand their pay from the king, pillaging town and country, and threatening to turn on Prussia, the states and people whereof have been warned to be on their guard against Polish inroads.

2 pp. *French.* VIII, 128.

MONSIEUR NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 27. The Hague.—Sr. Caron, ambassador from the States to the king of Great Britain, arrived here last evening. My brother-in-law, who has been with the Sr. Schonenberg at London in connection with the marriage of the Palatine, has also arrived and says that all goes well, although Zuniga hopes to upset it, but I know not yet the cause of Caron's coming. Patents have been given to ten of our naval captains to prepare for sea, but I know not with what object. My brother writes from Germany that the marquess Anspach has sent to the Palatine for assistance against the Turk, which is refused, because the Turk has not taken arms against Germany, but against the king of Poland. The duke of Savoy has had some designs on Geneva or Switzerland, having corrupted one of the "principals" who has been beheaded at Berne. The Palatine is expected here in September.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. IV, 85.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], August 14. The Hague.—If my last are come to your hands, you will find, by the description you make in your last that though we differ in the name of him who doth desire to make himself a martyr, yet in the substance and all other circumstances of the advertisement we do accord. The man is well known here and if he be in Holland, I doubt not but he will fall into my hands. Enquire if he still doth remain with you, for he is of a fleeting humour, full of caprices and of an unsettled and unsteady brain.

Sir Noel Caron is come over hither and will be here till October. My l. Lisle is now at Flushing, and will be here next week.

Here is a bruit that the bourgeoisie of Cologne is up against the magistrat after the example of Aix and Franckfort.

2 pp. XLVII, 58.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 16. Paris.—Your last of 5th acquainted me with Spinola's journey to Germany.

Yesterday the contract of our marriages was signed, the duke of Pastrana being fetched in coach to the Louvre by Conty,

accompanied with most of the maréchals and other great men. The company was not very great, but they were gorgeously appareled in caps and gowns. The ceremony was done privately in the queen's cabinet by reason of the competition of the great ones for places. Contrary to expectation Condé and Soissons signed the contract. There were, first the king, the queen and madame, then queen Margaret, and after her Pastrana and the amb^r. lieger; then the nuncio, the princes of the blood, and last the duke of Guise. Hereunto assisted a Spanish official, senor Maldonato, come from Spain as Puysieux was sent thither for the like purpose. Some think that the princes of the blood will retain power to cross the contract hereafter afore the interchangeable delivery of the princesses. I cannot think they will do so since they have been brought thus far. Pastrana and his galants are this day entertained with a ball and banquet by q. Margaret. The k. and q. are to be there. The like is to be done, at the queen's request, by most of the great men, she herself being unable to do so.

Pastrana proposes soon to go with the k. for some days to Monceaux, while the princes go to their country houses, and Bouillon to Sedan, where he will welcome you if you go there.

Desdiguieres has leave to return to Dauphiny, hoping that the q. will perform her promise to him. Order is taken for the making over to the king the 100,000 *cr.* which are to be paid him, at the end of this month, for the exchange whereof they pay 2,250 *l.* sterling to the merchants.

I enclose a letter about your son to madame Cappel at Sedan. Her son was tutor for two years to the young duke de Tremouille.

2 pp. v, 37.

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM [*endorsement*] to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 16. Dusseldorff.—Mr. Hottoman and Dickenson delivered your letters to the princes and received good answers. The marquess being gone hath left order with his vice-regent, and before yesternight I spoke with my prince who is contented, so as I hope, the next week to send Mr. Clarke his full resolution. The father's name which you desired me to ask is Nicolas. The son's I know not. Our marquess Ernest is gone into Brand. and will hardly return these 3 months. The younger is still at Wesel, but not with any intention to go into England as you think. The countries upon his coming are ready to withdraw what before they granted, fearing false measures. . . . I pray you remember count Maurice his letter and what else you think fit for this place to know.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Signed S. S. S. Misc. iv, 84.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 16. o.s. Madrid.—The Cawley business is safely embarked in the Indian Fleet, and is coming home deeply laden,

the other galleon is driven forward *cum gemitu maris et ventorum*. You mention that Colford intends to journey to Spain, though my l. will not persuade him to it unless his just causes move him to it. Yet he wishes sometimes that he were here that misunderstandings might be reconciled, and the main business disembroiled from their private jars. Hard and hard never made good wall; yet every man will be stone, and nobody yields to be mortar, and they will never raise a building. Let them chide within doors, that the *consulto* do not overhear them. Our Court is in gala. The d. of Maine is acquitting himself very gallantly, and hath a great company very rich in apparel, both themselves and their pages. On Wednesday, the day before Bartholomew even they went to the com[mo]n gala. On Saturday, the day of San Luys de Francia was made a public holiday. The d. of Maine was at the court, with the king on horseback, and went to the d. of Lerma's house near the *Prado*. They are to go to Valladolid to be entertained with reed spear* and bull fights. My l. will write by Rivars, who shortly parts for England.

1 p. *Holograph*. xxxvi, 58.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 26. Antwerp.—If there be anything done in particular for those cloths remaining at Dunkirk, or in the main business of the general banishment of cloth, let me particularly understand of it.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Holograph*. xlv, 38.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 27. Cologne.—I have yours of 20th. I am glad to hear how well Schonburg has been received by your king, though there are those who do not believe it, and hope that Zuniga will stop this alliance. At Prague everything seems as of yore and one sees little change for the better. Ct. Hohenzollern, President of the Reichshofraedt and Ulm, vice chancellor, are both strongly against the reformed Religion. I think the emperor will be unable to make the states of his patrimonial provinces accept his demands, and to break the truce with Hungary. Ulm, Nuremberg and the bp. of Wurtzburg have lent him money. The three ambassadors of Cologne may do the same to gain their object. We are still building, following the example of Hanau, which is as much opposed by the elector of Mayence as is Mulheim by Cologne. Deputies have been sent to the Hague to get the States to intervene.

The ct. of Hanau died on 19th. He was intending to go to England with the Palatine.

2 pp. *French. Seal*. viii, 131.

* *Juego de cañas*. A game played by four mounted gentlemen, armed with reeds (*cañas*) for spears, forming quadrilles in mimic skirmishes. See *Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana compuesto por la Real Acad. de España, sub voce cañas*.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 22. Paris.—I have yours of 12th. Pastrana has been feasted by the dukes of Nevers and Guise, d'Ancre and others. The q. will not go to Monceaux.

Condé is gone to Valery and Soissons to Normandy for the meeting of the states of the province. Desdiguieres is in Dauphiny. Bouillon is about to go to Sedan, but all are charged to return by the middle of October.

My lord hath been in conference with some of the Council about the remainder of the king's debt, which they seek to bring so low that it appears they do not mean to pay all. The verified obligations they will pay, but for the charges of the succour sent which appear only by the rolls of England and amount to above 200,000 *l.* sterling they cannot agree and demand modification, which I think the k. will not stick to come unto. There be some older parcels pretended to be due afore the late k. coming to this throne, amounting to almost 100,000 *l.* which they will not acknowledge. His lp. is expecting the k.'s order about this. I think that to get one part he will forgive the other.

We hear that the duke of Savoy hath lately tried to corrupt a sergeant of the garrison at Geneva, who has been executed.

I desire a card of the new fortification at Mulhem.

Berruyer has been very sick. He seemeth to make sure account of Markham's proffer to him.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. v, 38.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 2. Dusseldorp.—You foretold the command for me to keep up sincere correspondence with the representative of your king and with the ministers of all the others for the common service, who will resolve nothing which concerns the public good except with the general consent. You know whether I have been remiss. Mr. Dickenson will always complain of too much rather than of too little. God knows that I have done my utmost for the good intelligence, to wit with MM. Parry, Carew and Winwood and even with the late king, who welcomed the overture cordially. MM. Ketler and Stick* are now near Paris by way of Sedan. Our Palatine has taken offence over it. They are certainly far too suspicious of each other. They seek a way out of this confusion, but not that which they should. Please tell me who has gone to Spain for the duke of Saxony and what you hear about Spinola's journey.

1 p. *French.* xxvii, 121.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 3. Cologne.—I have yours of Aug. 27. Schomberg has had a great welcome at Heidelberg. He came from

* Ambassadors of the Princes Possessioniers.

London in five days. His Highness is now getting ready to go to England. The electress Palatine has gone to see the countess of Hanau, who is left with eight young children, the last only recently born.

The Imperialists keep up the rumour of a great Turkish effort in Transilvania, and yet Prague reports the frontier of Hungary to be quiet. They want to get contributions.

Catholics here say that Saxony has gone to Prague to confer with our great marquis and transfer to him his "actions" on Juliers. I believe this to be a false rumour to intimidate the Huguenots.

Savoy through his ambassador has told the Swiss assembly that he wants the pays de Vaux, and has asked for 1000 Lucerners for his guard. He cannot be quiet.

2 pp. *French.* VIII, 132.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 3. Antwerp.—This trunk of linen paper belongs to Sir Tho. Somerset, who will be with you within 2 or 3 days. Content the post and what you disburse, take it again of Sir Thomas.

Mr. Thomas Albery left two red skins for you. Write how I shall dispose of them.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. XLV, 39.

SIR THOMAS SOMERSET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[Undated], Thursday. Antwerp.—I have taken the boldness to direct this trunk to you, having occasion to attend you.

4 lines. *Holograph.* XLV, 40.

MONSIEUR NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 5. The Hague. Has received Trumbull's letter of 28th and communicated it to our friend who is well pleased. To-day we have news from the merchants that the king of Denmark was prisoner in Sweden: others write that it is Gerard Ransou and not the king, and that all the Danish men of war have retired, it is reported, for want of pay: others say that it is on account of the deaths and disease on the ships. They say the nobles of Denmark are beginning to murmur against the king, saying that he is leading them to death, waging war "selon sa fantaisie" and not "selon l'ordre militaire." Gustavus is crowned in Sweden, and has 24 men-of-war at sea, who go where they please. They speak of a certain quarter where Monickhoven descended with his men and pillaged and burned all around. Is it not a pity to see our friends so incensed with each other. Would it not be better to unite our forces against Rome, Spain and their adherents, who only desire and contrive our general ruin. Those of Graubuntners and of Vallay, following the example of those of Dansick, have put out all Jesuits, although

themselves of the Roman religion. The league with the Hanse towns is still on the road. We here have told them our view, and the deputies have departed promising to return with a resolution, before mid-October. Great efforts are being made for reconciliation between Brunswick and its duke. There is again dissatisfaction at Emden, but as it only affects the Netherlanders a reconciliation will soon be made. The Palsgrave is expected here any day and in London at the end of the month. His Excellency will meet him, and count Henry will go to England with him. The duke of Neuberg has in vain demanded a daughter of Great Britain. He is now reported to have transferred or resigned all his claims on Juliers to the king of Spain, and the duke of Saxe has done the same to Spinola. Caron has left for Amsterdam, but will return this way to go with the Palsgrave to England.

You are requested to read the enclosed and close it.

2 pp. *French. Holograph. Misc. iv, 88.*

J. BEAULIEU to M. CAPPEL at SEDAN.

1612, Aug. 26. Paris.—Introducing Trumbull, who has decided to place his son with Cappell and to bring him in person.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Seal. v, 39.*

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 28. Paris.—I have been at work 20 hours for a dispatch. I have no information yet about Sir J. Throgmorton's business. The Spaniards here by their conversation grow more and more odious to the French. As their liveries are discovered to be but the false glimpse of a counterfeit stuff, so the best cheer of those that live in private houses is said to be but the miserable fare of poor hungry lazarillos. And the baseness and abuse is such in the duke of Pastrana's own house as that his officers do every day sell away the best part of those provisions which every morning are brought to them very plentifully and exquisitely chosen, at the king's charges, for the defraying of his house, so that the French gentlemen that do resort to his table are ashamed to see it so barely furnished. The duke has had a private audience of the queen. He will depart next week. The two contracts have been signed and Maine is on his way home.

The nuncio here, a very factious and undertaking spirit, to revenge the wrong to the pope by Richer's book, has got an arret from the council of state for deposing Richer from his office of syndic of the Sorbonne, and a successor hath been chosen. The hatred of all honest men and of the most part of the clergy is stirred against the nuncio and the Jesuits for the great wrong done to the king's authority.

The queen has sent four or five companies of light horse to the borders of Brittany to secure Brissac's authority there against Vendosme.

Yesterday arrived amb^{rs}. from the Possident Princes of Juliers* to seek favour against the pretensions of the duke of Saxony. They propose to go on to England.

Mr. Goring and Mr. Douce are going hence to Brussels, for whom I entreat your kindness. My lo. recommends the conveying of the enclosed letter to your care.

2 pp. v, 40.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 29. Dusseldorp.—To-morrow I will see the resignation made of Mr. Pit's prebend, and will deliver the supplications to the prince of Neuburg and count of Swartzenburg, marg. Ernest's substitute.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXII, 54.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 29. Hague. Either my last of July 31 did not reach you, or I am in your debt.

Of Denmark we have divers flying bruits, sometimes that the king is taken prisoner, sometimes that he is dead, and sometimes that his whole army is overthrown; which divers here believe because they do not love him. But we now hear he is alive again and marched far into Sweden. We expect the Palatin here in 15 days. I pray God his business may have a happy success. Our enemies will prevent it, if they can, and have divers plots in hand to that purpose. Concerning our going for England, I can say no more than before. Lord Lisle dines this day at Rotterdam and will be here at night.

1 p. XLVI, 36.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Aug. 29. The Hague.—Since I had your last by Sir Charles Morgan I have advertisement from a very good hand that your Mancididor has despatched two Frenchmen to England, and put into the purses of each 300 *cr*. Of what quality they are, and to what end they are sent, I know not, but these [*sic*] circumstances of the party who employs them, and the men that are employed in this conjuncture of our affairs cause much suspicion. Sound the depth of this business, and what you learn advertise my l. of Rochester with all speed. Arnold Fleming hath lately been at Amsterdam, but is departed, and as I hear returned to your parts. To apprehend either him or these I hold it impossible and out of purpose, but if you can set a spy on him, the more assuredly to advertise of his passage to England, you shall do *opere pretiose*, and if he land there, I doubt not of his apprehension in London.

This day my l. Lisle will be here. Of the descent of the Palatin we hear nothing. The business of the pretended banish-

* John de Kettler and Sticke. *S.P. Germany, States*, Vol. xii, f. 34.

ment of the Advocate is full of juggling. Crowell hath been lately tampering here and there. We think he is still lurking.

Our news from Denmark is little and uncertain, but sure we are that king doth not prosper in his war.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 59.

MONSIEUR NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 8. The Hague.—Yesterday a deputy arrived from our ambassador at Constantinople, who told me that in the 15 years of his stay there no ambassador had been so honoured as ours, although at first there were some merchants called “les Gisberti” who had countermined him both with the Sultan and the Bashaws, but in the end they would have lost their heads had they not sought the protection of the French amb^r.* The Sultan is said to have great regard for prince Maurice to whom he sent a golden crown. In the event of renewal of war against our enemies and his, he would place his treasure at our disposal. As a token he has ordered that whatever our ambassador order shall be granted to release all the slaves and for our goods we shall pay only 3 *per cent.* as against 10 at least. He had the present deputy conducted through his dominions which took less than 7 weeks and did not cost him a farthing. The Palatin is expected here to-day with a following of 12 counts and barons.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French. Holograph.* Misc. IV, 89a.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Aug. 31. Paris.—I commend Sir Edward Harwood and his companions, Mr. Goring and Mr. Douse. Our grand extraordinary amb^r took his leave yesterday. Their Ma^{ties} would have wished his departure sooner, though the regent hath laboured unspeakable contentment to be afforded him, wherein our cousins of Guise have showed themselves obsequious, and of the great ones only they, wherein they fear some censure of England, but *chacun tasche suivre ses affaires*, and the Spaniard shall have no sooner turned his back (which will be to-morrow or the next day) but they will vilify him *à la Françoisie*, for they have gathered a large catalogue of his base and unworthy actions . . .

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXV, 22.

STUDDER'S CERTIFICATE for FOUR ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

1612, Sept. 1. Brussels.—Certificates that the bearers James Boile, William Rawbon, Thomas Thaytes and William Elliot were in the king of Spain's service in Brussels for many years, and some of them severely wounded. They have now been

* This appears to be a report from Cornelius Haga, Dutch ambassador at the Porte, touching the reception of Sir Paul Pindar, the English ambassador who reached Constantinople in December, 1611. The French ambassador was Achille de Harlay, sieur de Sancy.

turned out of their garrison of Rhyndereck by the commander John Goncales, a Spaniard, who hath given every one of them four times the strappado, and put them out of the town for no offence, but because one of the company by some misfortune burnt the collar of an Alferez doublet in discharging his piece while giving a salute. They complained to the archduke and the king's pensionary of war, Manciscidor, and to seign^r Peckius, superintendent of justice, but can obtain no redress.

1 p. *Unsigned. Copy.* Misc. iv, 86.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 1, o.s. Madrid.—I have your last letter of the 12 August. If Colford is not on his way to Spain he should be hastened. What I formerly wrote to you I entreat it may yet be concealed. If Rawlins will not allow his papers to be brought to Spain it will not hinder Cawley and Colford proceeding in the first fleet and there will be time enough to deal with him.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxii, 127.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JAMES I.

1612, Sept. 3. Brussels.—Upon receipt of your Majesty's letter of the 5th Aug. I procured audience of the archd. the 25th and then imparted unto him the reasons why your M. finds it very strange that without any offence given he should endeavour to restrain the entrance of English cloth into Flanders. First of all I represented the causes and antiquity of the good correspondence with the Netherlands. Secondly I deduced the reciprocal intercourse between the two nations, by reason of their situations, being the most commodious of all Europe for interchangeable trade. Lastly I alleged the continuance of the treaty from the days of Philip le Bon . . . urging the 18th Article of the peace made in 1604, stipulating a free and unlimited trade in all parts of the Netherlands. I did also, by way of prevention, assure him that if any man had made sinister and untrue complaint of certain pretended improvements in your M.'s customs, which might prejudice the common amity or the trade of his vassals, they were much to be blamed for their lewd dealings. I repeated that as there had been no complaint by the archd. or his people of the presumed enhancement of the customs, it was not likely they were further interested thereby than other princes.

The archd. heard me very attentively and answered that he would think of the business and take such a course therein as should be suitable to justice and reason. He required me to set down in writing what I had delivered. I consulted with an advocate of the town and one of the foremost of our merchants trading to Antwerp and framed the remonstrance whereof I send a copy.* It was consigned to the Audiencier and referred

* In *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 219.

to the Privy Council, who have not yet given their resolution or framed an answer. Although I pressed for a speedy dispatch, they have deferred me until next week, upon pretext of a necessity to confer with those of the finances and to peruse the treaty of Intercourse.

Of this new passport for 2,000 white cloths to be brought in by the river of Antwerp I cannot say much until I may see what conditions it carries with it. But since it is made in the name of one Verstegan, a favourite of the Jesuits, I fear it cannot be good for your M's subjects of the religion trading to Antwerp.

I refer in this to the advice of the Merchant Adventurers whom that particular doth principally concern. In my opinion that monopoly is opposite to the freedom of traffic and odious to your M's subjects to have their goods brought hither in time of peace under the name of passport, as if they were unlawful merchandise; when even towards the Hollanders, but lately termed rebels, they now carry so much respect as to pass their goods up the river Skelde without passports, though they pay almost the same customs as in time of war. I have expostulated with the archd.'s ministers about the significance of the word passport itself, as implying a kind of hostility since they are never in use but in a time of contention among princes. I believe they have been maintained by the negligence of the Eng. merchants trading to Antwerp. Count Aremberg and Richardot on their return from London caused certain ships which they found at Dunkirk laden with cloths to be despatched without payment of any duties for passport which might have been continued had the merchants not prejudiced themselves to hinder others from embracing their trade.

As for coloured cloths made in England I am informed that they shall remain perpetually banished as they are at present. But for white cloths the archd. by his last passport affordeth licence to bring them by the Skelde, provided they do not exceed the number of 2,000, and to pay almost double as much as they did upon the last passport, within the space of 8 months, after which they shall be forbidden for ever.

Anselm Prevoste, who hath so diligently solicited the banishment of our cloths, hath vaunted in my hearing that he would also procure it to be prohibited in Legee and Spain in 5 or 6 months time; and it is very probable, if the archd. persist, that those other princes will follow his example.

On Thursday last the late earl of Tyrconnel's son had his confirmation by the titular bishop of Dublin* in the English nunnery of this town, the archd. being his godfather and calling him Albert. The regiment of that nation serving here is certainly nourished for no other purpose than to invade the realm of Ireland in case of any disgust between your M. and the king of Spain.

4 pp. *Draft.* Min. 1, 133.

* Eugene Matthews. Brady : *Episcopal Succession.* Vol. i, page 331.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 4. o.s. Venice.—I have yours of the 5th August. The duke of Mantua, taking offence against the publications made by the duke of Parma touching the marquis Malaspina as one that had a hand in the late treasons, doth call him to account . . . and prepares by way of arms to repair his father's honour and his own. The duke of Modena and prince of Mirandola are assisting him, as well as divers gentlemen, subjects of the state, about Bergamo and Brescia. . . Yet as the peace of Italy suits those princes who have most authority in it, it is expected that this fray will be soon parted. I am therefore the more troubled to know why the Spaniards have suffered this matter to proceed so far, when their general instruction is to suppress the first stirring of arms in Italy. In place of interposing it is said they begin to raise new forces in Milan. It is to be doubted that they have some further design, and considering the courses held by their ministers in the Low Countries, it is not improbable that . . . they will have men in readiness to second their intended enterprises.

Here is a troublesome business fallen out between this state and the archduke Ferdinand of Gratz. The chief occasion is the taking of six Uscocchi. The archd. has sent hither the governor of Fiume to treat their delivery and to expostulate some wrongs done by the officers of this state to his subjects. He was assisted by the Spanish ambassador . . . and betwixt them there were uttered many bravados. A force of galleys was sent to assail the Uscocchi, but fell instead upon others, the archduke's subjects. Repulsed at Mosconiza, they spoiled Lurana. In exchange the Uscocchi have burned villages in Istria. The expostulations of the Spanish ambassador and the envoy were answered in general terms that they thought the Uscocchi fit to be chastised, and for the archdk. they desired to continue good amity with him.

Another accident of no small consequence is a sudden resolution by the State to dam up one of the mouths of the Po, whereby they hope to land up the port of Goro. The pope is much offended, more for the resolution than for the thing itself which he conceives will not take the effect intended.

The earl of Arundel came to Padua 2 days since from whence my ld. Rosse went last week towards Florence. I have been long going thither to breathe some good air after a stifling summer in these lagunas. I send you an abstract of my last letters from Constantinople.

4 pp. xv, 32.

Enclosure.

Pera, the 1st August, 1612.

The chief Vizier Nasuff Bassa is expected at the Porte within 15 days. . . . Upon information that Constantine, the late expulsed prince of Moldavia had by assistance of the Poles

collected a great army with intent to re-enter his principedom, the Polish amb^r. was stayed here until some were returned that were sent to take notice of the proceedings. In the mean time Constantine invaded the country, but was entrapped between the Tartars and Shomshi, prince of Moldavia and wholly discomfited. So now the Polish amb^r. is kept more close than before* and doubtless there will shortly ensue a further breach between the Turks and the Poles, except the Poles acquit themselves by disclaiming this action and any further pretence of Moldavia; and the rather because the Turks begin to apprehend their danger by the success of the Poles in Moscovia, that Poland should become of power able to resist the Turk with great equality.

The Capten Bassa is departed with 32 galleys and fregattes to visit the coasts of the dominion in the Arches, when he shall have gathered the guards abroad he may have some 70 sail of galleys.

Yesterday as the Grand Signor passed out of the Seraglio to pay his usual weekly visit to the church of Sta. Sophia, a certain fanatic, going naked, threw a stone and hit him on the shoulder, narrowly missing his head. As the king's physicians resolved he was not mad, he was this day beheaded.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. xv, 33.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 5. o.s. Dusseldorp.—On Sunday the resignation was made in my presence by Sir Gr. Markham to Neuburg and Swartzemburg at the same instant. I delivered each of them a petition in the name of Dr. Pits, for the collation of the prebend on Mr. Pet. Now the grant is ready and Pet may come. . . . The el. palatine will start for England towards the 12th or 13th of this month. I know not if he will land here. He will at Wesel to see the young prince of Brandenburg. But going to pluck so excellent a flower, he should make all possible speed, and have sent for a wind into Lapland that he need not stay at the sea-side.

1 p. xxii, 55.

JOHN WILSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 5. Rimbeck.—Renews request for a passport to England or license to come to Brussels to procure the same, not demanding anything of the king for his 7 years' service.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. Misc. iv, 87.

* The prince of Moldavia should be Stephan Tomsa. The Polish ambassador was Samuel Targowsky. He had been put under arrest because of support given to Constantine. See Von Hammer: *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs*, Vol. ii, page 746.

The PASTORS and PROFESSORS of the CHURCH and SCHOOL
of GENEVA to ———.

1612, Sept. 6. Geneva.—Concerning his controversy with Molina.

3 pp. *Latin*. Misc. IV, 91.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 17. [Cologne].—I have yours of 11th. The enclosed is for Colonel Ketler, ambassador of the *Princes Possedants* at Paris whence he will go to your king. We expect the elector palatine here in 10 days. We have here three ambassadors from the said princes, who in audience told the “magistrat” that these princes were surprised at their procedure about Mulheim, and that if it did not cease, they would resort to reprisals. The answer was that they had not molested any of the princes’ subjects. You can judge the truth of the answer with which I do not think the princes will be satisfied.

2 pp. *French*. VIII, 133.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 9. Paris.—I received yours of 24th Aug. on 29th. The Brandenburg amb^{rs}. are baron Ketler and dr. Sticke. Their errand is to thank the q. for her assistance both in Prussia and Juliers, and to declare his reasons for never consenting to the admission of Saxe into the real possession of Juliers and Cleves, first because his treaty with the d. of Saxe at Juterbock was but conditional in case the d. of Neuburg and the states of those countries could be brought to yield thereunto, which they have refused, and second because Saxe hath not performed of his part any of the conditions of that treaty, and lastly because he hath eluded the hopes of state which made both the kings of England and France and other allies to give their counsel unto the admission of the duke, which was to withdraw him thereby from Spain, whereunto they allege he hath since plunged more deeply than before. Hereupon they have desired the q. to let them know, in case the duke should use any foreign helps to assail their master in the said countries, what assistance he is to expect from France. He offers that he will put in sufficient caution for the satisfying of the d. in anything reasonable at the final determining of the difference. The amb^{rs}. shew themselves to be much animated against the duke for notable wrongs which they pretend their master to have received from him. They are also charged to seek the q.’s intervention for the pacifying of the war between Denmark and Sweden, and for the compounding of the differences between the latter and the k. of Poland. Having received answer here they are to repair to England, but have been detained 10 days here by reason of Villeroy’s illness.

Pastrana, after being feasted by Condé at royal command, departed on Wednesday by way of Fontainebleau. Escorted thither by the d. of Mombazon, he received from the k. a jewel worth 16,000 *cr.* and one from the q. of 4,000, having sent her 100 pairs of Spanish gloves. The meaner Spaniards are said to have stolen a number of things from the house where they were lodged.

The k. of Spain has not signed the contract—only Lerma by his procuration. That, they give out here, to have liked of rather than the k.'s ordinary form of signing *Yo el Rey*.

There have been broils in Rochelle, first because a counsellor of this Parlement, de Coudray, was sent to be surintendant of Justice there, he being suspected unto them, though of the Religion. The commotion was increased by the coming of deputies of an Assembly held at Xaintonge for the preservation of the town of St. Jean d'Angely. Coudray was forced for safety to leave the town under the protection of the Mayor. He was fired at, and retired to Niort, and sent a report thereof to Paris.

The duke of Guise and others having complained to the q. of the wrong done to the d. of Vendosme about Brittany, she is reconsidering the matter.

The Count of Soissons and the maréchal de Fervaques have fallen out, the former claiming that the town of Quilleboeuf was assigned to him by an agreement with the latter, which was denied. Soissons then used threats, and the maréchal, when Soissons was going to Normandy, came hither to appeal to the q. leaving a garrison in the town. To Soissons, exasperated at this, the q. sent de Coeuvre to take out the garrison and replace it by Suisses.

3 pp. *Seal.* v, 41.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 12. Antwerp.—I cannot find or hear of the treaties you required. The secretaries in whose custody are the records of this town dare not without warrant from the Burgomaster and Magistrates give out copies. We have had to put up a memorial to that effect, and are referred to the report of the Pensionary de Weerdt who in hope of profit . . . hath consigned us to the secretary Ewins in whose custody all the treaties between this town and the English nation do remain. From him we have procured this inventory which I send, that finding anything to your purpose you may order copies. The said secretary Ewins is now in hand to make search for the three treaties passed in the years 1522, 1554 and 1566, and tomorrow we shall know whether he can come by them. These formalities have taken up two or three days, and I fear what we shall find will not further your design.

The papers of Lieven [?] de Mair left with the clockmaker are of great bulk, and of no little estimation in his conceit, but

I cannot see how they can edify you in this business. You should let us know whether you want any of the papers in the inventory. Mr. Wake will be with you on Friday by whom the treaties shall be sent.

1 p. XIX, 20.

J. DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 12. o.s. Dusseldorp.—Hotman will give you the news. Only I will say there is little sincerity in the world and some confusion in the government here; but we have this comfort that they who can do us harm are not likely to stir as yet. . . . The elector Palatin hath visited the duke of Wirtemberg and the marquis of Baden Durlach.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXII, 57.

[JOHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 12. o.s. Madrid.—I can write nothing of the Cawley business till Colford arrive, whom we expect daily. It is like to succeed well, if the parties be not their own hindrance. The Indian fleet brings the golden fleece and the *aurum potable* that will quench their thirst.

The king is to go to Portugal early next month. His youngest son Alonzo died here last week, the first anniversary of his birth.

We have this year buried two more of our household. Beaulieu writes that my negro kitchen boy is dead at Paris.

My lady Digby is great with child and keeps her bed.

Young Heath passed this way two days before I received your letter to him. For old acquaintance we furnished him out of my lord's house with almost 30s. in his purse and addressed him to Bilbao, where he should find present passage for England. I send you back his father's letter to whom and Mrs. Heath remember me, as also to your Deb. and her bedfellow badfellow. *Tuissimus.*

1 p. XXXVI, 59.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 22. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 2nd. De Bures is here. I enclose a packet of Markham who will tell you the news. These princes are sending to Prague to prove to the emperor the justice of their cause, and the mendacity of the Cologners, and also to the *Princes Unis*. The same information done into French and Latin will also be given to me and Dickenson to send to their Majesties and the States, it being likely that Spinola will have a note on the subject in his instructions.

The elector Palatine is expected here in a few days on his way to England. I do not yet hear that Zuniga has departed thence. Let me hear if Father Nay is returned. A very bad opinion is entertained of his journey, because of the places he went through and the one to which he has gone.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 122.

FROM PRAGUE.

1612, Sept. 22.—On the 18th an Imperial mandate was given to the deputies of Cologne on the building of Mulheim, which is to be intimated to the Princes Possessors of Juliers by a messenger of the Chamber of Spire to the effect that within a week they are to take away the licences or “gabelles” on the Rhine, to stop building within 14 days and to inform the emperor in a month whether they have obeyed. A like order has been granted against the workpeople.

Spinola has been much caressed here. He dined with the duke of Brunswick on the 19th and has been in communication with Clesel, the bishop of Vienna who governs the emperor. It is said that if the princes reject the imperial mandate and if the emperor has to enforce it, and asks Spinola's support, he will gladly give it. Although the latter told the prince of Neuberg, when there, that he would not consider the building of Mulheim as a fortress, at Prague he would have proposed the contrary.

The division of the late emperor's property is postponed till after the funeral on Oct. 10. His debts are estimated by the archduke Maximilian at more than “10 tonneaux d'or” [*torn*].

The emperor, the archduke Maximilian, the treasurer and a sworn valet of the chamber work at the Imperial chamber, called “Kunst und Schatz cammer” practically every day for 4 hours, and they say very precious things were found besides 15 bales which the late emperor proposed to send elsewhere.

The emperor has had a severe attack of gout. The archbishop of Prague died this day*. The Tartars are reported to be doing much mischief in Poland. The Poles are offering a stout resistance and have taken many prisoners.

1½ pp. *French*. Misc. iv, 92.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 24. Cologne.—Your great marquis is at last at Prague, and well received. He seems to wish to impel the emperor to war with the Turk, promising support from Spain. This would affect Mulheim and Aix. The marquis passing the frontiers of Baden and hearing gun fire at Durlach for the ceremony of the oath by which Zurich and Berne are to confirm their alliance with Baden, refused to believe it, till he heard the facts from a captain who had been present.

The elector of Brandenburg has brought all his artillery from Juliers to Wesel, which has not pleased Newburg, who went himself to Juliers to see that Brandenburg's commissioner had not taken more than belonged to him.

The elector Palatine is expected in 3 days.

1½ pp. *French*. VIII, 134.

* Karl von Lamberg. Gams gives the date of his death as 18 September. *Series Episcoporum*, page 303.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 15. Paris.—I have not yet been able to search among my lord's papers about the duties which you request in yours of the 5th.

Some have been imprisoned here for a design against the queen's person, to win her love by magic. They are a Spanish monk, Clarissimo an Italian, one Bonpar of Dauphiny, and one Moisset, otherwise Montauban, who from being a tailor rose to be farmer of the salt and worth 500,000 *cr.* He sent for the Spaniard and Italian from Spain at his own charges, as he says, to be cured of some diseases. His confiscation is already begged by Condé and d'Ancre. Le Grand is in the conspiracy, according to report, and Guise has spoken to the q. on his behalf, and deferred his journey to Provence. These sorcerers are also accused of false coining.

On Friday a rumour arose of the king's death. A quarrel took place near the Louvre between de Rouët, a captain of the guard, and a soldier, who drew his sword and was pursued by bystanders crying *Prenez-le, il a voulu tuer le Rouët*, which was understood for *le Roy*. The people could not be appeased till they saw the king coming from the Bois de Vincennes. Next day he returned thanks in Notre Dame for the good affection of the people.

The deputies of the Religion who went to St. Jean d'Angely to procure de Rohan to subscribe to the act of Reconciliation, already signed by Bouillon and Desdiguieres, have returned saying that they found de Rohan willing, so that we hope to see the ancient union between the members of our churches re-established. But he would not restore the lieutenant governor of the town, La Roche Beaucourt, as that would be a danger to the security of the town.

De Puysieux is back from Spain. That king wishes a league defensive between the two crowns, which I do not think France will entertain.

Villeroy is recovering.

From Geneva we hear of a new practise of Savoy, a traitor having been seized viewing the fortifications, set to work, as he confesses, by the governor of a Savoyard fort called les Alinges.

Mr. Randolph and his nephew are here, full of your kindness.

[*Postscript*].—If my wishes could further the verifying of your dream, you should find me as forward awake as your fancy was apt to conceive it asleep. If by any means that unexpected happiness could be expected from you, I conjure you for myself and for all your good friends here, who have longed these three years for your company, to lose no opportunity for it.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY to MR. TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Sept. 15. Theobalds.—I have done my best offices for you toward my lord of Rochester, and my lord hath done such toward the king as I hope you shall find good effects of it in due time. In the mean time be vigilant and large in promises toward such as only offer their service and for such as perform the king will prove as bountiful, nor shall you want means to recompense merit, and you of all the rest it behoves to look about you, for your residence is in the shop of wickedness. If upon the death of any great man in that country, you can help my lord of Rochester to any good bargain of excellent hangings at the second hand, or pictures or any household stuff which they have there better than ours, it would be a very acceptable service to my lord.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. IV, 90.

CONTRACT of WILLIAM TRUMBULL with the PRINCE of ORANGE.

1612, Sept. 26. Brussels.—The prince grants him 3 months to consider the matter, at the end of which he may proceed or abandon it. In the interval no one else shall deal with it.

If he accepts the prince shall give him all necessary privileges, as fully as if he was acting himself.

H.E. shall sell him all the wood he sells to others, at the present price.

In the event of disputes or war holding up the making of the irons, he shall not be bound to pay any rent; and when the troubles cease he shall resume the quiet enjoyment of the said works.

Time thus lost is not to count as part of the term of 21 years' enjoyment of the works.

In the event of disputes or war within 15 months of the conclusion of this business, any rent paid for that time shall be restored.

He shall have access to seek for mines in any territory of H.E., and the right to come and go at pleasure to take the mine and coal to the works.

He shall have the right to take from the woods of H.E. what is considered necessary for erecting the said works, which are to be left in good repair at the end of the term.

He may have the 2 corn mills outside Diste on paying the present rent, and also the place for a mill near Sichen, for a reasonable rent.

He may raise the ground on each side of the stream serving the mill of Sichen, and if this is injured thereby, he may have that mill at its present rent.

He shall have all the facilities required in H.E.'s jurisdiction for the furtherance of the said works, paying for any damage.

He promises to pay H.E. 3,000 florins a year during the term of 21 years, the first payment to be on 1 April, 1614.

2 pp. *Spanish.* Misc. IV, 89.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 17. Lambeth.—I have your letters and memorials and the book against Casaubon. I have been at the consultation with the merchants touching the restraint of our cloth in the archdukes' dominions. The lords were much more careful of it than the Merchant Adventurers were for they who understand the mysteries of their own trade best, desire the Ll. not to be too solicitous in it, but to attend the further event and seemed to conceive that the archdukes' attempt would cool of itself, or they could right themselves another way.

But now attend another matter. In July last you wrote hither touching one Abraham Vlaming, founder of the Order of Martyrdom, that he was coming to England to commit an execrable fact. There hath wanted no silent care for his apprehension. And I have "light" upon one in whom all your marks of description do agree, for he is a Hollander, at least by habitation for these 10 years. He is reasonably tall, of a slender body, pale face, with a red head and beard. His coming to England was at the time designed by you, and there are more circumstances which may aggravate the suspicion that the person now in custody is he at whom we aim. He saith on examination that he is of the Reformed Religion, was born in the Lower Palatinate, whence he came 10 or 11 years since, that his name is Johannes de Horneck, that he was six years at broken times a student at Leyden, served the States as a soldier for two years and a half before the truce and is well known to count John de Nassau. These things run so contrary to the other that they put us to a pause. Help to untie this knot, and if you conceive him to be the man under a counterfeit name, let me know with what we shall charge him and on what particulars. You did not mention the age of Abraham Vlaming. This party is about 27, and perhaps not yet grown to that desperate height of wickedness. Till we hear from you he shall be safe, as he is, without any talk abroad.

1 p. 1, 1.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 17. Heidleberg.—His Highness starts to-day with eight counts of his Council and 35 gentlemen to reach Holland by the Rhine and to pick up prince Henry. Spinola has been splendidly received, but no answer was given him, the policy of this court being to avoid all occasions for offence. The nuptials of Olzberg will be at the beginning of next month, and many princes will be there. It is said that archduke Leopold has resigned his bishopric of Strasburg to Vaudemont the younger, that he will marry the surviving daughter of Bavaria. I ask you to forward to London during our journey any letters which may come to you for the elector.

They will come franked to Brussels and I have arranged for their further postage. We daily expect Monsr. Paul. Please deliver enclosed to Monsr. Philippe de la Voie at Brussels.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XXI, 126.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 17. Hague.—This day we expect the States' resolution concerning the Garter for H. Excy. We have stayed long enough for it. They will accept it. The administrators of the East India Company will shortly send deputies to England to treat with our E. Indian merchants. They have offered us hard measure in those parts last year. It is wished that both nations would join in one company which is the only way to end all difficulties. I delivered your letters to H.E., who thanks you for its conveyance. The king of Denmark is gone to sea. They say the young Palatin will be at Cologne this day. I hear from Heidelberg that all his train will not make 200. There will go et. Solmes, and the Rhingrave, colonel Elmstat and his brother, colonel Schonberg and his brother, Mons. Landshalte, marshal page of honour to comte d'Eysenberg, the comte de Solmes and a young baron of Bohemia and de Plessen and Dathenes with 24 gentlemen and 12 pages and footmen. His company will increase as he goes, especially in this town by the count Henry and his train. My lady Winwood is recovered, and is as great as she can grow. As to our going for England, I can only say that the king intends to meet with his council upon the 21st and then resolve upon a secretary, but who it will be stands wholly in his pleasure.

1½ p. XLVI, 37.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 27. Antwerp.—Since I came from Brussels I have had many discourses with Mr. Aynscomb concerning the passport of 2,000 white cloths, and have urged him to tell me plainly how he will deal with me for 80 or 100, which is all I desire, but as I have found him in the differences with his master and Roelands, so in this, for he hath so many evasions, circumlocutions and shifts that no man shall take hold of his words, so that in conclusion although I urged him very much of his promise to you in my respect, yet all helpeth nothing, so much that I am rather further from agreeing with him than some others. In regard whereof and of the great inconvenience which may hereafter ensue, I would, if you encourage me, make a voyage to your town, and if it be possible to redress these inconveniences, or at least to desire *Messieurs de finances* to set down some reasonable price which we shall pay for every cloth, for he is so far transported with a hope of great gain that he will not make any certain price but by circumstances. I suppose about 18 *gs.* will be the price, and what hindrance this exorbitant exaction will be to the sale of our English cloth, I

leave to you, being a very material point by you to be looked into, for if we yield to give more than before, it will ever hereafter be exacted upon us.

Write your opinion, for although Anthony Wither be gone and ceases to prosecute this business any further, yet if you will but a little encourage me I will come thither in his place and follow it, for by no means this abuse may be permitted. Neither if we will respect our future good we must not yield to give any more than formerly viz. 9 *gs.* or rather to pull down that, for the less the taxation is, the more cloth will be vented.

[*Postscript*].—*Sr.* Van Lemeur desired to have your letter sent hither open, to have sent it to his brother.

1½ *pp.* XLV, 42.

MONSIEUR BLANCKES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 28. Sedan.—Your son has arrived. I am very pleased to see him and will take as much care of him as of my own. I have taken over his things as your man will tell you. I will take the boy to see Mr. Melvin and your other friends here. I hope to see you soon.

1 *p.* *French.* Misc. IV, 93.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 19 o.s. Dusseldorp.— The el. of Brandenburg hath been in danger of being slain. Touching Mulheim, we know not yet how these princes shall speed in their suit for 5 months' respite, but we doubt that the emperor will be again too weak to resist impunity. Some of the disputes between the marquis Ernest and our Palatine are accommodated, but many remain. I scribble these lines after the drinking of divers healths, according to the miserable fashion of this country, which may plead mine excuse.

1 *p.* XXII, 56.

NEWS from VIENNA and PRAGUE, 29 Sept. 1612.

Col. Dampier has won over by a stratagem 180 of his mutinous soldiers, with whose help and that of other obedient soldiers he has reduced the other mutineers to submission.

At Prague there are two ambassadors of the elector Palatine and the landgrave of Hesse [*torn*].

The emperor has issued a more severe order against Mulheim, calling on the princes of Brand. and Neuburg to obey within a month. The electors of Cologne and Saxony are said to have offered to accommodate this difference, and in case of refusal, to carry out the emperor's order. Spinola had his last audience of the emperor and empress on 29 Sept. Messieurs Peckius and Putz have arrived at Prague.

³/₄ *p.* *French.* Misc. IV, 92.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 1. Cologne.—I have yours of Sept. 25. On 28th M. Paul, the ambassador, arrived here, who promised to write to you on his return to Heidelberg. Last week we had many princes, counts and countesses at Mulheim hoping to see the Palatine, but hearing his journey was postponed they went to Dusseldorp to await him there. We hear from Konigsberg that the elector of Brandenburg has narrowly escaped killing. If the princes of Christendom do not join forces to avenge such crimes, of which the Jesuits make profession, no king nor prince will be safe.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 135.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 22 [*endorsement*].—I have yours by Mr. Colford. I enclose copies of the contracts between France and Spain. Colford arrived on the 15th. His lordship made him very welcome in return for his courtesy at Brussels, and gave him a letter of recommendation to Sir J. Digby. Commend me to Mr. Wake and Mr. Chandler. I sent for a note of all the treaties I can find in my lord's book, that you may see which you want.

We are expecting the issue of the examination of the prisoners named in my last. If they are released, it will rather be to smother a foul matter than for want of proof against them.

2 pp. v, 43.

1612, Oct. 2.—Extract from the paper of contradiction shown to the Privy Council by those of Bruges and the Frank against Colonel Boid on 2 October, 1612, to excuse themselves from paying what is due to him.

1 p. *French.* Misc. IV, 144.

J. CHANDLER to WM. TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 23. Antwerp.—Encloses papers received only the night before. Through negligence they have included one not required, viz. that of 1495, and left out the one most wanted, of 1488. Has arranged for it to be written out and sent. . . .

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XIX, 21.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 3. Cologne.—The enclosed is urgent for London. His Highness arrived at Mulheim last Monday without entering this place and yesterday was at Dusseldorf, whence I have just had this packet. Let me know when the bearer reaches Brussels.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* VIII, 136.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, Sept. 24 o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 397.]
1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. xv, 34.

JAN VAN SOUTEM to MADAME DE WORCESTER.

1612, Oct. 4. Louvain, at l'hotel de l'Empereur.—Asking for the return of the horse procured by his man for M. Rodolph her "*dispencier*," on his departure from that town, together with the cost of hiring, as the owner is suing his said man for the cost of the horse and hiring, M. Rodolph not having as yet returned the horse.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *French*. Misc. iv, 146.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 25. London.—Now returned from the country, and busy after many weeks' absence. I acknowledge yours of the 15th.

H.M. does not yet settle the vacant offices. I conjecture that Sir H. Neville will be principal secretary, and probably "Myn Heer" with him*. For l. Treasr. the e. of Northampton is specially spoken of, and I think he may have it if he will. The lords meet the king this day at Hampton Court, where if nothing be affected by Tuesday, I expect no *resultat* till the Palsgrave's arrival. Your Don Pedro hath at length taken his leave, and shall have 4,000 oz. of plate worth 1,500*l.* on Sunday; and on Tuesday will start for Spain by way of Flanders. The intent of the negotiation was to hinder the Palsgrave's match, wherein were divers passages fit to be related at our meeting, which when it will be I cannot conjecture, until I shall see here a principal secretary established. I dealt very plainly with Mr. Levinus about your extraordinaries before the l. Treasr's death, and had this answer that my l. would allow no extraordinaries to any agent before the end of his employment. I will be mindful thereof when there is opportunity. Meantime you may charge me with your bills of exchange, for I have all that is due to you till the end of this three months, though some others are behind for six months.

Munger will have given you account of the 80*l.* delivered to him in July last.

As touching your "Project" though I judge it very necessary for this state, honest and profitable, yet considering the humours of our people and our privileges I presume it will never be of any use here, and so not worthy of the pains and charges you have and may bestow on it. Yet if you please (upon a second advice) I will return it entire, not having yet shewn it to any person.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xxxii, 37.

* i.e. Winwood.

T. MIERBEECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 5.—I think I have reason to complain of having no reply to my letters for *vestra navis in tuto navigat* while mine is swamped by the least swell and to send them rouses suspicion. That is why I want to know if they are delivered. With regard to the placarts, I have not found the last of Cambrai, but M. Vereyken, speaking in general terms, said that the negotiation would be free, principally about cloth. I will send you the others by the first. Since my departure all has gone well and I am in a position to know exactly about the king of Spain's dealings with France. This being in train I will withdraw to Middelburg to inform the king and his Excellency of everything. I have invented this cipher, on which I made overture to you, so easily that it can be read without confusion, surpassing any cipher ever invented. I have also discovered a way to write in the air and to communicate my ideas at half a league away without anyone finding out. I wish I could have an opportunity to see you, but for many reasons I cannot. *Nunquam enim accedam ad consilium nisi auro vocatus.* I beg you to write me what the king sends to you. I propose to send my ciphers to him, thinking them worthy of his Majesty. Also something else to put him in surety about the person of Vlamink, begging you to inquire if the pere commissaire* has not written from Madrid, for I am daily awaiting his letters, with great devotion, and will tell you about them. I also ask you to communicate to me what is passing over there, *Sed essentialia*, as I will do. If I had a master so liberal and great I would not fail to know the most secret affairs of state. *Sed opus sunt opes, sine iis nihil fiet quod est opus*, as Demosthenes says. I will send you the speeches and look for a friendship which on my side I offer to you for ever.

1½ pp. French. Misc. iv, 101.

MONSIEUR NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 6. The Hague.—Two days ago one of the Palsgrave's suite arrived here to arrange quarters for his train of 140 persons. The intention was to come by Aernhem and Utrecht, but the Rhine is so low that they will travel by Nimuegen and thence by the Waal to Dordrecht. They are expected here on the 18th. To-day the count Henry of Nassau with count John will go to meet him. Caron is on his way to England. Winwood is preparing to leave in a month for his new post there. I could wish that Hen . . . [torn] might return here in his place. His excellency says that he hears our friend is in Zeland.

⅔ p. French. Misc. iv, 94.

* Probably referring to Neyen.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 27. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 398.]

2½ pp. v, 44.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 28 o.s. Heidelberg.—I have been at home five days, having had a troublous journey on account of the plague which is killing many in and near Cologne. I wish you could be present at the christening of my son next Sunday week.

There has been a bad change at Prague. All the old and evil counsellors are restored, with bishop Gloesel at their head who enjoys the reputation of having neither God nor religion. They are doing their best to break with the Turk; their only object being to seek advantage over us. Their idea is clearly seen when the king of Spain offers to keep up 3,000 men under Spinola to further his claims after the death of the three brothers, his cousins, thinking himself nearer the succession on his mother's side than those of Graitz, and to have arms in his hand. But our people have their eye on him. The building and defences of Mulheim are progressing. Coming through Cologne I had a word with the nuncio's secretary, who told me for certain that they would soon destroy Mulheim by force. Spain is the last hope of the Papists. The marquis of Anspach will be married next Sunday when there will be a meeting of the United Princes and their envoys. Maurice of Hessen sent a week ago a solemn embassy to the marquis of Baden at Durlach to ask for the eldest daughter for his eldest son. We hope great things from this marriage. The administrator takes the insults of this wretched Procurer Merwe much to heart. His Highness has sent the paper to the United Princes and the States in order to consult them thereupon, and then to write roundly to his Most Serene Highness.

2¼ pp. *French*. XXXIV, 6.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 8. Cologne.—I have yours of the 1st. The Palatin arrived safely at Wesel and was well received everywhere; except that at Kerserswert some soldiers saluting held their harquebuses too low and wounded a servant in the last boat.

The deputies of this town are back from Prague having obtained *mandata arctiora* for the emperor against the building of Mulheim.

1 p. *French*. VIII, 137.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Sept. 29. Flushing.—I am now going to England, and would bid you farewell and offer what office of a friend I can do you here. I received from you certain patterns of lace which

I carry to England. If they are liked there, I will order some, or otherwise I will return them to you. Of the hangings I have not heard from you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 60.

A relation of what passed from the DUKE OF MAYNE's entrance into Madrid till his departure.

1612, Sept.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 391.]

$6\frac{1}{8}$ pp. XXII, 127a.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 5. London.—This bearer Withars departs when many of my small businesses concur. H.M. hath lately used very gracious speeches of Sir Tho. Edmondes and his own happiness in being so plentifully furnished with able and worthy servants. We expect the Palsgrave about the middle of this month, who is more desired for the calumnies of the other party. I cannot yet inform myself whether your friend's suit for transporting bell-metal be reasonable, or no, but it cannot be effected till we have a l. Treasurer. I refer you to the bearer for our particular occurrences.

1 p. XXXII, 37a.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, [*endorsement*], Oct. 5. The Hague.—The elector Palatine arrived in this town the 29th ult^o. He is lodged with et. Henry but defrayed by the States of Holland. In his train are some 150 but the direction of this voyage is imposed upon et. Solmes, Monsr. Plessen and Monsr. Schomberg, whom you know. The elector is at Amsterdam and with the first wind will embark at the Brill. The prince, both for his fashion which is commendable and for his spirit which is active and full of life, doth promise much, and I am fully assured that H.M. will receive in him *tout plein contentement*.

We hear that your marquis is started from Prague, and we doubt that he hath brought with him full powers to put into execution the mandements which the emperor hath published against Mulheim and Aix. The k. of Denmark doth not thrive in his war, and our English troops are consumed to nothing. I hear that either Arnolt Vlaaming, or the devil in his likeness is apprehended in England. Sir Noel Caron has been here two months but is continued in his charge and sent back to England.

[*On a slip attached, in another hand*].—Morbais lives in this town and hath done a great while, though he hath now and then pressed a discourse unto me, but I have always kept him so at staff end as he now gives me over. [*Signed*] A[braham] Willi[ams].

2 pp. XLVII, 60.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 15. Cologne.—I enclose copy of the Imperial mandate against Mulheim, which was communicated to the Princes Possedans four days ago. It is now time to do what they decided long since.

Spinola is expected here to-day. He is to be treated *alla grande*. The emperor has again tried but in vain, to anticipate the date of the Imperial Diet. The emperor wants to renew the war against the Turk. This is to get money from the princes of the empire so that the Spaniard may get it cheaper later on. The emperor is sending commissaires to Aix, not to make changes, but to inquire.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French*. VIII, 138.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 8, O.S. Heidelberg.—Spinola is hourly expected at Frankfort, where a boat is engaged to take him to Cologne. From Prague we hear that his long audiences make it clear that he is there on business. They are angry with Mulheim and Aix. To Aix the emperor has sent commissaries to induce the inhabitants to accept the orders already given in favour of the Catholics and the old *magistrat*. For Mulheim the emperor is said to have ordered Spinola to raise 3,000 men to execute his orders. We are confident that this is only to frighten us. The elector of Saxony has told the emperor roundly that he will not hear of the Imperial Diet meeting before the spring and they must not break the peace with the Turk. Spinola says that he has never met a more politic man than bishop Glosel and the latter that he knows no better soldier than Spinola. Imperial Commissaries are at Frankfort to settle the quarrel between the *Magistrat* and citizens, who complain that they have never had their privileges. The match between the prince of Cassel and the Baden princess is brought to the point that the princess insists on having a Lutheran minister with her, which the Landgrave refuses. The decision is put off to the Ansback meeting. When our prince reached Kaiserswerth one of his suite was wounded by a salute.

2 pp. *French*. XXXIX, 7.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 19, N.S. Paris.—The great apprehension we had of the wicked sorcerers and traitorous coiners in effect proveth nothing, la Roche having hanged himself in prison, as some think, others suspect he had either said enough, which he might have afterwards retracted, or had something more if he had not been prevented. Moysset Montauban will certainly frustrate the marq. of his confiscation, but Monsr. Le Grand will not satisfy himself with the Parlement's declaration of his innocency, pursuing to discover some inveterate malice against

himself, and the original of this scandal, wherein he findeth general and mighty assistance. This king's and queen's favourites ill agree. The two princes of the blood take . . . small comfort to be here though they are to that purpose much sued unto. Count Soissons, after six weeks' absence and more, was here but stayed not above three days, whether upon the old or new discontent I cannot assure you. Your count Henning and our duke Bourneville hath not as yet been admitted to his audience. . . . Upon this day sennight this Court Parliament passed an edict forbidding all assemblies of them of the religion . . . without the king's special leave thereunto. . . . This is done (it is thought) upon a meeting appointed by them to be held at Rochelle the 26th of this present, which the state would gladly have prevented.

One Mons^r. de Rambure of the Religion, a very worthy soldier and governor of Aiguesmortes . . . is taken prisoner because he would have strengthened the place, by the constable governor of Languedoc, wherewith divers gentlemen of the country are much offended, and profess they will . . . resist any other that shall be recommended to his office.

[*Postscript*].—My ld. sent unto me to entreat you to say by the next what you hear of Sir Ralph Winwood, and where he is. He has twice failed to answer letters. Mr. Poules has departed for Rome, leaving his sisters in great assurance, as he thought, to be nuns; but I think they will find a rub they were not aware of.

1 p. xxv, 23a.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 10. Dusseldorp.—This bearer is admitted canon here, but not on so good conditions as I had thought, but German chapters are strange bodies and have strange statutes, and generally, in all nations, men aim at their private commodity. The prince's letter should have cost him nothing, although the clerks of the chancery would have murmured against me, as appeared by the apprehension they had at the first.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxii, 58.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 10 o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Sept. 9 and another by Mr. Colford. The king will go to Portugal at the end of Nov. The Council hold it fit that this being the king's first action, and Lisbon being a place where there will be a concourse of all sorts of nations, he should go with more magnificence. His galleys, both of Spain and Italy, and his fleet of ships are to meet him there, and he shall have divers regiments to attend him. The Council of Hazienda have provided a million for the journey. I still think he may not go. If the ambassadors have to go, it will cost them or their masters the better part of 1,000*l*. Many here discourse as though

these forces shall upon his return to Castile go forward on some other enterprise, some saying that they will be carried to Flanders, where it is believed next spring there will be a war, not immediately with the Hollanders, but in the emperor's quarrel, who (they say) will declare himself in the Juliers business, meaning to show himself sensible of the *rebeldia* of Brandenburg. Others that these forces united in Portugal shall under Don Diego Brochero attempt the removing of our plantation in Virginia, and that the prince of Savoy's coming with the galleys is only to cover their intents.

I hear from Lisbon that a ship from the Havana bringeth word of divers soldiers there, both of Spain and others, which this last spring were sent from Andalusia, ready to attempt Virginia, and that to this end all ships that for some months had arrived there, were embargued. Since there is news from Seville that the Spaniards have overthrown our men in Virginia. To this I gave little belief, but informed the Secretary of State, who assures me that it is not so, but that the Spaniards muttered that the plantation was permitted, and held it very unfit that a company of voluntary or loose people . . . without command or interposition of their king should go forward with that which might in time prove of so much inconvenience to the k. of Spain. We have here had strange rumours of hostility between England and Spain, it being current for many days that some English ships should have set upon the king of Spain's armada which came from Lisbon under Don Juan Fajardo, and slain him and sunk three galleons. I having occasion to desire audience, it was bruited that the k. had sent for me and commanded me to forsake Madrid in three days. Some ambassadors even sent to me to know the truth; the Council tried to find the authors of these bruits.

Father Nayen, a Franciscan, is lately arrived, who was employed for the making of the truce with the States. He cometh from Rome. He had with Lerma two or three long audiences.

The good old Constable of Castile will hardly be fit for public business. He giveth out that St. Francis hath appeared to him, saying that by his intercession God hath granted him some days of life to repent. The constable hath now taken a Franciscan's weed.

The new Conde Roderigo Calderon will have much ado to get leave to return to Spain. Though Lerma seem to desire it, Uzeda, the king's confessor and others are absolutely against it. The Conde de Salinas is reconciled to Lerma. If Calderon do not return, he may succeed Don Inigo de Cardenas in France. The duke of Pastrana returned on the 7th o.s. Their reception in France was more noble than that of the French here. Cardenas at the first publication received a fair diamond, and upon the new ceremonies a cupboard of plate, but the ordinary amb^l there hath received nothing.

Don Diego Sarmiento is suddenly stayed, and made *assistent* of Seville, and no other declared in his room, which hath revived the bruits of the breach. The secretary tells me there will be a new nomination in a few days.

I am sorry that Colford hath not brought Rowland's papers. Tell me what course they take in England upon the banishing of the cloths, and whether they do not banish their Flanders commodities, which are of greater value than what we bring from England to Flanders.

4 pp. *The last para. holograph.* XXII, 128.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 20. Düsseldorf.—These princes, to show their respect to the emperor, have removed the war ship they had at Mulheim and stopped building, but as to the abolition of the licenses and the demolition of the ramparts they sent, a week ago, deputies to the emperor to make their excuses and refute the calumnies of their adversaries. We would know from de Preaux and you the secret of Spinola's negociation at Prague. We hope you are back from Sedan in good health.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXVII, 123.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 22. Cologne.—I have yours of 14th. The princes' ambassadors have left for Prague, where the emperor will winter. Anspach's nuptials with a countess of Solmes are now celebrated.

Landgrave Maurice has demanded the eldest daughter of the marquis of Baden for his son Otto. It is considered settled.

1 p. *French.* VIII, 139.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 14. Hague.—On Friday my lady was delivered of twins. The Palatin desires to bestow his name on the boy and his mistress's upon the girl. To accompany him my l. invited count William of Nassau and the princess of Portugal, and to make up the due number took the lady Cecil and the lady Burlace. This great christening was on Sunday last.

The Palatin is still here, but has sent forward his horses and baggage that he may follow with less trouble. If possible he will embark at the Brill, it being a double journey to go by Flushing, though it be the surest passage. Spinola goes to Bohemia, and will hover up and down those parts till he have new directions from Spain. I fear that cloud will turn to a shower of rain and wet us all in those upper parts, which are ill provided to hold out water.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ p. XLVI, 38.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [KING JAMES I].

1612, Oct. 15. Brussels.—On Thursday last the marquis Spinola returned from Prague and is now at Marymont to give the archd. an account of his legation. Don Roderigo Calderon and some others of the Spanish ministers are there also to give their advice upon his report and the resolution of the emperor who (as these men vaunt) doth altogether favour and approve their designs, both out of a purpose to oblige the Spaniards, and to maintain the greatness of the House of Austria. Spinola was admitted to dine with the emperor at his own table, which is spoken of in this town as prodigious and strange accident, because he is of that family which arrogates to itself a privilege of greatness above all other princes. At Spinola's departure from Prague the emperor gave him in token of love and kindness a diamond valued at 6,000 *cr.* by common estimation. Whereas to gain the emperor's good opinion (it is said) that Spinola carried him from the king of Spain a present of very great value, and gave 20 chains of gold to 20 of the emperor's servants. In his journey Spinola hath openly declared himself to be opposite to the Possident Princes of Juliers and Cleves; hath proposed the making of a league among the Roman Catholic princes of Germany, and assisted the Cullener to procure a mandate against the town of Mulheim. He likewise hath opposed the present government of Aquisgrane, sought to debauch the dukes of Saxony and Brunswick, and offered to assist the emperor with 3,000 men at the king of Spain's charge, conditionally that the wars may be renewed against the Turk, whereunto the emperor seemeth to be much inclined, and therefore laboureth earnestly to anticipate the appointed time of the Imperial Diet.

On the contrary part the Protestant Princes, perceiving that the Imperialists endeavour by this means to consume their treasures and weaken their forces, do as much as lieth in their power seek to protract the aforesaid diet, and to hinder the Spaniard from encroaching any further upon the authority of the empire.

The archd. Maximilian hath accorded with the emperor to accept of 250,000 florins of Germany in full payment and satisfaction of the part and portion which he ought to enjoy in the patrimonial lands and goods of the House of Austria. But this prince hath his commissioners yet at Prague who do pretend a far greater sum to be due unto their master for the same occasion. In the mean while there is all human industry and secret practices used by the ministers of Spain and these archdukes to corrupt the subjects of the United Provinces and the duchies of Juliers and Cleves to the end they may dispose those inconstant and unsettled natures to a general rebellion, and so both reduce the Provinces to the yoke of their ancient servitude and get footing in Germany.

One Mons^r. de Foyen, a gentleman of these countries, well versed in businesses of state, is lately sent in great secret and

diligence on an ambassage from the king of Spain to the king of Denmark. But what his commission may import I cannot yet discover.

Notwithstanding all the diligence which hath been used by the archd. to obtain the extraordinary contributions from the Province of Flanders which are mentioned in my former letters, they have not hitherto been able to induce the Flemings to yield to their request, neither will they continue their ordinary allowance of 60,000 *fl.* by the month but with some rebatement, and that only for the space of the half-year now next ensuing.

Since the writing of my last letter to your Mat^y about banishment of English cloths out of these Provinces I have incessantly solicited the archduke's Council to hasten their promised answer to the remonstrance which I presented to their master the 25 of August, but they are so tedious and slow in their proceedings as I am yet put off with delays and requests to have patience for a while longer, upon pretence that the business is of so much weight and difficulty as it doth require both time and mature deliberation. Nevertheless, this prince and the Audiencer on their behalf have in the interim sent new and more strict injunctions to all the officers of their ports to hinder the entrance of English cloths into all the towns under their jurisdiction, saving only the 2,000 whites (which are permitted to come into Antwerp by way of passport) and to confiscate them without remedy or further contradiction as merchandise which are prohibited and unlawful to be vented among their subjects.

I forbear to trouble your Mat^y with the repeating of that affront which hath lately happened in France to the archdukes' extraordinary amb^r sent thither to congratulate with the king and the queen regent for the new alliance between them and Spain*, knowing that your Mat^y hath already received the particularities thereof from Sir Thomas Edmondcs. And there being no other news . . . I conclude this letter etc.

3 pp. *Draft.* Min. 1, 135.

From ITALY, 19 Oct., 1612.†

The only news is that the negotiations for the marriage of the prince of Wales with "the Florentine" are completely broken off. The others with Savoy are still going on, and may continue some days, though they may come to nothing, as it is the interest of both parties not to break them off too soon. In Rome the Pope and the Jesuits are engaged in exhorting the popish princes in Germany to make war against the building of Mülheim. We hear that in London two Jesuits have been

* The duke of Bournonville. The king refused to give him audience unless he had letters of credence. The difficulty was over a question of title. See Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 404.

† Enclosed with Buwinckhausen's letter of 5/15 November, printed below.

put in prison, taken out of the house of the Spanish ambassador, on account of the discovery of a conspiracy against the person of the king.

Those fathers are making so much progress in France, that they are the arbiters of that government, and their power is such that perhaps when it is desired to reduce it, it will be too late. Formerly that kingdom was divided into Reformers and Catholics, now the latter are divided into two factions, Jesuits and "politics," who hate each other more than either of them hates the Reformers, and the Jesuits intrigue against the Catholics more than against the Huguenots, whence some confusion must needs ensue.

26 Oct., 1612.

I hear with much pleasure that the gospel is flourishing in Germany. But the disorders at Prague give little hope, since in St. Paul's opinion, he who governs ill his own house is unlikely to know how to govern the church.

If the domestic Council of the present emperor is bad and like that of the dead one, everything else in the empire will be to match. Nothing else is to be expected. On all sides it is believed that the building of Mülheim may bring about an upheaval. This much is certain that Rome and the Jesuits too regard it with the utmost solicitude, for Cologne was one of their great supports and they will contemplate any means, even to violence, to avoid losing such a help. Rome with Spain is doing its utmost to create obstacles. This cannot be without war and they hope to have Saxony with them. They go so far as to believe (laughable as it is), that they can make him a Papist. It is true that nothing is impossible when the power of self interest is considered. Here there is no news except that the negotiations for the marriage of the prince of Wales with the Florentine are completely broken off and those with the daughter of Savoy re-started. But the age of the prince, especially as he has a father who is not old and another brother who cannot be considered too mature, gives no reason for haste.

2 pp. *Italian.* XII, 10.

[JOHN SANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 18 o.s. Madrid.—Colford arrived on Tuesday. He broke his arm at Orleans and yet carrieth it in a scarf. He and Cawley met before my lord on Saturday but without the satisfaction expected. To-morrow they will meet again before my lord and father Creswell. News this day from Lisbon is that the Plata fleet was seen about Cape St. Vincent, ready to enter St. Lucar bay. It is rumoured that the Spaniards have been repulsed from Virginia. Pastrana is returned, out of France. Our Don Philip is gone toward Lerma. His going to Portugal is doubted of.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Unsigned, but in Sanford's hand.* XXXVI, 60.

Examination of ANTONIO PATON before the
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1612, Oct. 19.—Was born in the duchy of Milan, 42 years ago; at 10 was taken by his father to Germany for a year; thence returned to Milan for 10 months at school, but not learning Latin; thence to Marseilles for two years, prenticed with a pewterer; afterward lived 9 years in Languedoc and elsewhere in France. In this time he was 6 months in the service of the late k. of France, and went to sea; was hurt in the arm; returned to Milan for 4 or 5 years. Exercising the trade of engraver; was married, but his wife being dead, returned to France about 8 years ago. Since then has wandered from town to town there and in the Low Countries. He denies ever being at a Jesuit school, but hath confessed to a Jesuit once at Nice about 14 years ago. He received the sacrament of the Altar at Lille on Easter last, but cannot say in what church, nor give the priest's name; denies that he ever had instruction to do violence to any one in authority.

He admits that he hath words in his book, but knows not if they are charms. He received them at Mortemain, a town three days' from Paris, from a capt. Honora, servant to a gentleman of Mortemain. Honora professed to be able to cure fevers with the said words. He said he wrote them to show to his superior. He said he did not believe them, but wrote them out of curiosity.

He knows no one in England and hath no business here, getting his living travelling about.

He is a Roman Catholic and hath a brother John in Milan. He was never called La Fay or any other name. He was last at Brussels on St. John Baptist's Day last past.

He saith he hath 14s. in his purse, and that he can get his living by his own labour. But after he showed us nine pieces of gold in a glove.

2 pp. Copy. 1, 2.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 28. Cologne.—I have yours of 22. The Spaniard's tricks tend solely to embroil the world. Some help him greatly without knowing it. Your great marquis is to raise three regiments to deal with Mulheim. The States General and prince Maurice have lately written to the *Princes Possedants* warning them to look to Aix and Mulheim. Spinola at Prague was much attracted by Klesel, who thinks him the greatest soldier in Christendom. The Aix mandate hangs fire. Dr. Baptiste Eisen makes difficulties, knowing that he will not win the favour of either party.

The Anspach marriage was a grand affair—more then 2,000 horse and most of the United Princes. The Hessen-Baden marriage will be settled by the princes themselves, the deputies being unable to agree on the religious question.

The elector of Brandenburg is sending as his deputies to Prague colonel Jagereyter and Christian de Bellin to meet the ambassadors of the princes of B. and Neuburg, possibly with some advancement of the common cause.

1½ pp. *French.* VIII, 140.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 21. London.—Protests that Trumbull's letters have not been unanswered; two or three months since he wrote to him by a young man, a carpenter, who went abroad to better his trade by travelling. Understands their letters miscarried. He now encloses a letter to a noble lady about the progress hither of the Palatine.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. IV, 95.

JOHN, COUNT PALATIN, Administrator of the Palatinate
to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 21. Heidelberg.—Requests that during the stay of the Palatin in England letters addressed to him from the Administrator and the dowager electress may be forwarded.

¾ p. *French. Seal.* Misc. IV, 96.

MONSIEUR NIEULAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 31. The Hague.—In reply to letter of the 25th. The Palsgrave on his return from [*torn*] towards the Hague by boat encountered a storm and was in great peril. Mercifully he escaped but had to stay half a day and one night on a little island called the Kaegh with people little better than fisher folk. At the Hague he stood godfather for lady Winwood's twins, giving his own name to the boy, and his lady's to the girl. He left on the 25th with so good a wind that he will be a day or two at sea. I told his excellency about our friend and that he was still at Bruges. He seemed much surprised, and said "*Il me semble peu de constance en cest homme.*"

[*Postscript.*]—It is reported here that Spinola has absolute orders to carry out the emperor's "placart" against Mulheim.

1 p. *French. Holograph.* Misc. IV, 98.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 22. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol iii, p. 400, omitting the last half page, which contains the following]:

I hold Berruyer a churl for not calling when he passed by Senlis. We have had your friend Russel here above a week. The king and queen are at St. Germans, and the Council is dissolved and dispersed to its several houses. . . . The contents of this letter I recommend to your discretion.

We have news of the death of the count of Soissons last night, to the grief and loss of patriots and namely of the Protestants, and to the great advantage of the others that be Spanishly and Jesuitically affected.

4 pp. v, 44a.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 22. o.s. Heidelberg.—The Wirtemberg ambassadors passed through a fortnight ago. They acted as sponsors for my infant son. The Anspach marriage was very magnificent. There were 2,600 mounts present. The Hesse Baden match is also concluded, but we do not know how the matter of the ministers is settled. The emperor has issued a new mandate about Mulheim. The *Princes Possedants* have agreed to build no more warships on the Rhine, but will not destroy those they have, and will probably build more in time. Yet their adversaries are always gaining some advantage. We are told that the States have declared their neutrality but find it hard to believe. The emperor's commissaries, the young Furstenberger, [Felix] Rehinger and Barnclas*, are on their way to Aix to inquire into the administrator's doings there and those of his ambassadors during his vicariat. This is likely to turn to my master's prejudice. We already see the effects of Spinola's mission to Prague. We must keep our eyes open. We would know from you the truth of the quarrels among the grandees of France about a certain Montauban imprisoned for sorcery. A letter has been sent from here to the Queen about arms which the duke of Nevers has had made at Liege. His excuse is that they were only to supply his houses in France and elsewhere. Also we want to know about the Franco-Spanish marriage treaty.

2½ pp. French. xxxiv, 8.

GEORGE [ABBOT], Archbishop of Canterbury to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 23. Lambeth.—I have your letters about Arnold Vlaming, and that he is now in Brussels. John de Horneck is therefore released. I have since laid hold on another who calleth himself Antoine de Paton, and pretendeth to have been born in Milan, but hath spent much time in France, and goes for a Frenchman. His Mat^y said that you had given advertisement of two called La Fay, pretending to be Picards, whereof one hath his hand maimed, as hath Paton, a man tall, lean faced, brownish hair and beard, about 42, somewhat bare in clothes, and pretending to be a maker and engraver of seals. A book was found on him, wherein were divers charms in

* The commissioners were Wilhelm, count of Fürstenberg, Arnold von Perglas and Felix Rüdiger. Their instructions are dated 19 October. Chroust: *Briefe und Akten zur Geschichte des 30 Jährigen Krieges*, Vol. x, page 695.

Italian, Latin and some strange words, and among these charms one is that no weapon shall hurt a man, another how to shoot a pistol or harquebus so that it shall not miss, a third how to win a woman's chastity. It is evident by his book that he hath roamed over France and the Low Countries, and now, but three weeks before his apprehension here, he had those charms, at a place three days' journey from Paris, given him of purpose to enable him for his coming to England to do mischief. I send you his examination which was taken in French*. I never found more tokens upon any to declare him a villain.

1 p. 1, 3.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 23, o.s. London.—I am directed by his Highness to thank you for your attention to his affairs. I shall be glad if you can send the enclosed to Mons^r de Lingelsheim. These are the first fruits of the honourable reception of his Highness in this country. Our 24 hours' good passage predicted our welcome. Those who have misrepresented our prince are ashamed of themselves. The king seems very satisfied with him in every way.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French. Seal.* XXI, 127.

FROM JOHN FINET.

1612, Oct. 23.—A relation of the count Palatine's reception in England. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 403].

2¾ pp. *Misc.* iv, 97.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 26. Paris.—Refers to Mr. Russell's return to Brussels. He had borrowed 2 cr. 8 sols from Beaulieu which he will pay to Trumbull, who is to buy therewith, and with the 4 cr. laid out for Coram's garters, a pair of strong Milan silk stockings. The q. hath reserved the government of Normandy to herself.

1 p. v, 44b.

ADAM MESTERTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5. Termont.—I vas myndit to haif vretten onto you at Leuthe and onto your louing bedfellow bot be resson yat I vas in purpos of my jorney towarts Zelant and Hollant vil not interlope you w^t langer lettir yan allou yat my bedfellow and I awathis yo^r cuming heir agan my hom cuming quhilk sal be agains Saterday cumis acht dayis being ye xvij. of yis present at quhilk tym gif pleise ye Lyveing Lorde I hope to be returnit back agan. I pray you as you cum doune a day or two I vil not truble you heir to stay in no maner of wayes langer

* At page 385 above.

nor your leser sal permit. My wyf hes trost yis day a litil gharve for your bedfellow bot mereitis not to send ye sam quhil yat ye perty be sum maere. Yis, S^r, in haste not forgetting my commendations to your bedfellow and to your selfe q^{ll} meitting q^{lk} I awathe for as is said w^t good deuotion yat knawis ye Leuing Lorde in quhas godlie grace I recommend you.

1 p. Misc. iv, 100.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5. Cologne.—I have yours of Oct. 30, with enclosure for Mr. Dickenson. At the Anspach marriage the wet ground spoilt the jousts. The Baden princess is not to have her own minister, but liberty of conscience. The Austrians have given the emperor 200,000 *fl.* and to archduke Maximilian 8,000 ducats. The elector of Saxony and other dukes press Brandenburg to accept the award of Jutersbock. It is sad that religion and political considerations are sacrificed to an ill founded claim.

At Dusseldorp they are trying to settle the misunderstanding betwen Neuburg and the ct. de Swartzenburg about Medman, a little town in Berg, where Lutherans and Calvinists came to blows in the church. Neuburg imprisoned some Calvinists, who were released by the count. I wish the marquis were back here. The deputies of the town are leaving for Prague, about Mulheim.

1½ p. *French.* VIII, 141.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 29. [o.s.]. Heidelberg.—I had yours of 18th three hours after I wrote to you on 22nd. I have imparted your news to the administrator, who apologises for troubling you with packets for England. The Imperial Commissaries for Aix, young Furstenberger, Felix Rudinger and one Bernclas, have not yet left Prague, there being no money for their journey. They mean to restore the old *magistrat*, which will be prejudicial to my master and very grateful to the "Jebusites," but I hope they will make a "faulxbount" of their designs, the 3 * being resolved to take this matter to heart at any cost. The Cologners still keep up their proceedings against Mulheim, and will soon send another deputy to Prague, *viz.* the Burgo-master Hardenraedt, a sworn foe of the Religion, with other Doctors of the Law, to press their case, to which the Imperial Council are too ready to listen. The Princes Possessors did the same a week ago, though they have scarcely made any other answer to the late order than to break up their ships on the Rhine and to demand no more licenses. There has been trouble in the Bergen district between our people and the Lutherans. Neubourg has made certain prisoners, but Schwartzembourg

* A cipher symbol.

representing the elector of Brandenburg, has sent order for their release, which has been done. Otherwise the prison gates would have come down. Neubourg is furious, though such follies are common with him, but is now on his guard, for such squabbles annoy the nobility. The Baden princess is not to take a Lutheran minister with her, but to summon for her communion one from the neighbouring villages. We hear from Amsterdam that our young master took ship at Brill on the 16th, but nothing more.

2 pp. *French.* XXXIV, 9.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. 30. London.—Here is another packet for Mons^r. de Lingelsheim. The prince of Wales on account of a chill was not present at the Lord Mayor's feast, where the elector was well received. The king has lodged him near his chamber to avoid the bad weather, when going morning and evening to see his lady. The rest of us have reason to thank God for the affection we perceive in his Majesty, the princes and the princess for his Highness.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XXI, 128.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, [*endorsement*], Oct. 30. The Hague.—For all the silence and cunning of your marquis we say he hath procured from the emperor this assurance that at the next Imperial Diet your archduke shall be chosen king of the Romans. That done Spain will employ all her power to have him chosen, as this emperor was in the life of Rudolph, king of Bohemia. No man doubteth but that he urged the emperor to redouble the mandment against Mulheim, which if the princes shall disobey, he hath, or shall have, charge to do execution against the place. Sir Stephen Lessieur, I think, passed by Antwerp last week, for at Middleburg he was the 26th inst. My last from England give assurance that the projected match between our princess and the elector will take place to the great contentment of H.M. and all his good subjects.

1½ pp. XLVII, 61.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 9, Friday. [N.S.]. Antwerp.—I see no appearance of procuring your papers in reasonable time. The clock-maker playeth the knave, and except I will take all his papers, he will not let those you want go out of his fingers. The young secretary Ewins, in whose custody are the papers concerning the treaty of Bruges, will enforce us to pass the same formalities and undergo the same extraordinary charge as for the former papers, nor will the papers be easily procured from the notary without passing them for authentical, so more days will be required to bring these things into fashion.

On Thursday arrived an express from Spain addressed to Paulo Bustanza, which came in nine days from Madrid, who, as it is supposed, hath brought news of the absolute, full negociation of the half million for the provisions of these countries to be paid here by them and Bustanza, but thereof is no certainty.

The Pensionary Roelans departeth this night towards Brussels, by order from the magistrates of this town to solicit the moderate taxation of the passport of white cl[oth] granted to Versteghen and to procure that all men in general may pass their cloth upon the same, and hath caused Mr. Nieuport to pass an attestation before notary touching the circumstances of the differences between him and the said Versteghen. Have an eye to his proceedings in that business, . . . and give me knowledge what passeth.

Tell Wake I have his letter, but have not written, expecting his return from Brussels on Sunday or Monday.

[*Postscript*].—The cloth ships appointed for Middleburg were not arrived on Wednesday last.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph*. XIX, 22.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Oct. —. —The Palsgrave arrived at Gravesend on Saturday 17th and there lodged that night. Next day early the d. of Lenox . . . was sent to . . . convoy him to the court. By the Tower he was entertained with the greatest honour that place could afford, whence he passed directly to Whitehall. At his coming further from his barge he was received upon the great stairs by the d. of York attended by six of the greatest earls, of Shrewsbury, Worcester, Pembroke, Rutland, Southampton and Sussex, four barons and 12 pensioners and many others, by whom he was immediately brought into the banquetting house where the king, queen, the prince and the fair princess were ready to receive him. His assuredness and the gallant carriage of himself even in the very first approach did win a great deal of respect from the beholders, which in my conscience was much furthered by the base malice of those (papists you may be sure) who before his arrival had strangely detracted from his person, constitution, favour and what not. But I assure you that he is a very fine prince, tall for his years, of a strong constitution, round faced and an aspect pleasing, with eyes black and quick. In addressing himself first to H.M., next to the queen, then to the prince, and lastly to his mistress . . . he did not fail in any one point. The contentment H.M. conceived in beholding him was such as all that stood by must easily discern. After H.M. had saluted those which accompanied the Palsgrave (amongst whom et. Henry was especially graced by the king) the retreat was made into the privy galleries, from whence after . . . some half-hour he was dismissed to his lodging at Essex House. The train which he hath is not

great, but very honourable. . . . It consisteth of six principal earls and councillors, of which number the ct. Solms is principal, three pages of honour, 8 gentlemen of his bedchamber, 20 other gentlemen, his pages of lesser respect and the complete number of his household officers and servants, for by those only his house is served and not by the king's officers. The ct. Henry's particular train is very great and gallant, but we say that he will not stay here above 14 days. Our preparations for the entertaining of the ct. Palatine at Christmas with masks, barriers and such like will be very great, and the Inns of Court . . . do purpose to contribute their talent hereunto. Besides a house at Royston already prepared for the ct. Palatine there are two lodgings here provided for him, the one at Whitehall, the other at St. James's. So as you see he is anchored and some say until Easter, others until Whitsuntide. . . .

The Mastership of the Horse is a mark strongly aimed at by two powerful competitors, the e. of Pembroke and the Visct. Rochester. In the meantime we have neither ld. treasurer nor principal secretary, who notwithstanding are hourly expected. But some have gaped so long that they are become jawfallen.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. XXXIX, 54.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 1. Hague.—I have yours of Oct. 20. We rejoice to hear of the extraordinary welcome and kind treatment of the Palatin in England and doubt not it is as cutting a corrosive to all our ill wishers where you live. Our going to England is as uncertain as ever. If we go our departure will be upon a sudden.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLVI, 39.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Nov. 1. The Hague.—This is to recommend Mr. Bennet, son to Sir John Bennet, He purposes from you to go to France, where he hath been before, to spend some further time.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. XLVII, 62.

JOHN FREDERICK, Duke of Wirtemberg, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 2. Stuttgart.—Thanks him for supporting his deputies at Brussels. Encloses letter for his Maty to like effect. Approves of the compromise, the princes who assisted him also agreeing.

1 p. *French*. Misc. iv, 99.

H. BILDERBECK to WM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 12.—I am expecting to hear from you how the archdukes propose to deal with the affront to their ambassador,

the duc de Borneville, in being dismissed without audience of the king. At Prague the emperor is at loggerheads with the estates of Bohemia about some guns which he wished to take to Vienna. The religious disputes continue at Dusseldorp, as well as those between Neubourg and the count of Swartzenberg and between Medman and Glabach. The archbishop of Cologne is back and staying at present at Bruel where they are expecting Neubourg, to confer with him. It won't be about threading pearls. The deputies of the town have not yet left for Prague. It is said that they have got hold of the instructions of the ambassadors of the PP. who have gone to Prague about Mulheim. I wish the people of their Excellencies would keep their affairs more secret.

1½ pp. *French*. VIII, 142.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 13. Antwerp.—Since I had yours by Mr. Wake, your young clerk hath brought the enclosed, which suits not your purpose except to satisfy curiosity. I have not paid him, the better to engage him to procure the papers concerning the treaty of Bruges, which he hath partly promised at the return of secretary Ewins now at Mechlin. The clockmaker will not let you have the papers, pretending that five or six weeks ago I made him offer of 8 *cr.* to have them all, which were better to give him than an Albertus and pay for the writing of those three papers alone. My compeer and I will endeavour to get them at that price or better cheap if possible, for if they are of use, although not for the business I have now in hand, yet for your information of the ability of Flanders in making of cloth both in their quantity and quality, so soon as the rest shall be procured, they shall be sent you.

¾ p. *Holograph*. XIX, 23.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Nov. 4. The Hague.—This gentleman is son and heir to Sir Julius Caesar. You will expect no greater recommendations to show him kindness. We hear from France that the ct. of Soissons is lately dead and that there is great appearance of some present troubles.

The 1st inst. Mr. Wake, secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, passed this way to England.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLVII, 63.

M. DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5. London.—Asking him to consign a packet of the Elector Palatine to the postmaster, under his own cover.

The prince's sickness seems variable, as is usual with erratic fevers. We hope he will be better after these crises. Our own

particular affairs are completely settled. M. de Ketler, the Brandenburg ambassador, has his despatch and they say is satisfied.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXI, 129.

GERMAN MARSHAM to MR. and MRS. TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5. London.—Right kind and loving Master and Mistress: The trees are delivered to the countess of Arrendal. The shipper that brought them from Flushing to London is paid, and the countess saith I shall have all the other that is laid for her within 8 days. Meantime I go to Kent and I have hired a cart from Gravesend to carry the trees and bring the stuff with him for 20s. I go to-morrow to Beltieng. The carter dwelleth at Nettelstead and knows the way to your house.

Mr. Albery sendeth his daughter as soon as his wife can get a maid. I have spoken to Mr. More and Mr. Finnet, but cannot hear of your coming over. Mr. Finnet wrote to you long ago by a friend, but the letter is come to him again. The prince was very sick and was let blood on Sunday last, and is better.

The Palsgrave is much graced in England and shall marry with the lady Elizabeth. Let me know if I shall deliver the Spanish songs I left the last time at Mr. Tyler's. Mr. Albery said he would send you two new books.

I heard you speake of *3l.* which you should have of Mr. Seger. Send me word and I will see if I can get it of him. I cannot hear of Mr. Dudley.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. I, 110.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5. Paris.—I have yours of 21 Oct. by a gentleman of Monsr. de Preaux. The Court is in mourning for Soissons although with no great inward grief. Conty sues for the government of Normandy, pretending to have the queen's promise for the first vacancy. The q. means to keep it herself, but is an earnest dealer with the countess of Soissons for Dauphiny, to be bestowed on Conty, promising to the young count the reversion of his father's office of *Grand Maistre* and his company of 100 gentlemen entertained, with 100,000 francs yearly of his pension, which was 150,000, and the revenue of the ecclesiastical livings worth some 50,000 francs a year. But the countess refuses, and the q. defers the grant of the office and of the men-at-arms. Desdiguieres sues for Dauphiny, pretending a promise thereof.

Before Soissons' death d'Ancre had made a combination with him and others against the ministers of State, but now the q. hath willed d'Ancre to be reconciled with them, which he promises to be, but will have no friendship with the commander of Sillery, the chancellor's brother*.

* Noel Brulart, Knight of Malta.

You will have understood the danger in which those of the Religion stood by reason of the Assembly which those of Xaintonge and neighbouring provinces were to hold at Rochelle the 20th inst., and of the arrest published by the other side in the Parlements of Paris, Toulouse and Bordeaux against such Assemblies. But the q. is disposed to pacify those matters, and Bouillon, since his return, hath worked with her to that effect. She hath promised not only to have the general edict for those of the Religion anew published, with an amnesty for de Rohan and his company, but also to permit by connivance assemblies in every province, as the late king did, so as they do not assemble divers provinces together. Ministers are to be exempted from the *taille* and subsidies, as the popish clergy are. Rohan may place any lieutenant in St. Jean d'Angely that he pleases, though for formality he is to name three for her choice. The two companies which la Rochebeaucourt and Foucaut had there are left to Rohan and his lieutenant. She hath sent de Rouvray (chief deputy for those of the Religion) to Rohan and the others for the staying of the Assembly at Rochelle and to seek to draw Rohan hither. During the difference for the government of Aiguesmortes between Arambure and Bertichere, for which the former is detained by the constable, she hath sent de Chastillon to hold the place in sequestration until the matter is compounded. Meantime one baron de Sonjon, a friend of Rohan's, suspected to be employed for Arambure, has been taken prisoner by the constable.

Sir J. Digby writes to my lo. concerning Colford that the k. of Sp. hath ordered that they shall be paid their due upon the first three fleets coming in, and shall be allowed 10 *per centum* for the time past and to come.

[*Postscript*].—The enclosed packet is for Ketler, and you should desire your friend at the Hague to keep it till his return from England.

3 pp. v, 44c.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5, o.s. Heidelberg.—I had yours of Oct. 23 last Saturday. From the merchants' letters we hear of our young master's arrival at Gravesend. Two days ago there arrived here a Brandenburg envoy, one Dr. Pabst, to tell our master about Mulheim. From here he will go to Baden, at Durlach and to Wirtemberg, at Stutgart for the same purpose; but not so much in Brandenburg's name as in Neuburg's; for here he is *sub una* and there he will be *sub utraque specie*. He is a good and sincere man. He takes with him a secretary of Neuburg's called Faber. He does not let himself be seen at our Court, thinking that would prejudice his master, who still continues to commit great follies, having good correspondence with those of Cologne. When

any decision is taken in the morning at the *council* of *Dusseldorp*, it is known *at Cologne* after dinner. It is perfectly certain that Neuburg would rather *hinder* than forward the *building of Mulheim*, whatever he may say or do. He makes use, for the most part, of the advice of three Papists, who are subtle and dangerous. One is of your country*. You know him well and give him some credit, but they speak ill of him everywhere. The second is a Lorrainer, formerly banished from the Court of the late duke of *Juliers* for having seduced a young lady, which he did at the Court. The third is a secretary brought up at the Court of Brussels. I leave you to imagine whether any good can be hoped from this. The danger is that this poor prince may go to his ruin.

The imperial commissioners for Aix are on the way. Upon a letter of the emperor they demanded of the town of Noremberg money for the expenses of their journey; but to a good demander a good refuser. Things are going so badly at Prague that the Bohemians wish that they could have the late emperor as their king again. Dennagel has recovered his liberty and as soon as he was out of prison he went to find his old master Leopold to give him an account of all he has gone through. The business of Frankfort goes from bad to worse and it is to be feared that the catastrophe will be serious . . . but the town and the magistracy have been deserving of chastisement long since because of the wrong done to the faithful and their banishment.

The enclosed concerns the poor Frankenthal widow. She begs you to send to Procureur Avet at once.

2 pp. *French. The words in italics deciphered.* xxxiv, 10.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, 5 Nov. [London].—Your man was welcome, and the news of your health more welcome. . . The matters of Savoy lie dead, while the prince is in desperate termes not to live; not in human help, but God is above all and in so extraordinary a case undoubtedly will show His more than ordinary power. And as I was writing this, news come that the prince having been speechless and without knowledge towards 6 o'clock to night after some slumber waked and spake so as new comfort is grown in all the Court, and much hope. God increase it if it be his will. The lady Elizabeth's wedding day was appointed on St. John's day, the third holiday of Christmas, or as some think Twelfth day, fearing all preparations would not sooner be ready. . . Send to my mother and niece to let them know I am well and have received my niece's letter, and that this night her husband is come safe to London. I have not yet seen him, but he is well. . . To-morrow morning he cometh to be with me, and I will dispatch him as soon as I can and

* Sir Griffin Markham.

send him to them. Sir Rowland Morgan is looked for here every day. I began to fear because my nephew Thwayts stayed so long and I heard nothing of him."

[*Postscript*].—"I am afraid that the good news of the prince's amendment is but given out to comfort his gentlemen that are standing at his chamber door, for I am certainly told he is dead. One of the lamentablest chances that in this world could fall out."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. iv, 102.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1612, Nov. 6.—The prince was alive at noon to-day. . . He was put in a sweat, and spake some words and some hope there was. Since I hear men doubt again, and that such as now come from him. At four o'clock after noon.

My nephew Thwayts commends him[self] to you. . . Send to his wife. Neither he nor I could write more this time. Whatsoever any man writes to you till this hour concerning the prince, trust to what I have said above. The king now is gone to Tibols.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. iv, 103.*

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 5-15. Stutgard.—Herewith a letter from my master to king James. His highness has had our treaty and all this conference of Brussels shown by his Council and by the university of Tubingen and has now sent to the archduke sufficient notification upon all the points.

The archduke Leopold came yesterday on his way from Passau to Alsace. He is hunting to-day and will proceed to-morrow, unless he waits for Vaudemont's coming from Lorraine, whom we shall have to-morrow coming from Bavaria. They would have us believe that they only desire peace for the empire, and war with the Turk. I doubt their being serious, if they had the means to make trouble. Some think the affair of Mulheim will compel them to take arms. I send you an extract from letters just received.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French. Holograph. XII, 9.*

Father MARTEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Note addressed: Agent etc. à Bruselles, en la rue dict Blindenbech, en bas de la maison de Monsr. La Chantre de St. Goudeuol.

1612, Nov. 15.—S.P. Cameraco.—Amplissime Domine, expectaui et adhuc expecto audire aliquid de negotio nostro. Ideo nactus opportunitatem per latorem harum, ego humiliter precor ut Dnatio. Vr. dignetur scribere unum verbum quid possim expectare, quia si forte propter meam vocationem

vel aliam causam quam non possum imaginari, dns. non vellet adiuuare neque illo modo neque alio libenter intelligerem nam fortasse inueniam alium agendi modum, quia sunt aliqui qui libenter acceptabunt istam conditionem. Sed si D.V. vellet acceptare, ego paratus sum committere illam cum tota commoditate et etiam non volo agere cum alio donec recuset, nihil exspectans nisi vestrum fauorem in aliis negotiis si forte contigerint, magis enim estimo vestram gratiam quam quascunque pecunias. Si placuerit mittere aliquem qui hoc negotium sollicitet, ego me ipsum pariter adiungam et committam omnia vestrae discretioni quia mea intentio non est nec esse debet, ut Dns. applicaret suam auctoritatem et laborem pro nihilo. Sed mallet illum habere totum propter humanitatem quam ab illo personaliter acceptavi. Utetur sua discretionem. Sic exspectans responsum valeat.

P.S. Si placet obtinere literas a priuato consilio vel quocunque modo videtur vobis expediens ad rectorem u[ni]uersitatis ut causa aequaliter audiat. Sed mallet sicut decreuimus.

Per amicum quem dominus nouit ex effectibus superscriptis.
1 p. Misc. iv, 113.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 6. London.—I have recovered my country, though not without hazard, being driven to Yarmouth, or that German was here within 3 days so soon as I. I hope Mr. Wither hath given you satisfaction of the 50 *guilders* I purpose to send my daughter so soon as I can get a maid. I desire to hear how Colonel Boyte speedeth. I doubt I shall come over before Christmas. Our hope of p. Henry hangeth in a very doubtful balance by reason of a second sickness. He was generally prayed for yesterday. He was living at 2 this day, but his Mat^y not willing to see so lamentable a spectacle is this morning rode to Tibbols. The queen [is to] Somerset House and the Palatine to Essex House. The Lords have long been busied over the accounts of the l. treasurer, who is said to have set after the coffers many thousands more than the l. Buckhurst, so that his lands had been long since seized but for the l. Tho. Howard, his brother-in-law. The fishing busses have been much hindered by the companies of these [*torn*] adventurers who have produced many blind allegations to hinder that excellent business. It had been this week effected but for the prince's sickness. The Virginia lotteries go forward, but too coldly for the honour of our state. I fear some of the highest rank are espaniolised, who I dare not write of in this tell tale page.

[*Postscript*].—The prince hath been out of knowledge, but at 2 o'clock he had a cordial and slept. After he woke, he was reasonably refreshed, and then fell out of knowledge again.

1 p. i, 111.

FRANCIS MIDDLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 6. London.—Apologises for long silence. I received a letter from you long since . . . that I did charge you with more rugs than you had of me. It is true I did so, for Mr. Monger had of me three rugs at 6*l.* which I thought had been for you. I did think to have seen you ere now. . . . There is a little owing me . . . for two rugs at 4*l.* and six quishings at 50*s.* It is all 6*l.* 10*s.*

[*Postscript*].—If you would send me over two 10*qr.* Brussels ticks of 40*s.* a piece and two finer about 50*s.* a piece and four 9 quarters about 36*s.* a piece I should be much beholding to you.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* *Holograph.* *Trace of seal.* Misc. iv, 104.

MONSIEUR DE BURE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 16. Dusseldorp.—M. Le Sieur, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador, has arrived here on his way to Prague. He has orders to see the princes on his way and to recommend the Mullam affair to the emperor. Also to go to Heidelberg and to the duke of Saxe. The king of Denmark in person is reported to be in the Lubeck Canal with his boats, having arrested 14 of the town, which seems the opening of a new war. [*Rest of letter torn*].

1 *p.* *French.* *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 123.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 7. London.—I have been much in the country with my brother, who has stone in the bladder and is to be cut for it within 3 or 4 days. All that hath been here done about the banishment of our cloth since my coming hither is as much as nothing, for our Company have not been once before the Council, nor for aught I can do purpose to move the Lords about it till they see how trade will go this shipping at Middelburg for Antwerp and those parts; from whence if (as in times past) they may in any reasonable state furnish the duke's country I do see little likelihood that the Company will tolerate the Antwerp trade again, having now by consent of all of the Court forbidden us that place and limited only 8 months time to clear the country and then to follow there no manner of trade whatsoever, which resolution will not be lightly altered unless the Council lay their commandment upon us to that end, which I do not think they will do. There hath been order lately given from our Company here to those of Middelburg to send up for Antwerp 5 or 6 coloured cloths to try what the archduke will do, which if he confiscate, then it is thought that the like course will be taken here with some of his principal commodities, and so a trial will be made who will be quickest weary of those extravagant courses. I have long since sent Mr. Russell's letter to Mr. Doctor Larode with one of my own to which I have yet no answer. When it cometh, I will

send it Mr. Russell. This evening here is a ship come out of the straits named the *Matthew* very richly laden, worth 100,000*l.* which maketh many a merry heart, in regard it was thought she had miscarried. I shall not now relate the death of the hope of England, our gallant prince Henry. I wonder to understand by your letter that you have yet had no answer to your memorial to the archduke. It cannot be much longer deferred.

1½ pp. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. iv, 105.

J[OHN] SANF[ORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 7, o.s. Madrid.—My l. is distasted with Colford's negotiation. He hath been so persuaded of the equity of his cause that he had a very hard concept of Cawley, and hath given him shrewd language. Colford stands most on his factory, which he holdeth to be due [*? torn*] ever since the giving forth of the libranças, which is here taken as an ill construction of the words, which appear on evidence produced by Cawley and signed by Colford, that he is not to receive the factory till every *partide* be fully cleared and discharged, which is understood here to signify to be fully satisfied and paid from the king, and so father Creswell and other friends would persuade. He requireth also interest upon interest, a thing punishable by Spanish law. He is thought to heed too much his own ends to the prejudice of the rest of the co-partners, and it seems that Rowlands and he are herein combined. Cawley makes him very fair conditions, but he keepeth off. It is high time they were agreed. The fleet is come, almost 12 millions, and three millions and a half of *pesos* for the king.

My l. had on last Thursday, Gunpowder Treason day, his son baptised. Without any king Philip godfather—only the nobility of our own house. All they of our nation were present, Mr. Colford among the rest. The king is preparing for Portugal by way of Seville. Philibert of Savoy, now generalissimo of the galleys, hath taken his oath and his banner of the king and is gone to the coast to take up his charge. There was a flying report from Lisbon that the Spaniards had been repulsed from Virginia, also that 80 ships were lost in the Tagus near Lisbon. Yesterday Mr. Rossingham, gentleman sewer to the king and one of our household here, departed for England. Cottington is still with us. I hear he has his answer touching his consulship of Seville, that to get it he must turn Roman Catholic. Sir Rob. Chamberlain and Mr. Bareford are gone this week towards Barcelona for Italy, Mr. Hudlestone for England, sick ever since he came.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 61.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 7. Vlushing.—This gentleman is son and heir to Sir Julius Cæsar. He goes to see your town and to return home by Calais. Our prince hath been in great danger, and

on the 3rd the French doctor told the king he was in desperate case, and said that he was not to be dealt with as a prince but as a common person if his life were to be saved. Dr. Butler was of the same opinion and all the rest of the doctors. Yesterday they shaved his head, and this day he must be "boxed" the 3 day style. Last night they gave him a glistre, and he voided half a hundred grape seeds, having not eaten any in three weeks before. You may guess in what case his body is. After the glistre had wrought, the same night he took reasonable good rest.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 55.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 17. Saturday. Antwerp.—This day a gentleman asked me whether you were here, and desired me to let you know that he had been here to speak with you. He would not give his name, but said he was with you in Mr. Dudley's company, which would give you sufficient notice of him. He will come to me to-morrow night or on Monday morning, supposing that on receipt of this letter you will presently come hither. I think he is Irish, and I know him by sight. My cousin Isaac Wake came hither yesterday and is gone for England by Dunkirk. He says he returns in three weeks for Venice.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 41.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 8 o.s. Madrid.—Before the arrival of Colford by his several informations I was grown to have a harder opinion of Calley than he deserves. The chief difference betwixt them consists in these four points. The first for Colford's factory, the second for the interest of Calley's debt to him, the third is when this money is to be paid, the fourth a reckoning of small value, for a dinner which Colford made to some officers coming to Spain with such like things amounting to 35*l*.

Colford pretendeth for his factory that it was due unto him ever since they received bills of exchange from the archduke, and so demandeth such allowance of interest as is given for the whole debt, whereas it is covenanted betwixt them by indenture that Colford is to accept and have his factory at the clearing of each *partide* and not before. The which Calley intended had Colford proceeded directly to have allowed him without any contradiction, and that he should have received it in three payments as the debt is received from the king. For the second which is the interest, notwithstanding the agreement under their hands, that Calley shall allow two in the hundred for the factory of such moneys as he should procure, and eight in the hundred *per ann.* during the time that he should retain such moneys in his hands, yet Colford demandeth interest upon

interest from every six months, alleging that because the money was not paid at the time when they expected, he had thereby run into many inconveniences amounting to more than the value of ten in the hundred, whereupon I brought Calley to condescend that from the time that they expected the money should have been paid, he should allow him interest upon interest, Colford from that time demanding nothing for his factory; for that if the money had been punctually paid, his factory had then ceased, and thereby he should suffer no inconvenience for Calley's cause, but likewise he should make no benefit of Calley's not being paid at the day.

For the time of payment Calley offered to pay it proportionally in three portions according to the king's order.

And for the last difference instead of the 30 and odd pounds which Colford demanded, *mutato nomine*, Calley hath voluntarily given him 40*l.* for his diet whilst he lived with Colford at Brussels.

Upon those indifferent terms I supposed those differences had been settled till that this day I understand that Colford delivering his account, which he ever did formerly in Flemish money, would now by a new shift reduce it in such a manner to Spanish ducats, as thereby to gain the whole exchange of the money, so that with the ten in the hundred that is allowed him for his interest and the allowance of the exchange, Calley should give him twenty in the hundred for his moneys. But I conceive he doth in this as in everything else *iniquum petere ut aequum ferat*. But the West Indian fleet being now arrived, and their papers not yet presented, it may be if he use those tricks, he may repent it.

Concerning the *partida* in which Wake is interested and the Nunnes, there is no question or difference in that, though nothing is done in it, for that Colford with those shifts which only concern his particular in the matter of factory, hindereth the proceeding of the whole business.

The West Indian fleet is come home rich to the value of twelve millions, three being for the king. But this good news is counterposed with a very miserable accident on St. Luke's day at Lisbon, whereby by a sudden tempest all the ships in the river were cast away or broken, above 80 in number, including 3 or 4 of our countrymen.

Your extraordinary ambassador is arrived*. The king's journey to Portugal yet holdeth.

There is order given for 3,000 Spaniards to be sent into those parts, and I believe you shall see the quarrel begin about Juliers.

3 pp. XXII, 129.

* The count of Furstemberg, sent with congratulations on the double marriages. Trumbull to the King, 19 Aug. 1612. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 215.

JOHN HALLIDAY to JOHN CORHAM.*

1612, Nov. 9. Middlebrough.—For that it is needful for our comp. to know how matters stand there at Antwerp and the Lords of his Majesty's Council are in expectation to be rightly informed of the archdukes' proceedings and what course is there taken and held touching the late restraint, therefore they have appointed me to provide five coloured clothes to be forthwith in my name and as my proper goods sent to Antwerp by way of the river of Scheld and to consign the same to you as the fittest man in their opinion to be trusted with this business in confidence of your sufficiency and willingness to do them this service as also of your secrecy in the carriage thereof, according to the oath which you have taken to the fellowship. So that I purpose forthwith to send the ^{s^d} five cloths up to Lillo to Ant. Lippens, who presently shall write you of the receipt thereof to the end that, two days before their coming into the archdukes' dominions, you may give notice thereof where it ought to be given that such clothes are intended to be brought up. And upon the bringing in of them to Antwerp, you are required to have a special care that the license tolls and all other duties whatsoever demanded or to be paid be duly tendered and paid to the officers or farmers appointed for the receipt thereof, that the cloths for any such default thereof be not found, or made, confiscate, and if they shall be detained or seized as being brought in against the restraint or otherwise, then you are to take sufficient witness how matters are carried and to protest by a sworn notary, according to the manner used in that place, against the seizers or detainers of the said cloths for all cost and damage that may fall out or arise by reason of the said seizure or detention contrary to the treaty of peace, amity and mutual commerce lately concluded between his Ma^{ty} of Great Britain and those princes and between those princes and the States of the United Provinces. This course you are required punctually and precisely to observe without seeking or using any means to cover or conceal the said cloths or taking them up secretly either for saving of duties or license or other matter or otherwise fear of seizure or confiscation pretended, for that these cloths in manner as aforesaid are destined and adventured to make a trial, and as is hoped may be a means to certify the archduke's misunderstanding touching the late restraint by the wise prosecuting and sequel of the matter. And so desiring to hear from you with all speed I end.

[Signed], John Hallydaie.

Thus far is all written by our Secretary Mr. Wheler, only Jno. Hallydaie wrote his own name which I have counterfeited the best I can.

* Sent with Corham's letter of 26 November, printed below.

This following was written by Jno. Halliday himself—

These five cloths I have sent this day to Lillo to Ant. Lippens who I have written to follow your order therewith according to custom that so no advantage may be taken therein, which cloths cost 22*fl.* the clo. here being marked with this mark I. H. This praying you to advise me per the first of the answer of this my letter, and proceeding in this business in manner as aforesaid I end *etc.*

1½ *pp.* *Copy.* xx, 38.

CHRISTOPHER WRAGGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 9. Town Malling.—I am glad you are satisfied with my teaching of your son. My wife resteth very thankful for your wife's token.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Trace of seal.* Misc. iv, 107.

A[DAM] MESTERTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20, N.S. Dendermont.—Sae pleis wit yat gode be praisit ame sawelie returnit back agane frome Zelandt awathing heir your cuming gif it war not to your impediment in your effairs, zit neueryeles wy may not have ye bowe alwayis bendit. I wil awath you now wt yis scherrett and speciallic becaus it is now tym for your bedfellow gif sche desyris to by ony flex, hes bein yis Manday ressonable guid schep as I haif harde. My wyfe tellis me yat ye sort off gherve yat sche desyris most willinlie to by cumis not so abundant as neid waer bot not ye les byis all yat sche thynkis can serf haer turne. This, Sr, in haeste and awathing your selfe for ans^r. Is recommending your self wt all your huyshald in ye protection off ye euer Living Lorde wt my maist humble commendations to your Loeuing bedfellow and to all ye barnes.

I pray yow, Sr, zit agan w^out anie seremonie to cum doune wt yo^r bedfellow and barnes and playe thrie or four dayis. It kan not be so fer out of your way; kan haif heir allways newis from Brussels in twa or thrie hours.

1 *p.* Misc. iv, 116.

NICHOLAS BENNETT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 11. —Good Uncle, my aunt hath been too bountiful towards my wife in her token in respect of her and my little deserving, yet my wife (willing though not able) to requite intreateth by these to accept a small token of a liquor called Usquebath, which I will inform you to be very wholesome to take at any time, when and so often as it shall seem good to you to take anything for offence of meat or drink overcharging the stomach. It is of my own making, therefore doubt it not. We for the most part (I hope) in England do worthily sorrow for the too too unexpected end of our more than never enough lamented prince. . . . If I might understand the

charges of conveying letters, I would willingly defray the charges in hope of that content which I undoubtedly expect by your letters. And for my secrecy in these so deep affairs I protest I wish no longer to live than to be true to this state. But such is my desire to know that I fear my opportunity may be offence to know. If not, my life should sooner fail than I prove false to my friend.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 109.

H[ENRY] BARON DA[N]VERS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 11. Bath House, London.—A letter of thanks for an enclosure.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. iv, 108.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 12. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 410.]

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. v, 45.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 12, o.s. Heidelberg.—I have yours of Oct. 31 with enclosure for his highness. Our people have written from England of their magnificent reception especially his Majesty's reception of our master, with great signs of true affection and contentment, which makes us extremely easy and it will shut the mouths of our malcontents who have attributed so many imperfections to so gallant a prince. We hear great complaints of the proceedings of the palatine of Neuburg, chiefly of his passionate violence in maintaining his preachers, contrary to the treaties and reason, mounting his men to force the Calvinists, and favouring the Catholics. He went on the 5th to Brule to confer with the archbishop of Cologne it is said and the bishop of Treves and Spinola. I leave you to imagine what to expect from such a gathering. The Imperial diet is to meet at Ratisbon on April 25 next.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French.* XXXIV, 11.

JOHN SIGISMUND, Elector of Brandenburg, to
HENRY, Prince of Wales.

1612, Nov. 22. Regismonti.—Serenissime princeps Domine cognate et affinis longe charissime: opportune nobis accidit quod cum, ad Ill^m Dm. Rhadziwilium amicum et fratrem nostrum charissimum, s^{tis} v^{rae} legato nobili Balthazaro Kankingk, de s^{tis} v^{rae} prospera valetudine et integro statu sermones habere licuit, quem cum ipsi penitus notum esse intelleximus, retulit nobis ea de s^{tis} v^{rae} pio zelo, tum quae eum comitantur omnium Regalium uirtutum ornamenta, denique de singulari affectu s^{tis} v^{rae} in nos nostramque domum electoralem; quae nobis quam jucunda acciderunt. Itaque est quod gratulemur s^{ti} v^{rae} de faciliiori successu, cui nostra quoque vota conjungimus.

Accepimus paulo ante ^{stis} ^{v^{rae}} literas quibus a nobis petit id genus animalium quod Serenissimo parenti misimus*; non grauis nobis res est animalia istius modi comparare, sed quemadmodum sana per mare deduci possint, unicus iste labor est. Si igitur ^{stas} ^{v^{ra}} ministrum aliquem mittere vellet, qui rectam et idoneam eorum curam haberet, tum etiam nautas istas Anglicas, qui inviti sane ista animalia deferunt, in officio retinere posset, eo modo res omnino facilius redderetur, qua in parte nostram operam in nos recipimus.

Locuti sumus denique cum legato ^{stis} ^{v^{rae}} an in comparandis canibus nostrum desiderium ad sm ^{v^{ram}} deferre uellet, recepit hoc in se dummodi literis nostris ^{sti} ^{v^{rae}} hoc nostrum petitem testificaremur. Rogamus igitur, ut ab illo eadem uberius cognoscere, nobisque hac in parte gratificari velit.

Quod ad legatum attinet exhibuit se erga nos tum uniuersam nostram aulam talem ut intermittere non possimus quin eum ^{ste} ^{v^{rae}} eo nomine studiose commendemus, quo ipsius res et fortunam sibi commendatam habere velit, denique si forte ipsius reditus aliquam moram traxit, rogamus ne ^{sti} ^{v^{rae}} id ipsum graue cadat, cum affectus noster erga sm ^{v^{ram}} ipsum diutius apud nos retinuerit. De quo praesens testis esse poterit. De caetero nostra studia et amorem ^{sti} ^{v^{rae}} perpetuo commendatum esse cupimus.

2 pp. *Signed*, Johannes Sigismundus, Elector. *Trace of seal.* Misc. iv, 119.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 14. o.s. Antwerp.—I even now late in the evening received a letter from Midd. underwritten by Jno. Hollyday (a man to you well known) who writes of five coloured cloths he hath sent to Lille consigned here to me, which are the same you have heretofore heard of. Now for that I would not fail in the least about clearing them here in all tolls, I entreat your assistance, being better informed of kind of bringing in of clo[ths] upon such terms than myself. I would have sent you the copy of my letter, but that is somewhat long and would ask too much time. I pray let me hear from you instantly for that I am resolved not to do anything therein until I have some instructions from you first how to clear them, and afterwards how to carry myself, the cloths being attached (which we are to expect). The clo. are already at Lillo. Here is not a man that knows of these 5 cloths. Thus expecting your present answer.

[*Postscript*].—This day is certain news come that the prince died on yesterday was sennight which is most grave and lamentable news.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xx, 36.

* A paper preserved in the Public Record Office refers to ships being sent to fetch eland deer presented by the elector of Brandenburg. *S.P. Germany, States*, vol. ix, fol. 274.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 14. London.—The two last bills of exchange charged on me payable to Mr. Phillip Jacobs were here satisfied by Mr. John More, since which time hath been presented me from the aforesaid Mr. Jacobs two bills of exchange more, the one of 40*l.* sterling, the other of 30*l.* both which were taken up by you of Mr. Jno. Martines in Brussels, as he saith, and I nothing doubt, albeit I understand not so much by any letter from you. I have accepted them both and will see them well paid until Mr. Jno. More do reimburse me with the same.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 110.

WILLIAM SALMON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 14.—Loving cousin, I have received your letter but there was not that good news which we hoped for—that we should have had some news of your coming into England—to welcome you and my cousin and little ones. God has visited our land with much sickness generally which is called a new disease, and many die thereof and few houses but have tasted of it. It hath pleased God to take away my father and many others. This sickness my son also very hardly escaped and some of my servants. The Lord corrects us for our sins.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. iv, 111.

Second examination of ANTHONY PATON before the
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1612, Nov. 14.—Hath only been once at Antwerp, and that for 12 or 14 days. He lay in a house near the river, but remembers not the owner's name. The sign was the *City of Lisle*. This was a year ago. He exercised his trade of graving there, and sold his wares on the Bourse. Was twice or thrice at Brussels, the last time being at the feast of St. John Baptist last past. It was a year since he was at Brussels, at the *Unicorn* in a great street which he cannot name, but it is near a street called *the Seventeen Provinces*. There also he exercised his trade on the Bourse. Asked whom he knoweth at Antwerp and Brussels, he "knoweth no man." Asked where in France or the Low Countries he could procure a certificate of good behaviour, he saith he was unknown there.

1 p. *Copy.* i, 4.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 26. Cologne.—I have two of yours, the first by De la Voye who is on his way to Heidelberg. You name one of the 13th which is not to hand. I thank you for your account of the palatine's reception in England. Le Sieur, ambassador for your king, is now here on his way to Prague. He has seen Mulheim, and is charged to speak to the emperor about it conjointly with the French ambassadors there and elsewhere

in Germany. The two kings, he tells me, propose in future to act together in the affairs of their allies. Le Sieur will go by Heidelberg.

The emperor's commissioners arrived here last week and are now with the elector of Cologne at Bruel, and may go to Treves, on their way to Aix. I am sure the administrator will send some one there to look after his interests.

I hear from Prague that Spinola's chief business with the emperor has been about *de Mulhemii structura impedienda incolisque disturbandis*. It is to be feared that the Spaniard and the archduke will not rest till they have got this thorn out of their foot, which can only be done by war. The emperor is going to Austria, at which the Estates of Bohemia are not best pleased. The ambassadors of the *Princes Possedants* have had audience of the emperor.

2½ pp. French. Seal. VIII, 143.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 26, N.S. Antwerp.—I even now received yours of 25 present, and according to your order I herewith send you the copy verbatim of my letter I received from Midd[elburg] from Jno. Hollyday about these 5 col[oured] cloths* by which you shall understand at large the Company's intention, the order being taken by them although sent and to be prosecuted in a particular man's name. The letter is likewise written by our Secretary Wheler, but underwritten by Jno. Hollyday in whose name the clo[ths] are to be prosecuted which I judge to be the cause that the Company in general have not written to you about it because in general they will not be seen in this business. Now the course I have begun to take and to follow is this: This day being accompanied with Mr. Wake I went to the License and told the controller (Van Oppen not being there) I did expect a par. of 5 cl. without nominating what they were, for I held not fit to say they were colours, then would they presently have given sufficient warning for the forbidding their coming in, and I think the process (which we must expect to follow) would have done us more hurt than good. Neither do I think it is the least requisite to name what sort of cloth, I expect, until they be arrived. Now to-morrow I mean to write to Lillo to Ant. Lippens that he send them me, packed to be here on Wednesday in the afternoon (before which time I doubt not but to hear from you). At the arrival to the "keye" I will presently go to the two tolls where we use to clear our clo. (and they, I know, will clear them) and pay such duties as they shall demand; from thence to the Finances, where, when they but hear coloured clo. named, they will, I am sure, presently confiscate, but I will there before Mr. Wake and a notary (both which I mean to take with me) offer to pay all such duties as they shall demand and to that end will take 50

* At page 403 above.

or 60 guld in money with me, and when they shall have confiscated them, I will presently by the same notary protest against them for all damages that may arise by reason of the s^d. confiscation, protesting how I was there with my money to have paid all such duties as might be demanded upon the s^d. 5 cloths, and of the notice given before their arrival, all which being done I know not how to go forward without your help. But to give you present notice thereof and of their proceedings, it may be I may come myself to Brussels to you, but doubt cannot stay long with you, for that I am presently minded to go for Middelb. about the latter end of this week with Mr. Skinner, but would willingly see something done in this business before I went that I might better inform our Comp. how things are like to go and the likelihood of the event of this business.

Now I would fain be resolved whether upon these goods, which I offer to clear, they may pretend the 4 doubles, as they do upon goods which are concealed and brought in by stealth. If they could, I am sure I am free, for that the goods do neither belong to me, neither did I ever send for them, but are sent me unawares and unexpected. I would fain be resolved from you how I were best enter them here in the tolls and licences. In my own name as the goods of John Hollydaye's; in my own name simply, or in John Hollydaye's name simply? Besides if there be any other course which you would have me use in the clearing of these 5 clo. or before I do clear, or after I have offered to clear them, I pray presently inform me, and I will be willing to follow your directions, for that I would not have any confiscation pretended by any default of mine, and in this business I am sure you can better direct me than I can direct myself and to that end will expect your present answer to be given on Wednesday in the forenoon, for I will give order they shall not be given until Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning, because I will not clear them before I have your answer, doubting lest in clearing them I should omit something necessary to be used in the clearing of them or in protesting them against the officers or seizers after they shall be attached. Upon this noon Bourse it is by some credibly reported that there is forthwith a passport to be granted for the bringing in of coloured cloth, but whether according to former passports or according to the late granted passport to Versteghen *cum suis* is uncertain; of which matter you will no doubt learn the certainty at Brussels either by Mr. Aynscombe, who went thither yesterday or by some other whom you imagine should know of such businesses, but I hold it idle, and therefore will not leave to go forward with the business in hand except express order (and that presently) from you to the contrary. This is as much as at this present I can write you of the business and on the first occasion you shall hear again from me either by letter or by my personal appearance.

NICOLAS BENNETT to MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL's man.

1612, Nov. 19.—This day my uncle Sallmon received 20*l.* in part of payment of 125*l.* for my uncle Trumbull's house, and with all he paid that 20*l.* to one John Cardinale of Beltringe in part payment of 103*l.* for house and land in Yalding, near unto the lands of my uncle Trumbull's; and further my uncle Salmon saith that if he had some 20*l.* more of ready money, he could purchase the field which my uncle Trumbull heretofore so much desired to lay to his land, wherefore I desire you to certify your master of these businesses with as much speed as may be that all these sales may be effected betwixt this and Christmas next, for so it is of all parties much desired.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. IV, 112.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 19. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 411.]

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. v, 46.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. $\frac{19}{20}$. Stuttgart.—I have yours of the 17. These last days the ambassadors of the PP. of Juliers were here. They are going to all the United Princes, chiefly about the affair of Mulheim, whereof the issue is still uncertain.

1 p. *French.* XII, 12.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 29, N.S. Antwerp.—I received yesterday yours of the 16th in due time with the enclosed mandate, and having it thought good to use your counsel in entg- [entering] in them the owner's name, namely Mr. John Hollyday, English merchant resident in Middelburg in whose name the goods are to be redemanded, and the suit prosecuted, neither can that any way prejudice the main. For in whose name can it be better followed than in the owner's? Now you are to understand that this day the shipper which brought the papers came up. He came not unto me until almost 11 of the clock, so that I willed him presently to give them one in the license and tolls and that I would clear them in the afternoon, but it should seem he was prevented, for before that time they were by the searchers got out of the ship and carried to the king's pachouse [*sic*] as confiscate, being a forbidden commodity. Now between 2 and 3 of the clock I went to the tolls, where they would not clear them, for that the ship had not been there to give them first on according to custom, so from thence I went to the license where they were taken up and made confiscate, and told them of a parcel of 5 roll clo. come from Midd. in Hendrick Adrian's and was come to clear them and to pay such duties as they ought. Mynher de Buch, the contrroller of the customhouse

(Van Oppam not there) gave me for answer they were already taken up and were confiscate and the 4 double thereof, being a forbidden commodity. I told him I saw no reason but the goods might come in seeing I was ready to pay all such duties as I could be demanded. He willed me to go in to speak with Myn heer Oppam. I told him I was not to go any further to clear the goods, whereupon Mr. Wake being with me went and fett the notary and John Chandler, who were hard by, and again before the notary and the two witnesses I tendered the money for the clearing of the s^d 5 cloths, and for denying them, there[?] protested against them for all costs and damages. From thence Mr. Chandler and I went to seek the skipper, but not finding him returned to the tolls, where we told them that our cloths were already taken up, and therefore might clear them, but they gave for answer that they could not clear them until the skipper had been first there, but therein consisteth nothing for that will neither make nor mar. Yet when I can find the skipper I will go with him to the tolls to clear them, although it be nothing to the purpose.

Now I thought good to let you presently understand how things this day have passed, because you may there rule yourself accordingly, for that I presume there is already advice gone to the Finances about the s^d cloth, and I hold it fit you presently make demand of them, as the goods of Mr. Hollydaye, otherwise perceiving our drift, they may presently go to confiscation. I do purpose to be with you on Saturday or Sunday at furthest and will bring you the rest of the pays and to-morrow will write to Mr. Hollydaye about to get the Company's order for the prosecuting the business. The chiefest cause which I write you at present is that you may there use such means that they do not forthwith make them confiscate; and so referring the managing of this business wholly to your care etc.

1½ pp. *Seals.* xx, 39.

GEORGE [ABBOT], Archbishop of Canterbury, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20. Lambeth.—Sends the second examination of Paton*, the end of which is suspicious. He professeth to be a strongly settled Romanist but denyeth that he ever had purpose of ungodly practise; but therein I am not too hasty to believe him.

½ p. I, 5.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20 [*endorsement.* London].—German [Marsham] will be ready to depart next week. He hath done all your business in Kent. The funeral of the prince will be on Monday 14 days. The king is at Theobalds with the palatine, and

* At page 407 above.

prince Charles at Whitehall. The funeral will not be greater than that of a duke, and horses will not be led as at first resolved by the Council. I send you a copy of a letter of my l. of Rochester, whom the king greatly favours, and for the honourable virtues he hath deserveth no less. I long to hear how Colonel Boit's suit standeth, hoping yourself are come to the true knowledge of the money which my advocate was resolved he should prove was lent by queen Elizabeth to the States of Flanders.

I hear it reported that though almost all courtiers did envy the late l. treasurer for his greatness, yet few there are who would not be so great as he. So great a man will not be found *durante viae (sic) regis*. He is wise, blessed be God, and seeth unto his kingly state. I dare not write what I would. Some say the Lord Coke, L. Chief Justice, shall be L. High Treasurer, and Sir Walter Cope, Master of the Court of Wards for his Maty's use. His Maty is said to be very respectful that many great officers shall not be enjoyed by one person. Seeing this, I conclude you need no intercessor more than your letters.

Mr. Davis, the merchant, was this eight days at the Council table, and the Sp. ambassador opposed against for the sugar he had sequestrated. The Civil Law shall try whether the goods shall rest in part of his satisfaction or not, but he hath "praised" and sold them, and hath the money for them, and doubteth not to hold it. For Virginia there is another house built in the Strand where any man for 12*d.* may draw a running lot. The other at St. Paul's Churchyard is at 5*s.* the lot, and he that brings in 3*l.* shall presently have a spoon of a noble. German will bring you a new book. I can get no maid yet, but about Christmas will bring my daughter over.

[*Postscript*].—Here be new farthings coined of copper—21*s.* to the 20*s.* for them that will take them, who are by patent bound to make payment in silver at any time to any bringing 5*l.* worth of them. His Maty is resolved the busses shall be built; their charter is not yet signed, but the company meet on Sunday next, and two barren "dees" are given them. Sir Tho. Smith is a principal man in it. I pray you write what hope is to be had of the king's money and whether you think it will come to a treaty or not for I would fit myself to the occasion.

3 pp. I, 112.

SAMUEL MALAPERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20. London.—Though he has no reply to his letter of 10 Sept. is sure that Trumbull is mindful of his business against the count of Hooghstraten for the 100*g.* pro anno owed to him, and that an order has been obtained from the count unto his receiver Monsr. Pierre François at Mons for the payment since the truce; otherwise it will be necessary to use some other courses by law. Encloses a letter for his cousin Hermes

Muets at Mons, whereby he much marvelleth "that he did neither hear of me nor of your worship, and that except I did look better to my business all would be nats" but since I doubt not he has understood that there is an end made with Vermeulen. I long to hear of him whether François Monfroit my farmer have paid him some moneys, for there is to receive two years and will be three come the 30th of this month. [I] send you by the bearer three pair of "glofs" one pair for Monsr. de Groote and one pair for Monsr. Van Steenhuyse the third pair for yourself.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. iv, 114.*

JOHN FORDE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20. Brussels.—I am right sorry that it was not my good hap to have spoken with you at my return from Namuer. I hope you have received the treaties of the year 1573 which I did leave with the good gentlewoman your bed-fellow. I cannot as yet find the other of the year 1554, only certain treaties of that peace betwixt king Henry VIII and emperor Charles that is only confirmation of amity and friendship between them and makes no mention of any merchandise, the which is written only in Flemish. If you please to have the same, send me word with the first, and I will cause the same to be written and I will send you the same, if you think it may stead you. The Greffier de Grote telleth me that the treaties of 54 may repose in the greffier's office of the spicquer [*sic*] in Bruges homme [who] hath many registers the which I will at my return to Bruges, which is on the 21st of this month, seek all the same office to assist you.

[*Postscript*].—If you do write to Sir Griffin Markham, pray remember him of the 75*fl.* which he doth faithfully owe me or I will be thankful unto you, for except you do assist me therein, I shall never get anything of him; or if you could deal with merchants in Antwerp that hath administration of his rent that he would answer for so much cloth or any other commodity as is worth 75*fl.* or in fine I leave all to your very approved discretion.

1 p. *Misc. iv, 115.*

JOHN FORBES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20. Middelburg.—What is, is, to none of our comforts save that the will of God must always be revered. . . . Let us pray to God to make his Maj. wise by this warning . . . which prognosticateth more if it be not by an extraordinary change prevented. . . . This is but the beginning of ills if the right fruit be not made of it, whereof I am in great doubt. . . . I see nothing for my country but plagues and punishment from God, and who shall have but few days shall have too just reason to wish himself as I am if God do not change the mind of our gracious king to another course.

. . . I would gladly wish myself in most sorrowful estate to procure his Majesty's weal and to have him embrace the counsel that only should establish his throne. . . . I am assured that beloved prince is taken in mercy for himself but in wrath to those that come after him. . . . Doubtless this breach . . . doth open a great gap to the enemies of God's church and of the dominions of our gracious king and does embolden their courage to evil which . . . was yet restrained by the fear conceived of his forward courage, who now is out of their way and has left none after him of whom they have such fear. . . .

A postscript asking for letters to be sent to Mr. Andrew Melvin at Sedan with the little packet of money sent to him from Newcastle for a young man named Barker residing with Melvin at Sedan. Perhaps Trumbull's servant would do this "for a countryman."

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 117.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 20. Friday. Dorset House, [London].—The king went to Tibalds on Tuesday and goeth from thence to Royston, and when he comes home my Lords of Northampton and Suffolk go to meet his Ma^{ty} who will lie at Audley End, my lo. of Suffolk's house, and there make my lord of North[ampton] Treasurer. Sir Walter Cope is made M^r. of the Wards. The funerals of the prince will be on Monday come fortnight. Yesterday was the young prince his birthday and he full 12 years old and dined with the queen. . . . A young fellow came stark naked to St. James' few days after the prince died and entering in at the gates which were opened for him at his great and loud knocking, marched very magnifically along till he came to the Privy Chamber, and there made a speech to all the company, saying that he was the prince's soul and was come from heaven whither he should return after 2 days, having in the mean time spoken with the king. At last he was forced to confess his knavery and so was dismissed for a frantick fellow. The palatin shall be *fiancé* at Christmas and married the 1st of May, and so I take my leave. *Yo le scrivo, mas no oygo nada de V.M.* Hoc est justum etsi fortasse dignum sit.* Commend me to Mrs. Trumbull and live happily, for merrily I imagine you can no more than we after so great and general a loss. *Vale.*

1 p. Misc. iv, 118.

JEAN BAPTISTE ISERROELS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 30 N.S. London.—Wishes to know if letters sent on the 23rd by Quester have been received. They concerned the recovery of a debt.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. iv, 126.

* I write to you but hear nothing from you.

WILLIAM JOHNES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 30 N.S. Paris.—Lady Worcester's steward at her being in Louvain hired a horse to wait upon Sir Edward to Brussels, to be delivered at my arrival there at the Three Buckets Inn. The host was asked to send on the horse to a place appointed. The horse cannot be found. I ask you to try and recover the horse or moderate at a reasonable composition. It was a very jade and not worth 5 crowns.

[*Postscript*].—The queen is much incensed against Monsieur de Rohan and those of the religion. Yet she is willing to give them all contentment, but they are loth to put themselves to her mercy.

It was thought that the king would have mourned for the untimely death of our hopeful prince, but he did not.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. IV, 127.

[DE VILLIERS HOTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 1. Dusseldorp.—We all grieve for the death of the most accomplished prince in Christendom. Since the death of our great king, we have had no such sad news. Lessieur on leaving Cologne had not heard of it. He has shown me the clause in his instructions requiring him to keep in the closest touch with us French ministers for the business of *le bon parti*. He began with me in trying to settle the differences between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and showed much address.

I send to M. Beaulieu something he asked me to have shown to Mons^r. the ambassador. The Imperial Commissioners arrived at Aix two days ago.

1 p. *French unsigned*. XXVII, 124.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 2. Cologne.—The well-affected here are lamenting the death of the prince of Wales; the others rejoice at such news.

The deputies of Aix have represented the state of their town to the Administrator. He seems to have cherished the hope that there would be no alteration in his arrangements during his vicarship. If this is not so it will behove the United Princes to be more careful about the promises made to them.

1 p. *French*. VIII, 144.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMB to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 24.—The ominous news of our prince is too true. Mr. Gullimore hath written of it and from Zealand many have the news. May God preserve our next heir and pledge us from other changes; but this we see, how uncertain our present states are.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. IV, 120.

JOSEPH SKELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 25. Rotterdam.—At this morning is certain tidings come that our hopeful prince of Wales departed this world on Friday was 8 days in the evening about 9 o'clock. Some will say that he was poisoned saying that his belly was swelled and that there was order taken that on Saturday (the day following) it was appointed he should be opened and trial made, of which I hear not further. God be merciful unto the king and queen and the rest of that princely race.

At the Hague . . . is one apprehended—his name is Brote. Sometime he lived in Brusseles in Court. It is said that this man hath a pension from the king of Spain. This man, it is said, should have betrayed many of the frontier towns. It is thought he will die for it. He hath been at rack, confessed many things, and many letters found whereby many things are known. Time shall tell us the certainty of it.

Concerning my own business I do understand by my good friend Mr. Peck how much I stand bound to your worship. Our partner Mr. Etherington hath dealt very hardly with us and still do continue his dishonest course. Yet there is such an order taken that the work shall be set up in Antwerp according as is promised by Mr. Peck. I desire you to pass by all past faults and I hope you shall find us men of our word. I am sorry to have the occasion at present.

[*Postscript*].—It is here reported that before Rochall lieth 70 sail of the French king's men of war, to oppress them of the town. If you have received any answer from Mr. de Beaulieu that you would be pleased to write how that action is granted.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seal*. Misc. IV, 121.

ANDREW MELVIN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 25. Sedan.—All friends here are well and specially his uncle who desireth to know of Mr. John Forbus of the wars in Sweden and Denmark. Trumbull's son William is well. He has been indued with good principles from his youth. He is of great memory and for his age has a solid wit, very capable in everything and so the more danger if it be not well employed. Good Mr. Blanks takes great care towards him, and so it is found in his French tongue to the admiration of the Frenchmen here.

1 p. *Holograph*. Signed, Andreas Melvinus fifanstevensis. Misc. IV, 122.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. *26. Paris.—In requital for yours of 14th you shall know that de Rouvray being returned from Rochelle bringeth word that those of the Religion there accept the queen's terms, but ask for them in writing within the 25th of this month.

* Actually dated 26 October, but endorsed November.

They desire that the allowance given them for the ministers and garrisons be increased to 160,000*cr.* as was granted by the late king at Nantes, and that whenever any government of places held by them fall void, they may name three persons for the q. to choose one. Also that some order be taken about the yearly election of the judges for the Chambers of the Edict in this Parlement, complaining that those worst affected to them are commonly thrust in.

The Spaniards, continuing their insolent usurpations in the lands between Bearn and Navarre, have forced the q. to send four companies of soldiers to the governor of Bearn. Monsr. de Hauterive, brother to de Preaux, is sent to Madrid on the subject. There is a report that the latter shall leave you to go ambassador to Spain. The Spanish ambassador here, Don Inigo de Cardenas, came yesterday to take leave of my lord, in whose room the Sp. ambassador at Venice is expected.

Condé having since Soisson's death renewed his pursuit to be admitted into the secret affairs, hath gotten himself installed. If he be constant to his promises, he shall work much good.

The Sp. ambassador reports that the India fleet, long delayed by weather, has arrived with 15 millions, but this is doubted.

2 pp. v, 47.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 26. Stuttgart.—The news of the death of the prince of Wales has stunned us all. It is a very great loss to us Germans also. God preserve us from many such accidents and save for us the king, queen and the rest of your royal house, which we consider as a bridle to the Spaniard. It is to be feared that this change may affect Juliers where we fear great disorder if a remedy is not speedily employed. The ambassadors of these PP. have had audience of the emperor. M. Le Sieur was to be at Cologne on the $\frac{1}{4}$ inst., and is expected here soon.

Encloses a packet for Col. Schönburg.

2 pp. French. XII, 11.

Captain JOHN BLOUNT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612], Nov. 26. Antwerp.—[On the prince's death] we must take the example of king David and pray for him that shall succeed that he may be *pater patriae* and endowed with as many royal virtues as any of his predecessors ever had.

[*Postscript*].—At your last being here Mr. Lidgones and I were twice at Mr. Wake's to visit you, but failed.

1 p. XI, 139.

M. D'ATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 27.—Had his last letter on the 20th. Recommends another fat packet to his habitual courtesy. The absence of the king and the palatine, hunting at Royston, leaves nothing worth writing about.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXI, 130.

A[NDRÉ] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 27, [o.s.]. Frankenthal.—I thank you for yours of 4th, 7th and 14th, which came by the ordinary, by de la Voye and Boschot. On my return here I learn the sad news of the death of the prince of Wales at which our adversaries rejoice *à gorge ouverte*.

De la Voye has not yet spoken to the administrator, who has been hunting the wild boar. Last Sunday H.M. sent for me to tell me of the success of his case at Malines. I took the opportunity to commend De la Voye.

The Aix business is considered one on which turns all the authority of my master and of the union. Aix deputies have lately been here for assistance. They were told that if the commissaries intended anything against the new *Magistrat* my master would immediately send representatives to oppose their designs as far as possible. The conference of Erfordt will be held between Saxony and Brandenburg so Fuchs says. Neuburg is still bent on mischief. We hear much of our enemies' designs, but are on our guard. I will return your copy of the marriage treaty by Boschot or de Grim when passing on his way to England. Keep account of what you spend on letters. You shall be repaid by Bilderbeck at Cologne or elsewhere.

2½ pp. *French*. XXXIV, 12.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 28. Antwerp.—I received per Mr. Newport a note with a pattern of stuff, which upon receipt I caused to be put in work, conform unto the monster*, which shall be ready within three weeks at furthest and hath promised me shall be much better. This enclosed I received yesterday from Midd[elburg] as then making account to have been my self messenger this day but my business hath been too tedious beyond expectation, so that it will be Friday before I can come from hence, when without fail I shall be ready to have my definitive sentence at Brussels, for what is to be done here is this day to be ended. If you see S^r Masterton I pray you tell him from me that I have much injury per the longe tardation of these bays [baize] at Dunkirk, and request him to procure an end thereof against my coming, because I know not what haste this enclosed might require. I thought good to send it before my coming.

½ p. XXXVI, 90.

THOMAS NEWPORT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 28. Antwerp.—I have enquired of the gravers at the Exchange and they know no man named Anthonie Patton. . . . I delivered to Meinhere Vanhove the money which you delivered me. Touching my affairs you shall under-

* From old French *monstre* = *montre*, a specimen.

stand that Hans Versteghen dealeth very badly with me. Upon Monday I went to him in the morning and showed him my orders to avoid further charges who would give me no direct answer, so I was forced to send a notary to him that day, and to him he gave as indirect an answer, as I was compelled to send the Usher of the Hoffe, which I did upon Tuesday morning, who told him he would answer him upon Wednesday, whereupon I stayed till Wednesday. The Usher went again and he will give no answer to him or me but delays, so I have protested against him. In the mean time I am much damnified in not having my cloths, and put to much charges. Therefore I humbly pray you to speak to Mon^{sr}. Robiano that such order may be taken that I may not be mocked by Versteghen with their order, and shall in regard of my great hindrance damage and charges. The finances would be pleased to set a tax as well upon my 9 cloths, already by me received, as also per the 7½ cloths in the king's packhouse. Upon my cloths he hath received of me in money 6 weeks past the sum of 26*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. which is something above 9 gul. a cloth. The Pensioner of this town, Dewarty, is now at Bruges and this matter is recommended to him from the College here and I pray you to speak to Moritius that my request be made to show my great loss and hindrance per this bad dealing of our new farmer.

Praying you again to speak to Mon^{sr}. Robiano how that I am used. Versteghen, now he hath put me to all this charge, would have me to refer it to Dr. Wright, but I had rather see him to "dame."

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. iv, 124.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 29. Vlushing.—I have nothing from you these 3 or 4 weeks. Since mine sent by Mr. Caesar our prince is dead. You may read as much as written to me from my friends there. The same day he died the king went to Tyballs where he stayed three days only, in which time for the most part he kept his bed. On Monday last he came to Sir Wa[l]ter Coope's house at Kennington, but finding that no remedy could remove the representation of his sorrow, after two nights he returned to Whitehall, nor will he stay there any longer than until Monday next, but back again in Tyball's. The next morning after the prince's death the Lords of the Council repaired to St. James's where they took an inventory of all the prince's moveables, which by them was committed to safe custody. That afternoon his body was opened, no conjecture of poison appeared, all his principal parts sound, only his liver a little discoloured towards whiteness, and his brain somewhat charged with matter. His death is imputed to an universal inflammation of the blood occasioned through his over-violent exercise at tennis and over-eating of grapes. The funeral will be on Dec. 7.

The P. Palatine feared the death might hinder his desires, but the k. understanding of it gave present commandment that he should have as free access as before to the lady Elizabeth and to eat with her. The substance of the contract between them is concluded and set down in writing. H.M. giveth 40,000*l.* to be paid in four years; the ct. Palatine assureth unto her the defraying of her house and all other charges. Fifteen hundred pounds *p.a.* for her minor expenses, and a jointure of 10,000*l.* *p.a.* in widowhood. If he marry again, then to have the 40,000*l.* restored with a great quantity of moveables and all her jewels. On St. John's day in Christmas next the parties shall be publicly contracted in the king's chapel. May 1 is appointed for the marriage with this proviso—that if by any unexpected accident the Palsgrave shall be in the meantime recalled to Germany, the marriage shall be instantly without more order consummated. The mourning shall last only till March 24, for it seems he will have no mourning on his day. On April 23 he and ct. Maurice shall be invested with the Garter.

Before the king go to Tyball's it is expected that the l. treasurer and two secretaries will be chosen. We shall then peradventure know who shall be Master of the Horse and of the Wards. Sir George Carew who was chief in that office died the 13th. All this I received yesterday from England.

[*Postscript*].—We are still in trouble about the augmentation of our quota, which is the point which if we cannot agree, it will overthrow our Republic.

2½ *pp.* *Holograph.* XXXIX, 56.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS to W[ILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1612, Nov. 29.—You shall receive by your man an Irish greyhound, and for that he is for the wolf or the fox rather than for a hare I think he will be more acceptable unto you. Yet will he course a hare so the "rasse" be not above a mile. I have taken order to have out of Ireland a good one, but it will be Candlemas afore he doth arrive. For the dog may be delivered to whom you shall appoint I send you enclosed this note to receive him at the Savoy of one Walter Plunkett, an Irishman belonging to my l. Compton's sister who hath her lodging in the same yard where my l. Compton lieth at the Savoy. My l. had determined to come for England this summer, but I think the loss of our prince will alter his determination. Our Spaniard Diego hath been here and is returned to Florence. He desired me to do his commendations to you, and so Mr. Garet in like manner. Mr. Cotington is well, but comes not for England until May as he writes. I doubt not but you have the news of the arrival of the Indian fleet. Mr. Costingham is arrived from Madrid. Sir John Digby's lady is brought to bed of a son.

All is mourning and sadness. The honours are performed Monday week. The king will be here until then.

1 p. *The last three sentences in Spanish.* XLVI, 40.

Attached, a note addressed to Walter Plunket at the Savoy at my lady Compton's lodging. Walter, my desire is that that you deliver the greyhound which you promised me to the bearer hereof. I have spoken to your old master, Mr. Hall, and he was glad that you had undertaken to send to your brother about this dog, for he thinks they will send a good one. Fail not to deliver him to the bringer of this note, though I be not in London.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. XLVI, 41.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 9. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of Nov. 26. Please show M. Beaulieu the extract from the first proposal of the Aix Commissioners, to which in my opinion those good folk will make no answer till the arrival of the Heidelberg and Brandenburg deputies.

We will keep an eye on Spinola if he comes to Cologne. The Brandenburg envoys have had good answers in England and Holland. We expect them here soon.

[*Postscript*].—I hear of the loss of vessels coming from Goha to Portugal, amounting to four or five millions. What has become of father Ney?

1 p. *French.* XXVII, 125.

H[UGH] PERRY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 30. [*Endorsement*].—I intreated Mr. Waik to enquire of one Van Bembe a jeweller dwelling in the Leet Straet what jewels he sold unto A[d]rean Robell with all particulars and the price of each. When you have it, intreat him to attest it before notary. I intreated Caverson the younger, his brother in law, to do this, but he forgot. If you see him, he will go with you to Van Bembe. When Waik was at Brussels Van Bembe was from home.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Trace of seal.* Misc. IV, 128.

JAMES MONGER to the SAME.

1612, Nov. 30. London.—All such moneys as you have charged me with by exchange payable to Mr. Philip Jacobs I have accepted and they are all paid by Mr. John More.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. IV, 125.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Nov. 30. o.s. Vlushing.—Yours of 24th I had yesterday. Mr. Corham brought the news thereof before it came, for he had sent it by the post. With him came from

Antwerp my kinsman whom you mention. I questioned him, and he confessed that by those vermin Jesuits he had suffered himself to be persuaded to be made a pensioner to the k. of Spain, but how they would employ him, they had not yet opened. He came into your parts from hence where he arrived about a month ago. He then made himself known to me. I do not remember to have seen him before. He first desired to borrow money of me for his journey to Denmark, having been there last summer with Captain Farmer. I refused and betook myself to persuade him to give over that service and take entertainment here under the States or in this garrison, proposing to myself to make him an honest servant to my prince and country, not knowing that he was a Papist, but asking after his bringing up and being told me he was a Papist, I refused to admit him either to serve here or to recommend him elsewhere. Pleading his poverty he said he was fallen into disgrace with his friends at home and that therefore he knew not where or how to help himself. I ordered my own son to give him a piece of gold, and so I did quit myself of him. His voluntary confession of his progress since that time telleth me that from thence he went to the Slus and thence to Antwerp by land, and so to Brussels, where by reason of his wants he repaired to those "Cannalies" [*canaille*] that you named, who fell into their wonted practices to gain him to the service of Spain, promising him if he could procure letters unto them from his friends to assure them that he was what he pretended to be. He saith he now returneth to his friends, and to come back again shortly. I will not be his absolver. I have caused him to be searched by our Provost Marshal who found on him only two letters, one from the servant in the house where he lodged called John Derby, written to his friend in England, an idle letter, the other from one Captain Preston, an Irishman serving the archdukes, written to his friend Mr. George Labor [Lalor?], an Irishman also, lying in Grusin Lane in London, entreating his friends' assistance in a business that he hath to handle with his friends for money, to further him in a pretended marriage. This is all I can gather. I am much beholding to you for your advertisement of the young man. There can be no honesty in those of our countrymen who go about to make themselves pensionaries to Spain. But where you say that he is known unto me, let me know your meaning and spare not to speak or write ought profitable for H.M.'s service. Your words were "he is described to me to be a tall proper gentleman, but other circumstances I was not curious to learn for he is said to be well known unto your self." I send him over under guard of our Provost Marshal's servant with your letter to me.

Your letter is the first I received from you this month, and yet I have written to you by divers.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 57.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 10. Cologne.—I have yours of the 3rd. The Postmaster here cannot account for the loss of your letters, except that it often happens!

The emperor wishes the Imperial diet to be held at Ratisbon on $\frac{1}{4}$ April. The United will meet first. The duke of Saxony and those interested in Juliers are to meet at Erfurt in January.

The emperor's proposals as to Aix are not hopeful. They are :

1. The emperor is to be sole arbiter.
2. Having heard the complaints of the Jesuits and old Magistracy against the Protestants who at the moment are in power, he takes them into his protection.
3. The Magistracy is to leave the administration of justice to the Echevins.
4. The reformed Magistracy is to license the garrison, under compulsion.

The good folk are much distressed at the proposal. The *Princes Possedants* as protectors of the town will send deputies there. I wish the Heidelberg commissaries had arrived.

The Spanish ambassador is to be married here. This makes me very suspicious seeing how easily they could fill the town with disguised soldiers, for the festivities. I am amazed that the PP. do not think more of their estate and put some garrison in Mulheim.

2½ pp. French. VIII, 145.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 10. [N.S.]. Monday. Antwerp.—The holidays prevented my sending these papers sooner. Our young clerk could not have access to the papers in the Town House till this day. The others will be ready to-morrow. If you want others, it would be well to use this clerk while he can help us; for secretary Ewins would abridge him of doing us further pleasure.

Mr. Coreham went to Middelbourg on Saturday. Two letters have since come for him from thence, one from John Hallidaie, the other from Mr. Wheeler; they have ordained him that having made full declaration of the 5 *cr.* upon the tolls and license, he should proceed no further in that business until their further order. I thought good to give you advertisement that if Coreham required your assistance, you would suspend anything that you have in hand hereabouts, except you receive your warrant from a superior power that may command you.

The post of Spain is arrived but no letters for* Mr. Wake, who desireth you that if there be any for* him in that packet, I would immediately send them, for he laboureth with more than a woman's longing to have them. If your letters contain more concerning his business than you suppose may

* The text reads from in each case, obviously in error.

be given him to understand by Mr. Colford he hopeth you will make him participant. We do not desire to anticipate the mysteries of your proceedings about the cloth.

The fleet is arrived the 9th ult. rich in plate, 9 millions in circa and $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in copmanscap.* Of the plate $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions for the king's account.

Mr. Wake would desire you that, having yourself no letters for him, you would send to Mr. Bayly that if either he or any of his friends have letters for him, to send them with all expedition.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XIX, 24.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Dec. 1. The Hague.—The advertisement you sent is of importance, that the emperor has given the investiture of Cleves and Juliers to the d. of Neuberg, and that at the instance of your marquis, which doth discover that which we have suspected, that between his son and your princes there is an underhand and secret intelligence. The ambassadors of Brandenburg which have been in France and England this last week arrived here and to the negotiations have received this answer that the States will ever be willing to join with the kings of Great Britain and France to lend their assistance for the conservation of their countries. The States are now content that the ct. Maurice shall receive the Garter but on condition that H.M. shall dispense with him for the observing of certain ceremonies which they think will give scandal to the discipline of the Churches, and H.M. is content to acquit him of all. He was to have been received into the order with the ct. Palatine before Christmas, but it is to be put off till the accustomed time—St. George's day.

All the letters from Denmark say that there will be peace between that king and Sweden.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVII, 64.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 11. Tuesday. Antwerp.—I send you by the last ordinary the Perpetual Edict decreed in Lille by Philip le Bon for the banishment of English cloth *etc.* Here enclosed I send the other papers recommended; for which, containing 20 leaves, are paid and disbursed by Mr. Wake 20s. ster. We are given to understand that the finances have taxed Mr. Versteghen's passport of white cloth at 11g. *per cent.* but whether it be in Mr. Newport's particular respect or generally, we know not, but desire to be advertised. Wherefore we desire that you will inform yourself thereof, and give us notice what is passed thereabouts. Mr. Wake expecteth his letters from Spain and in default of them your advice of what hath passed in that business.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XIX, 25.

* For Dutch *koopmanschap*, merchandise.

MARY GILPIN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 2. o.s. Hague.—I do send you another copy of the treaties which I have, and for the date of them I do not know, for the[y] are just copied as I have them. The Company of Merchants Adventurers have a large book of me which was my husband's concerning divers treaties and privileges which I make no doubt but there is somewhat in which will serve your turn. Concerning the money for copying, I hope you will no more mention of, but wish it were in me to do you a greater kindness.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. IV, 129.

WALTER MYNORS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 2. Rineb[erg].—Asks if a sum of 20 nobles, which his brother Ralph had promised to leave with Trumbull for him, has been paid or not.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. IV, 130.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1612, Dec. 3. Brussels.—Yesterday was sennight these princes returned from Marymont to this town. To-morrow they will give audience to an ambassador sent hither by the archduke's brother, the archd. Maxmilian about the dividing of the late Emperor's goods (as men think) and some other private businesses concerning the House of Austria. Count Furstenberg and his colleagues, now commissioners for the emperor to take information of the present government of Aquisgrane, have been secretly at Cullen to speak with the magistrate of that city, and since are gone to find the bishop at his house called Bruel where they should also meet with the elector of Treves, to the end that by their joint advice and the counsel of these archdukes the whole scope of their proceedings may be governed. These diversions of those men will give opportunity to the administrator of the Palatinate and the elector of Brandenburg to send down their deputies in like manner for the aiding of the Aquisgraners. And so in short time it will be seen which way the emperor doth incline, and what answer those of the reformed Religion are to expect at his hands.

The archdukes, to manifest their inflexible resolution of banishing our cloths out of their territories, have sent one Monsr. d' Ayala, commiss. of their finances and one Monsr. Marchant, superintendent of their confiscations, into Flanders with ample authority and power to make enquiry for all such English cloths as have been brought into that Province by stealth or indirect means since the expiration of their late passports. Under the cloak of which commission they have committed sundry insolences, wherewith the Flemings seem to be much aggrieved, but hitherto they cannot have any

redress, albeit they profess that their privileges are thereby violated, and say that in case the archd. will not permit English cloths to be vented in that country as well as at Antwerp, they will refuse to accord him the million of florins which at this present he instantly demandeth of them for an extraordinary contribution to pay his debts. The Antwerpens are likewise somewhat startled at an order lately made by the Merchant Adventurers after 6 months time to call away all those of their Society which trade into the archdukes' dominions, foreseeing that (in case it be observed) the Italians which now maintain a trade of silks among them, must also withdraw themselves from hence, and follow our Company, as the shadow doth the body, because they cannot otherwise utter the commodities of their country. And it is conceived that if there could any secret means be used to bring these English merchants to Bruges, which are now residing at Antwerp, the Flemings, who are desirous of trade and much pressed with the continual exactions laid upon them by these princes, would so tamper with them as we should henceforward have our wonted commerce with quietness and freedom. The rather if your Ma^{ty} should withal find it convenient provisionally to forbid the entrance of all Flemish manufactures into your realms, or else to make them pay license, and be brought in by the way of passport, as our cloths are with the dominions of the archdukes. In which order there seemeth so much greater expedition to be used, because there is all human industry employed to revive the making of cloths in the town and certain workmen enough brought hither from Liege who have already made 12 pieces of mingle coloured cloths, for a trial, and if those prove well, are determined to make a far greater quantity. Moreover their own coarse cloths, made at Wert and other towns of these countries are, since the banishment of ours, raised in their value at least 12 *per cent.*, and likely hereafter to increase in their price unless there be care taken to get some speedy redress from these princes. Herein they are much encouraged through the great abundance of wool which is daily brought into the ports of Flanders and Brabant by the unlawful practices of your Ma^{ty}'s evil affected subjects (who prefer their private gain before the public benefit of the commonwealth) and this fraud is committed for the most part out of the river of London by the way of Zeland, or else out of the Cinque ports and their members by way of Boulougue, Callay and Dunquerque. And although I have heretofore in my precedent letters both to your Ma^{ty} and the late l. treasurer represented the inconvenience of this disorder, yet I most humbly beseech your Ma^{ty} give me leave to repeat it again in this dispatch, forasmuch as even at the writing thereof I was credibly informed by an officer of the archdukes that it is still continued to the great hindrance of your Ma^{ty}'s subjects and the enriching of this nation.

According to your Ma^{ty}'s commandment delivered me by the l. viscount Rochester I have dealt effectually with the Irishman named in my former letters*, and been assured by him that at this present there is a confederacy between the Pope and the king of Spain (as soon as there shall happen any disgust between your Ma^{ty} and him) to send 6,000 men into the realm of Ireland, of which army they are to bear the charge by equal portions, and to land them in the four several provinces in this sort—2,000 in Leinster, and as many more in Ulster, 1,000 in Munster and 1,000 in Connaught. And he saith further that there are five Franciscan friars sent thither to prepare the way for those men's entrance by stirring up sedition in the country and debauch your Ma^{ty}'s subjects to join with your enemies. I questioned him about the time when the practice should be put in execution and at what ports this army was to be embarked and make their descent. He answered that all those circumstances were not hitherto resolved on in regard that the business was not yet come to perfection, and promised and vowed to me that he would earnestly endeavour both to discover these and all such other conspiracies as should be hatched hereafter among his countrymen, either against your Ma^{ty}'s person or your dominions. This much he required me to signify unto your Ma^{ty} in his name as an earnest of the service which he hath vowed to your Ma^{ty}, in recompense whereof he most humbly beseecheth your Ma^{ty} to grant him a general and free pardon for all such offences as he may have committed against your Ma^{ty}'s laws; which he protesteth never to have been other than coming out of England, without your Ma^{ty}'s license, and that only with intention to enable himself the better to serve your Ma^{ty} and the state. And for his present maintenance that he may the better travel up and down these countries (which are extremely dear and chargeable) to have an annual pension of 6s. 8d. by the day during his life, the first payment whereof he likewise desireth may begin in the month of January next ensuing. If by these means he may be enabled to continue in the Netherlands, he promiseth to apply both his own pains and those of his friends, to gain a good part of the Irish regiment serving here to your Ma^{ty}'s devotion, and when there shall be cause, either to bring them to your Ma^{ty}'s service, or to divert them from that of your adversaries.

Herewithal I send your Ma^{ty} an answer which after long expectation the archd. hath made to the remonstrance I presented unto him, above three months since by his special order and commandment†, which doth sufficiently declare his intention not only to banish English cloths out of his countries,

* This would seem to be Fergus Donnel son of Hugh Donnel of Tene Kelly. See *S.P. Flanders*, vol. x, fol. 303.

† The text of the answer does not seem to have been preserved, but there is a paper of Trumbull headed "Considerations upon the Archduke's answer, delivered to me the 25 of November, 1612," in *S.P. Flanders*, vol. x, fol. 239.

but also (as I have often said heretofore) here to revive the use of that manufacture to the great hindrance your Ma^{ty}'s subjects and the enriching of his own. In it are contained divers mistakings and more impertinences, as by the due examination thereof will plainly appear, and in part is made manifest by the parts observed out of the chronicles and certain ancient treaties between your Ma^{ty}'s predecessors and the prince of the Netherlands.

3½ pp. *Draft.* Min. I, 139.

Notes at bottom of page :

Boileduc for cloths.

Sir Albert.

Archduke's mourning.

Ireland.

Pater Nayen's death.

Pater Alfonso. }

Cap. Valke. }

English men at Dunkirk.

Levies in Burgundy, Artois, Gelders.

[*Ibid.*]

A[DAM] MESTERTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 3. Terremonde.—Sr. Your agreable 28 9bris 1612 veis resaeuit, and considering ye first and lamentable artikle of ye dathe and depertinge of our naturael manlie and hoopefule Prynce am no^t only sorie and full of maelancolie as on naturael subiect and servant acht to haife for ye daethe and loose of his kyndlie kyng and Prynce bot also particularlie for ye guide hoope I had and vas awaething for, gif ye mareaege betuix his Ma^{tie} and ye huysse of Florens had goone fordwarte ; bot on most haife patience in ye Lorde remitting ye Caus to o^r Kyng and sauieur Chryst Jesus, quho hes sufferit ye self passage befor, w^t quhom I dout not bot his grace is restend. In ful cuming of ye secound poynt of yo^r messeise my wyfe is sending to your bedfellow fyfe bussels, and euerie on hes on lital bilget hoe muche yat hes bein payit justlie for ye sam q^{lk} extendis in all to ye soumme of fyfthein florens seuen stuners end ein halfen, and ye first yarne vas achte florens and thre stuners extending in all to ye soumme of thriend tventie florens ten stuners and halfe. My bedfellow byis non other sort nor gif it vair for hir selfe ye q^{lk} I dout no^t bot your bedfellow sal haif contentment w^t all, and says to me yat sche kan no^t haif according to hir appetyde becaus guyd yarne cumis no^t so abundantlie and my vyfe says yat ze haif no Intrest by it as zit, soe sal do yair in sinserlie as for o^r selfe. I haif loukit for you heir, Sr, w^t your bedfellow and schyldirine bot hes contentment in your letter. I kan no^t be merrye at yis present, and I haif bein in ye lande of Waes' w^t my wyfe and sum of our schildiririne and hes had miserable passage w^t scherret so w^t Impedement of water as toyis yat ar blawen one ye waye w^t ye wyndis, and soe sal stay or meitting q^{ll} kresmis or q^{ll} ye wedder and waye be more establesit or according to your best

laser, and soe leefing af to truble you, Sr, w^t langer impasment, is recommending you w^t your bedfellow and schildering into ye protection of ye euer leuing Lorde w^t my wyfis hartlie commendations to your bedfellow onto quhom sche is sending a litil deel of ye prouision I brocht w^t my from Zelant ye q^{lk} vas werrie smael in itself becaus yair vas verrie litil of ony prouision cumit in as zit; remitting ye rest to your guid ans^r and to mak vs participant of ony furdur newis from ye kynde cuntrye. God gif yat yai may be blyether yan ye present hes bein.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 131.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 3. [o.s.]. Heidelberg.—I enclose Mons^r de Ste Catherine's answer to Berruyer. The emperor's commissioners are playing the devil at Aix. The inhabitants have complained to our master who is sending deputies—Baron de Winenberg and Dr. Pastor. Boschot, who brought news of the success of H.M. in his suit at Malines, left for his home last Tuesday, by Cologne. I will send the marriage contract by the gentleman who is leaving for England.

¾ p. *French.* xxxiv, 13.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 3. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 414].

2 pp. v, 48.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 4. Antwerp.—I would know upon what terms my business stands with Vincles. Enclosed is a little packet from Mr. Farbushe with money marked A.M. with his love to you. He would have it sent to Sedan.

[*Postscript*].—The 20*l.* from Sir Wm. Stanley's first payment I have received. How will you have it disposed of?

½ p. xi, 140.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, Dec. 4 o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol iii, p. 415].

3 pp. xv, 36.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 5, o.s. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of Nov. 16, 20 and 23. I will deliver Markham's on his return. If the emperor's commissioners at Aquisgrane had nothing else to say than what is in their proposition, their errand were not so extremely to be abhorred, but their commission is like a Kentish man, having a long and dangerous tail. Yet I think

the emperor will have some regard of Deux-Ponts, whose reputation is deeply engaged. Our jars here are not composed. I hope we do not give our adversaries so full a subject of laughter and an invitation to make use of such an opportunity and stir sooner than they would. Aquisgrane adds fuel to our disagreement, but not flame. How opposite our Palatine is to the courses of Heidelberg you know. Touching Aquisgrane he is as careful as they of Brandenburg. The Marq. Ernest is gone to his brother in Prussia.

Asks for particulars of the place of 7 bastions.

1 p. xxii, 59.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 5, [O.S.]. Heidelberg.—The bearer is one of the administrator's suite on his way to England to our master. He is commended to you. The proposals of the Aix Commissaries are: first that the townsmen are not to maltreat one Berckheim and another sorry rascal, the two prime movers in the late trouble; second, not to interfere with the Jesuits in their work; third, to dismiss their troops. They appeal to H.H., who is sending deputies. We can now see the rest of the objects of the commission. The town is to be the opening scene of the drama—or tragedy. You can estimate Furstenburg's capacity, who after leaving Prague met on the road de Creange and asked where he was going, and being told to Anspach, asked him to commend him to the marquis and to tell him from himself that next year the emperor would be fighting the Turk in Hungary and that H.H. would be his second in command; that war over the emperor would be dealing with the rebels, meaning our Protestant Princes. The marquis replied "*Voilà un gallant Commissaire qui sçait si bien reveler les secrets de son maistre et de son ambassade.*" Don Balthasar de Zuniga will soon be in these parts to be married by the Bishop of Spire at Aidenheim, one of his houses. Thence he will go to Cologne to meet Spinola. The emperor's amb^r. Colonel Fuchs has been here this week to say that the diet will be a fortnight after Easter next, exhorting H.H. to be present. He got no promise. The emperor has returned to Vienna. He is ruled by Clösel. What could be more foolish than to offend the Protestants, to expect contributions from them, and then to have a diet where I promise you there will be trouble?

La Voye has had his audience, and will have his answer to-day.

2½ pp. French. xxxiv, 14.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 5, O.S. Madrid.—All the eyes of Christendom were fixed on our hopeful prince, for love or fear of him, as one that balanced the state of kingdoms and kept them upright. Colford's papers cannot be admitted in the Hazienda. There

were 100,000 *cr.* brought into that *cava* (house) and paid them, the officers called upon them to come in and clear their papers and to receive their money. The former tricking of points and retardation of the business in delaying to agree betimes between themselves beginneth now to show itself according as you and I always inspected [*sic*] would come to pass. The point on which Colford is quarrelled is the delegated power which he gave to Francis Fowler to negotiate and receive for him, and his moneys to be paid *nominatim* to Wadsworth and Fowler, who being now dead, and no clause appearing in his will, by which he could qualify Mr. Berrie his executor to undertake in that point, is like to frustrate this year's crop unless the papers be cleared out the office of the Hazienda. Father Creswell hath offered to be deposed to relieve Colford, as the latter himself told me, but cannot be received. Clear the papers, and the money is ready, which though it fall into next year's account, yet both principal and interest shall be royally paid. Now what *entremes** Mr. Roulands will play hereupon, *ipse viderit*.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 62.

THOMAS NEWPORTE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 6. Antwerp.—I have made enquiries of all our gravers upon the Burse here and I cannot find that there is any such as Anthonie Patton. My business at an end here with Mr. Versteygen, I being entreated by some of the finances who write me, I thought it good to accept of a reasonable condition especially being moved thereunto by great men, which if I had denied them, would have peradventure take it in ill part. I see by the progress of this that they are mightily backed and will make the best and most of their passport for that I think they will bring in all the cloths themselves, they having denied some cloth buyers of the town here which went to Middelburg and bought cloth there. My cousin Rumpene [?] will be the day merchant, for most of the cloth that shall come upon this passport. I pray you speak to Moritius for me that he meddle no more but that he keep all my papers by him, and I shall be much beholding to you.

Please send the enclosed to Sir George Shirley.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* Seal. Misc. iv, 132.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 7, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Nov. 6. Calley and Colford have accommodated their differences, which might have been done the first day that Colford came. I fear that although the money be here ready for them, they will hardly so clear their papers as to make much benefit of this fleet.

* A comical interlude between the acts of a play. Pineda: *A New Dictionary Spanish and English*.

Colford is fallen into an inconvenience by the death of Fowler in whose name the papers were made. I have a kinswoman in the monastery of Brussels who hath often written to me in this business. Let her know to what terms it is now reduced.

About Nov. 26 were brought, dispatched from Don Inigo de Cardenas, the tidings of the death of our most worthy prince Henry. There could scarce anything have happened whereat these people would have grieved less.

The journey to Portugal is prorogued. The Portuguese have already spent 300,000 or 400,000*cr.* in preparations. The reason pretended is the tie which the king hath by the late treaty with France.

Lerma hath lately strengthened his house by two marriages.

Father Nuyen is dead, who was employed in the truce. He died on 20 Nov.

3½ *pp.* XXII, 130.

CAPTAIN EDMUND BRUZ to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 9. London.—I sent you a month and more ago a letter including 3 pairs of spectacles from the count of Bruaye. I have had no answer and pray you tell me whether you received the letter. I am lodged in the Strand in Mr. Millington's house near St. Clemans.

¼ *p.* *Holograph.* Misc. IV, 133.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 10. Paris.—The demands of the deputies of Rochelle are flatly refused, but the q. will make good the promises made by de Rouvray in her name, and will make a new publication of the edict. The article allowing provincial assemblies is not included. De Rohan hath sent to make his submission.

The States' amb^r. here hath been told that the q. will continue the pay of the two French regiments in Holland for another year, conditionally first on her being able to recall them at any time for service against rebels of either Religion, secondly that no captain or other in the said regiments may come hither to assist those of the Religion, thirdly that the q. may reserve unto herself the disposition of such officers' places as fall void, and lastly that the States discharge this crown toward the k. of Great Britain for the debt owing to him, it seeming that they stand in some difference with our king about it. The amb^r. doth not think that the States will be brought to most of these conditions.

The Spanish amb^r. lieger here is departed, having left an imberbis Dutchman, who served him more as an amanuensis than a secretary, to supply the place till an ambassador come. But it is thought he may return. The Conde d' Oliva and the marquis de Flores Davila are also going home, and it is thought the amb^r. is to have a consultation with them about the

affairs of France, England and Germany. There has been jealousy here about the secret conveyance here of extraordinary sums of money, the destination whereof cannot be discovered.

1½ pp. *Seal.* v, 49.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALMERODE to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. ½. Stuttgart.—On the prince's death and the great expectations entertained of him. Lesieur has been and left that day but his Highness has been away, at some distance.

¾ p. XII, 13.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 10. o.s. Heidelberg.—Your last was of Nov. 21 o.s. Spinola is to execute the decree against Aix. Our deputies left for that place on Monday, and we hear from Dusseldorp that Brandenburg and Neuburg will send theirs as soon as ours go back. Of the good will of the former we are assured, of the latter we doubt. A book has come out at Cologne, said to be written by the latter's Vice-Chancellor, *De jure administrationis Palatinae*, from which we see only too well the ill will of our opponents. But is it not folly in these people *mouere nostri quaestionem status, qui tot celebres actus peregit*. Either Deux-Ponts is not administrator, or the emperor is nothing. The report of Zuniga's marriage at Aidenhain persists and causes us increasing suspicion.

Of the Erfurt diet various things are murmured, some arguing that it is in Saxony's favour, and to forestall the mediation sought by Brandenburg from the kings of France and England.

The accident in your country affects the right party in Christendom generally and renders the wound more bloody and the loss more sensible. But we take consolation in seeing that your wise king in no wise diminishes his regard for his Highness, but redoubles it.

La Voye left two days ago with answer that as his proposal affects the public good and chiefly the members of the Union. H.A. will communicate it to his allies, and that a full answer shall be given in a month. However our friend has gone to see his master at Anspach and then the prince of Anhalt, and is to be back in three weeks.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXIV, 15.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 11. [London].—Yours of Nov. 26 reached me on the 5th. At the beginning of this week we paid our last respects to the late prince. Evil persons are pleased at his death. The ceremony was magnificent. The king however has remained at Royston where his Highness joined him 2 days ago, and will be in the country till the week before the holidays.

¾ p. *French.* XXI, 132.

THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 12. Whitehall.—Will be glad to know if he has further information of Richard Throckmorton, sent over by the Lt. Governor of Flushing as a suspected person. He confesses to have been relieved by the Jesuits in Brussels and particularly by Hoskins, from whom he had 20s. for an *ayuda de costa* and 15 or 16s. for charges at his inn in Brussels. He gathered from the Jesuits that they did not give more for want of recommendation from their correspondents here. He therefore came over to obtain such recommendation and then return. He is being kept under guard, till they hear from Trumbull.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Signed, H. Northampton, T. Suffolk, E. Worcester, E. Zouch, E. Wotton, Jul. Caesar.

Misc. iv, 134.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 12. Vlushing.—Some few days after All Hallowes here arrived out of England, and within a day passed hence into your parts Tristram Horner a gentleman of Somerset. At his landing he was brought unto me, with whom among other passengers, I spoke unto. He told me he had some business about Antwerp. Since which time, but within these three or four days, hither came from him a servant of his with letters as from divers others to be delivered in or about London; knowledge being given me hereof by some whom I set out to treat such businesses. I caused this servant to be brought unto me upon whom I found many letters, amongst which one from captain John Blunt, which I opened (for of him and his brother I must tell you I have no good opinion) and in that letter I met with some matter which caused me to stay both the servant and the rest of the letters, and do detain him and them, till I may be fitted with a passage for England, when I purpose to send him and his letters to the Lords of the Council. From the voluntary confession of this servant, for I examined him thereabouts, I find that his master Mr. Horner doth altogether frequent the company of those two brothers, and lodgeth with captain John Blunt, from which fellowship I am afraid there can no great good come unto our state. Of this I give you knowledge that for H.M.'s service you may take good inspection of the conversation of Mr. Horner and observe his ways and doings. His man told me that he was a man of great living, and I enquired of his condition and place of abode, and find that he is seated in an island called Flat Howmes [Flatholm] not far from Bristowe, a place of so great strength as whereof if an enemy were possessed, he might greatly trouble our state; more in these so dangerous times, this vermin of papistry so swarming in our kingdom. I leave it to you to consider how necessary it is for H.M. servants in these parts

to look carefully about us, and after the actions of these men to cast our best sights by which to discover their practices.

I will set you down the substance of capt. Blunt's letter. He writeth to a cousin of his own name in England that he hath received of him a letter of late, full of compliments, which he saith he might have well spared "for you know I am your true friend to the end. You write that you will come over into these parts, the which I will not have you to do there is no new nor much good otherwise to be done yet. I wonder that you have lived so long in England, and have not made some better fortune for your self. If you will follow my counsel, you shall follow hard Sir Edward Blunt. Be not slightly answered by him. He saith that there is now none left but you. Ply yourself unto him by all the means you can, but if you can do no good, then come hither, but let that be your *ultimum vale*. Yet do your best. Mr. Bret telleth me that the lady Mary Nevill complaineth that you come not at her. If you come into these parts, see that you procure letters of recommendation from the ambassador; the lady aforesaid and Sir Lewis Lookner can do much with him." So he taketh his leave of him willing him to commend him to all their friends.

If you can pick ought thereout, let me have your opinion, or if you can make any use of it, you have it at your pleasure. Here is even now landed here, who are coming unto your parts, one Sir George Petre and one Sir Edward Eston, both great Papists, and the last an inward friend to Mr. Toby Matthews. You will have an eye on them and their conversations. I am sore afraid that it nearly approacheth some danger. The wonderful trotting up and down, to and fro, betwixt our country and your parts, and the infinite numbers of papists who daily pass as well by this port as by these others on the coast of Flanders and France! The good God awake us out of this lethargy, which hath almost wholly bereft us of our understandings. I have a little eased (by pouring out these my heart's complaints unto you) myself.

4 pp. *Holograph*. XXXIX, 59.

[The SAME to the SAME; a fragment].

[*Endorsed* of like date].—One of the sons of Mons^r. Barnevelt, who was in England with the ct. Henry was by the king made knight and had a mug of good value also*. It is said that he hath given the king satisfaction from his father about Vorstius and other matters. Touching the marriage with the Palatine, nothing that is to come can be more certain than the king's purpose, and may be, it will be performed sooner than is imagined, which will be known upon the king's return from Royston. You cannot be ignorant of the news lately come

* Apparently this refers to William van der Ryt of Brodchen, General of the Horse of the United Provinces, knighted on 2 December. Shaw: *Knights of England*, Vol. ii, page 152.

from Sweden, for I do not doubt that your archdukes are in like manner specially combined in that business, that this next year they expect an invasion in Finland by the k. of Poland in which there will be 10,000 men paid by the pope. Let me know what you understand thereof.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXIX, 60.

1612, Dec. 12, o.s. From London.—This lamentable funeral is this day passed, truly with much magnificence but with more grief than any was these many hundred years. A sight full of royal state, but full of calamity to the state. . . . His Highness' household remains as they did till the last of December; then it will be dissolved. It is thought that during the tender age of prince Charles the queen will desire to have him live with her, at her table and diet. In the mean time two chaplains to his Maj. are appointed to attend his Highness to instil him in the principles of religion professed by the church of England. It shows a gracious care of the good and tranquillity of the state. His Maj. is at Royston for 2 or 3 days; was not well of a scouring but is recovered. The Prince Palatine is with him but was at the funeral with most of his troops and followers. He is dear to the king as one of his own children. Count Henry went away yesterday. All admire his virtuous parts and civil government. He bestowed 500*l.* in gold of the king's servants in Essex house, a reward so princely that his memory will be ever honoured here. H.M. bestowed upon him a ring worth 1000*l.* and gave him six fair horses with rich furniture, that were the late prince's, and all the prince's dogs.

At the k.'s return it is thought we shall have principal secretaries and some say a *ld.* treasurer. Here is extreme elbowing by great lords to bring in their friends to be secretaries; yet it is confidently believed that Sir Rafe Winwood shall be chosen.

Copy in Throckmorton's hand. $1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. XXXIX, 58.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612 [*endorsement*], Dec. 12. The Hague.—Last night I had yours of 7th concerning the loan of 100,000*l.* by her late Ma^{ty} to any of your Provinces. I do not remember that ever I have heard of any such matter, and if there were any such debt, you may believe it should not so long have lain asleep, but would have been either in her time demanded, or since required by the king. These Provinces are indebted a far greater sum, for which we have contracts and obligations of rembursement, and every year a small portion is paid to the sum of 40,000*l.* So dead are these times that I have not written this month to England. I am weary of this idle employment, and so much the sorrier for the decease of your holy friar,* who they say would have set us a work by the overtures he had to propound,

* Friar Nayen, who died on 20 November.

if he had returned into these parts. The bruit is here constant and credibly believed that he had a fig given him and that before he was condemned by a formal sentence by the inquisition. We are nothing glad to hear of the rich return of the West Indy fleet. No man here doubteth but that your marquiss would upon so good an occasion, as is specified in your letters, hazard the rupture of the truce, but if he shall have the means to surprise any of our forts which are of importance the States are much wronged by their officers, for they spare no cost nor charge either for the fortification or the ammunition to hold them secured from any sudden attempt. Yet I think as long as your archduke shall live amongst you, we shall live good friends without open war. The d. of Neuberg, I mean the prince his son, now sends a solemn embassy to England in a time as you see unseasonable either for his Maty to give his commissioners audience or for the despatch of his own affairs, but *antiquam obtinet* this right, we expect the return of et. Henry.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 65.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 23. Antwerp.—We have long expected the return of your man Jermine which is the cause of my not writing to you. Aynscomb will have told the receipt of his last letters from Spain dated Nov. 29, under whose cover I had one from Mr. Colford of like date saying that all differences are ended between Mr. Cally and him, but writeth me particularly of nothing, no not of that which nearly concerns me, as what interest Calley allows me for a debt of 400*l.* 10*s.* made over to give interest nor how the same shall be paid, so that I am kept as blind as a beetle, but cannot help myself until the first payment be made, which I pray God follow according to our expectation, and then, God willing, I will be a little more respected and know the manner of their proceedings better than I have done. The rest of his letter is wholly about the differences between Caley and Rowlands, for the composing whereof there is another procuration sent to Arthur, but his instructions are such that I fear we shall not bring them to any agreement, wherein no diligence on my part shall be wanting.

Remember your promise to come and make merry with us this Christmas holiday.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLV, 43.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 24. Cologne.—I have been away, but have yours of the 9th. The new magistracy at Aix were unable to accept wholly the emperor's proposals, chiefly because the position of the administrator was affected, the Palatinate commissioners, the baron of Winenburg, Burgrave of Alzen and Dr. Pastorius

being expected. I hope all may go well, but the emperor's commissioners talked of returning to Prague, on the principle of *possidere uti possident*, not finding things as they were led to expect by the Catholics who had importuned the emperor for this commission in the hope of being restored. Poland has never been in a more pitiable state, the king being out of his kingdom with the prince and a few troops, the queen being at Vilna in great anxiety; the rebels have seized everything belonging to the king who, on his return, will not have one village, nor a *sou* of revenue. When he entered Cracow, two chimneys of the Palace came down, and an Italian predicted to him the loss of the two kingdoms. The town of Elbingen in Prussia has been put under the ban for having refused to give up the principal church to the papists, and now Thorn is likewise threatened. These towns are closely connected with Dantzic, where the elector was handsomely received, with a Lithuanian prince Razim, also of the Religion.

3¼ pp. *French*. VIII, 146.

[DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 24. [Stuttgard].—You will know the proposal of the emperor's commissioners at Aix—(1) that the existing magistracy should not abuse their predecessors, especially as H.M. has taken them into his protection, (2) not to molest the Jesuits in their profession, (3) to disband their garrisons and guards, including their menages; to which they have only answered that they can do nothing without the knowledge of the Palatine administrator, whose decision they await, and Heidelberg commissioners have gone there. Of Mulheim every one is in doubt of what will happen, and it is much to be wished that the *Princes possedants* were better agreed together, as it would be much for the peace of these countries and of the public. I look to you for news of England. Prince Louis Frederick, elder brother of my master, nearly went himself to England to condole, but we have sent an express courier by France, who perhaps will bring us the promise of the marriage.

2 pp. *French*. *Unsigned*. XII, 14.

GABRIEL COLFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 15. Madrid.—Has received Trumbull's salutations by Mr. Sanford, and condolences on his mishap. He hopes to be well by March. Our business goeth exceeding slowly, and we doubt of success, although by the ambassador's care 100,000 ducats were assigned us this *flote* which now may be spent "before we shall our papers clear in the offices, and all this by reason that Mr. Calley standeth so long trifling before he compoundeth with those he is indebted unto, which should have been done 6 months ago and the papers presently presented that we might have had time before the

coming home of the *flote* to have cleared and remedied all these difficulties which the official finds now with our papers which now in so short time can hardly be redressed. Mr. Calley and all his friends begin now to see the inconvenience of Mr. Calley his not agreeing with Roelans in time, the want of which papers I fear will turn him to more inconvenience than he is aware of. I beseech you lend your helping hand once more for the compounding of these matters. A new power is sent down to Arthur Aynscombe about it, and I have written both to Sr. Roelans and Mr. Wake about it. Please to let me know what the one offereth and the other demandeth. I hope to procure a full despatch of all from hence, for my lord amb^r is desirous that Sr. Roelans should have convenient satisfaction and Mr. Calley must have his papers—else he will hurt himself much.” Refers to the death of prince Henry—he was like to have proved a worthy and brave prince.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. iv, 135.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 15, [o.s.]. Heidelberg.—I avail myself of the return to England of the gentleman who brought the news of the death of the prince to thank you for yours of the 5th. Don Balthasar de Zuniga arrived last Saturday with 70 horses, of which 10 were for saddle and the rest for carriage, at Brusel, a little town in the bishopric of Spire, for his marriage at Aidenheim to-morrow.

For the Erfurt Assembly on Jan, 13 the commissioners are the marquis Sigismond of Brandenburg, the two Landgraves Maurice and Louis, and the count of Solmes, but so far they have no instructions from the emperor. The imperial council keeps issuing unusual commissions against the United Princes, showing their ill will. They care nothing for the advantage and quiet of their masters.

Before the Imperial diet there will be a meeting of the Union, chiefly to enable them to meet the designs of our adversaries.

1½ pp. *French*. *Seal*. xxxiv, 16.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 17. Paris.—I have yours of 5th and 6th. One of the chief points, namely the holding of provincial councils, granted to Rochelle has been retracted, though granted in writing by de Rouvray. The declaration is in the hands of the Parlement to be verified so we shall shortly see the consequences of this controversy. In the queen's cabinet the prince of Tingry and the count of La Roche Guyon came to blows and are in prison. She had purpose to make some knights of the Holy Ghost this New Year, but there were so many claimants that the ceremony is put off. D'Ancre is much displeased.

My lo. hath been exercised to hinder, as at Brussels, the erection of an English nunnery here, for which the duchess

of Longueville's sisters* and others were labouring. Some numbers of English gentlewomen were already gathered in a house with them for that purpose, but his lp. "hath gotten that brood to be clean sent away out of this country."

I enclose an extract from a letter of Mr. Devick complaining that you have forgotten him.

I have lately received a letter from Mr. Chandler written in April last summoning Mr. Flood and myself to pay him 6*l*. wherein we are each bound unto him upon his return from Jerusalem. Mr. Flood tells me we should be certified whether Chandler was in person returned home, and whether he had been in Jerusalem, and that we should have our bills back before we pay. Tell him I have only now had his letter.

[*Postscript*].—I send a letter from a Mr. Allen who claims to have known you at Brussels. He gave a good account of your son at Sedan, and that he is grown already a very good Frenchman. I hear from England that you and Mr. Beecher are to be Clerks of the Council.

3 *pp.* v, 50.

Extract from Devick's letter of 21 Nov., enclosed: Complains of not having heard from Trumbull for many months.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* *Id.*

M. DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 18. London.—The king returned from Thebols very late yesterday and his Highness with him. He is expected to remain over the holidays to receive the condolences of the ambassadors. After that the fiancailles will take place on the 27th.

There is no other news except that H.M. will be deciding about the vacant offices.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* *French.* XXI, 131.

A[NDRÉ] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 18–28. Aidenheim.—I came here yesterday to see the preparations for the marriage. I have yours of 12th–22nd with Blauer's for H.H. Don Balthasar arrived here on Monday evening. I am told that the bride will be at Spires in two days. The preparations are on such a scale as to suggest that they are a cover for something else. One of the chief princes of the Union has written to my master that recruiting goes on in Cologne and Munster, and we have the same news from Strasburg and Hochfelden, a place in Austrian jurisdiction in Alsace. We foresee a storm and guess that it will burst first on Baden on account of his action towards the children of the late marquis Edward Fortunatus. *Tua res agitur paries*

* This probably refers to Catherine, Antoinette, Marguerite and Eleanor of Orleans, sisters-in-law of the widowed duchess, Catherine Gonzaga.

cum proximus ardet. The Erfurt assembly will be put off. Wolfgang William will be there in person with 150 horse. The best opinion is that it is a feint, and that the imperialists do not want to settle differences, but to magnify them. The archduke Albert is coining money, the value to be a Reichstaler, and to issue it at the Francfort fair, but we hear it is worth 7 or 8 sous less than the Reichstaler. Please send us one or two that we may prevent its circulation here.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXIV, 17.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, Dec. 1st. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 417.]

3½ pp. xv, 37.

————— to an AMBASSADOR.

1612, Dec. 19. Constantinople.—A resolution of state taken within the last 4 or 5 days occasions fear of intended war against some part of Christendom. The G. Signor in person goeth in 4 days to Adrinople with all his court, and all soldiers in pay are to go there as soon as possible. He hath drawn out his own treasure, which is done only in case of war in person, and 300 field pieces. It is pretended that he goes on pleasure as sultan Soliman used to do, but so great preparation argues a more consequent business than pleasure.

War is apprehended either with the emperor or the king of Poland. Most guess for Poland, to disquiet Moscovia, which now this state conceiveth doth import future danger to the Ottoman Empire if these two kingdoms should unite. On the other side the emperor's amb^r* having had hitherto no resolution, but rather absolute denial the chief part of his message, which was about Transylvania, is summoned to go with the Grand Sig^r to Adrinople, which giveth jealousy of the intendment towards Hungary, as also it is by others discoursed that the purpose is to appropriate the entire jurisdiction of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia, and to change the manner of the government of those provinces by putting only a Basha, having been hitherto governed by princes of their own both nation and election, with approbation only of the Grand Signor; by reason whereof they have ever been factious putting in and putting out, according to the natural instability of those people with great disturbance of this state, and indeed the occasion of wars with other adjoining princes, and so to cut off all pretences and interposings of the king of Hungary about Transylvania and k. of Poland about Moldavia, which two provinces those two kings claim a hand in the placings of the princes thereof, as of late was done by a Polish and

* Andreas Negroni, a Genoese. v. Hammer: *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs*, Vol. ii, page 747.

at present is done by the emp^r's ambassador; and therefore foreseeing that in the effecting thereof both these States will be moved to oppose the same, it is conceived fit to have a great army in readiness with the Grand Signor in person ever upon the confines to daunt those princes, who by proffering to resist the Turks' intention may see it dangerous to draw upon them a present invasion by so huge an army ready in place to proceed either upon the emperor or king of Poland at pleasure upon a sudden. This business hath been so secretly carried and so suddenly resolved and earnestly prosecuted that we can advise only by conjecture. But by the effects of their daily proceedings we shall have henceforth better notice. As occasion shall offer your lp. shall be advised.

2 pp. *Copy. Unsigned.* v, 51.

EDWARD EUSTACE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 20. Antwerp.—After leaving Trumbull he came here with a letter from Mr. Stanihurst to receive 40s. of a printer, who owes him some money but said that he was not bound to pay until the end of the next month 20l. of which Stanihurst "is to give me 19l. I had perished if it were not for my friends in Herintals which made me good cheer in an inn near the town." Requests the loan of 40s.

1 p. Misc. iv, 136.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 22. Vlushing.—Compliments. When my kinsman Throckmorton took leave of me, he said he would go by Holland to Germany and so to Denmark. I knew nothing of his papistical intentions, or would have sent him back to England.

I return Beaulieu's letter, but you did not enclose Sir Dud. Carleton's. Our States are daily occupied to establish the fundamental parts of their Republic which chiefly consisteth in their finances, wherein, by the augmentation of their quota, I trust they will agree and after a year or two's contestation, which being ended we shall see with what face they will govern their commonwealth. "We are in expectance of what wares your princes will bring next upon the market place, by which we may grow into some new occupation with them, and we begin to be afraid that they will do nothing less than give us any business at all (other than by their windy instruments) either against Mulheim or Aquisgrane, but a little more time will make us more perfect of their courages."

3 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 61.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 2. Cologne.—I have yours of Dec. 23. Your archduke's malady suggests that he will not live long. Transilvania is in the enemy's hand. The emperor calls for aid against

the Turks, but *non exauditur ab omnibus*. The d. of Wirtemberg has gone to meet the young duke of Brunswick, and may draw him into the Union. The palatine of Neuburg had written to the d. of Wirtemberg that he meant to be at Studgart with his wife on Dec. 29. But he has been told that the duke will not be there, and it is uncertain whether he will go there or to Frankfort.

Enough that we shall soon have him here. He has also written to his people at Dusseldorp that he wants a good place in the *chateau*. Messieurs de Brandenburg will probably have told him that he must listen to the elector's resolution.

Last Sunday there was trouble at Aldenraedt, a village in Berg, between the Neuburg people, who wanted to introduce a Lutheran minister, and the villagers who were satisfied with the Reformed one, placed there by the countess of Bentem, who has the advowson. A squire of the Palatine's was killed and two others wounded.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French*. IX, 1.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 24. Heidelberg.—Festivities at Aidenheim. The bride, M^{lle} de Petkem, arrived at 4 in the afternoon last Monday and went straight to the church. The festivity after the ceremony only lasted about 2 hours, D. Balthasar was in such a hurry. There were no other princes or seigneurs of high rank.

The commissioners are still undecided when to go to the assembly of Erfordt. Things are going very ill at Frankfort. The archbishop of Mayence has succeeded in introducing two papists to the magistrat, as well as an échevin of the same colour. The imperial commissioners have left Aix and are with you. The Venetian ambassador in England assures them that the king of Spain will not meddle in the affairs of Aix and Juliers, being too much afraid of infringing the truce with the States. All is quiet here in preparation for the imperial diet.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French*. XXXIV, 18.

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 25.—I had before this answered your letter touching the archduke's dealings with our merchants if the bulk of the king's affairs had [not] borne me down . . . his Majesty charged me to examine all the grounds upon which the archduke seems to build these shifting counsels of which I suppose he will be the first to weary, for hard were the case if this kingdom could not better forbear *luxum* than his subjects can *vestitum*.

Some two months past I took some pain in searching treaties of former times and found . . . such uncertainties . . . as made me doubt of any ready course to come . . . to a certain end

of that business . . . but no course shall be left unsought that may stop the current of this bravery, encouraged, as I believe, from Spain or else this archduke would not have been so hasty to set his rest before all the cards had been drait through. So soon as matters are ready for a council board they will be brought to their true touch . . . and sent over to your prosecution.

Sir Thomas Studder . . . was lately to have run hasard of his fortune where he lives by the brutish folly of his man sent over and the villainy of a knave whom he met, if matters had not been well managed. My desire was that he should have made his address by you, and so have flown above the pitch of that foul cormorant that finding weakness in this water fowl hold it a fit time to prey on him. But henceforth I perceive . . . he means to take a safer course . . .

His M^{ty} is in health. He hath only had a little pain in his foot, which amends, and the marriage of my la. Eliz. grace is now brought to Shrove Sunday, which will ease us both of a great charge and a great company. The Palatine departs soon after and I think about April the bride will follow.

1½ pp. Misc. IV, 137.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612-13, Jan. 4. Cologne.—I have yours of Dec. 26th from Antwerp. The bishop of Spire is making great preparations for Zuniga's marriage. We do not yet know that he has arrived at Udenheim, the fairest house of the bishop. From Strasburg we hear that at Hochfelden near Hagenau this spring a *place monstre** is to be held. They propose to have a house moving; not a good preparation for an imperial diet.

The Heidelberg commissioners have arrived *in tempore* at Aix, those who are there for the emperor having declared that they are come not only *ad inquirendum sed etiam ad reformandum*. They will not get this reformation as cheaply as they think. The States mean to occupy frontier towns such as Orsoy, which will annoy Newborg more than Brandenburg.

The prince of Newborg has gone to his father in Germany, and proposes to go on to Erfurt.

The imperial diet is to be at Ratisbon a fortnight after Easter. We hear that the Muscovites have completely defeated the Poles. Savoy is levying in Piedmont, and may attack Geneva.

1½ pp. French. VIII, 101.

ISAAC ALLEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 26. Paris.—Has received from Trumbull 20*l*. by John Bedgings.

½ p. Misc. IV, 139.

* *Monstre* here probably with the old meaning of muster.

M. DATHENES to the SAME.

1612, Dec. 26.—We are without news of you and attribute it to the high winds and storms. His Highness was presented with the order last Monday and on the same day his Majesty declared that he would celebrate the nuptials on 14 Feb. next and the ceremony of St. George eight days before. To-morrow the betrothal will take place.

1 p. *French*. XXI, 169.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 26. Dusseldorp.—I have yours of 7th and 16th. Our Palatine buildeth much on the emperor, but does not desire the two kings and the States to be excluded. He seems satisfied with the answers given to Ketler in France, England and Holland touching the Saxon, and will be a suitor to them for the ending of the different of the succession between Brandenburg and himself. . . . Sir Gr. Markham twice at Brugghe a place not far hence, (I account not the first time, when he had an unhappy fall) in the former of these times departed in the night, which bred great suspicion here, but he acquainted me with the cause of his going, showing the letter whereby he was invited. I doubt not but our Palatine hath sent to the elector of Coleine, with whom he seeketh to be in good terms and to make use of the friendship of him and his brother the d. of Bavaria, specially towards the emperor. He desires to make fair weather . . . on all sides but without embarking himself with the bad party for aught I can see but there may be some further mystery . . . and things may so fall out that he may enter into a desperate humour. I will not therefore swear for him. He is departed hence to Neuburg and will be at Erford at the conference. To Aquisgrane he sent separately, as hath our Council of Brandenburg, so that the Protestants there have a salve for that sore. Ketler is at his house in the country and will not come here, by reason of the misunderstanding between Swartzenburg and him.

1 p. XXII, 61.

WALTER MYNORS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 26. Rinesberk.—The bearer has paid me most of the money contained in the letter which my brother Ralph gave me to send to you. He said he would either leave 20 nobles in your hands or entreat you to disburse that sum to me. God bestowed a son on me on Christmas eve.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Misc.* IV, 138.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 27. Vlushing.—Here now in this passage cometh to you one Sir Wm. Ligon a Worcestershire knight. He hath

spent some time in these parts about the business of the late Sir Thomas Harwell. I leave him to your good observation.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 62.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 6. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 17th and 22nd. The Erfurt meeting will be put off on account of the absence of the el. of Brandenburg. That of the Union is not yet fixed, nor the Diet really certain. Ketler is hurrying after the elector to Prussia in spite of weather and floods. Up to Dec. 19 our Mulheim deputies had no answer from the emperor. The matter may be left to the meeting at Ratisbon. If that at Aix could also be put off, it would be better for these people who are still threatened by the imperialists, and opposed by Neuburg. Spinola's designs for next spring are talked of, and Germany will suffer by them.

My last from the court was : We know that the king of G.B. complains and blames your Princes Possessioners greatly for this quarrel and augurs badly for it on his side. His ambassador at Vienna will find full sympathy in their Majesties' ministers, who only desire general peace.

I thank you for de Plessen's and D'Athenes' letters. I had not heard from them since December.

1 p. *French.* XXVII, 106.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612-13, Jan. 7. Cologne.—All affairs of consequence in Germany are referred to the diets of Hungary, Austria and the empire. There is much talk of levies and a *place monstre* at Hochfelden. I think this is only to intimidate.

The differences between Brandenburg and Neuburg are not yet settled. This is the position at Frankfort. The elector of Mayence, acting for the emperor called upon the citizens to name 36 men for a choice of 18 to take part in the counsels. The citizens named them, but not satisfied with these, he called for other twelve, and then for ten more. The citizens then saw his game.

The emperor's commissioners were to leave Aix to-day without a settlement indeed things seem more troubled. They decided to enter into communication with the deputies of the administrator and Brandenburg. There is much bitterness on the part of the Papists. The Protestants on the contrary are for peace. I hope that the Catholics are starting a game which we shall finish. The archbishop of Cologne is here to salute the three kings.

2½ pp. *French. Seal.* VIII, 103.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 30. Whitehall.—I was at Royston when I received your letter concerning Mr. Mayn which there I dispatched, but at our returning I found your man gone, so there is nobody to call for it. It lies ready . . . and because his Mat^y is now upon his return to Royston, I will leave it at my house. . . .

The matter of the cloth you writ so earnestly in is committed to my lo. Privy Seal and some of the lords to look into, but we find our merchants to make no great account of it, and that they shall make them weary of that course and set it open again.

On Sunday the contract was made between the elector Palatine and the lady Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis hath a son a page in that court, I know not with whom. He prays me to convey a letter to you and to request you that you will have an eye to him, and let his father hear what you find of his behaviour.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XXVII, 192.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 31. Paris.—I committed an eclipse last week by reason of my lord of Arundel's arrival on his way from Italy, and I was commanded to show him the sights of the town. My time hath been shortened by a letter to Mr. Hotman, which you may read, and a French sermon and other distractions. You will learn in that letter of the bold and extraordinary act of the chevalier de Guise against the baron de Luz, lieutenant governor of Burgundy, who is little lamented although the fact is odious.* The packet for Mons^r de Libigny is from the prince Palatine's agent here. Lord Arundel stayed but 3 days, lodged in my lord's house. He is grown exceedingly lean through his disease. Sir Thomas Glover is returning home also from Constantinople, having left Mr. Pindar in his place. I heard from de la Grange, secretary to Condé, that he left you going to Antwerp. I have yours of 12th.

1¾ pp. v, 52.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 31. Heidelberg.—Your last of the 13th was handed to me a week ago with the enclosures which I delivered myself to the addressees. Madame the electress thanks you for your trouble. They brought us the news of England, that our young master was back at London, having gone hunting with his Majesty giving him pleasure. We are now waiting anxiously to hear about the funeral of the late prince of Wales and if the betrothal of his Highness took place on

* Edmé de Malin, baron de Luz, killed in the rue St. Honoré on 5 Jan. 1613 N.S. by François Alexandre de Lorraine, chevalier de Guise, a younger brother of the duke of Guise. The Guises claimed that it was a duel. Le Vassor: *Hist. du Règne de Louis XIII.* Vol. i, pp. 372-4.

the appointed day. We should have liked this and the nuptials to have taken place at the same time but that depends upon his Majesty's wishes.

Since my last I have practically no news. The emperor and empress are taking their ease at Vienna, diverting themselves by hunting the boar and concerning themselves little with public affairs, at which the estates at Bohemia and Austria are very ill pleased and it may cause much trouble in the future. They say that a general diet will be held in Hungary very soon, to be followed by that of the empire about Easter. Practically nothing more is said about the assembly of Erdfort. The count of Sollern, who was recently at Aidenheim to confer with Don Balthasar, and who is one of the principal commissioners, said that he had as yet no instructions from the emperor and that he knew nothing of the progress of that assembly which shows clearly that it is not in good faith that they want the princes interested to be in agreement, but all is trickery to seek their advantage over us by dividing us more and more. They send word from Cologne that the count Palatine is on the way with 150 horse to visit his father and go on to Erfurd. I dare not write to you or trust to the pen the strange proceedings of this prince. We are assured on good authority that he cherishes *popery* in his heart and will soon make it manifest. That is why he has such great favour, credit and assistance at the *court of the emperor and the ecclesiastical electors*. At Berckheim in the country of Bergen there was a church of ours which he has given to the Catholics.

Our deputies for Aix write us that all is going quite well. The good citizens have been much confirmed and consoled while the emperor's commissioners, on the contrary, have become very subdued and are waiting to spread their sails, saying that they only came to take information of all that was passing in order to make a report to his Majesty. With regard to the chief business they pretend that they never had any commission or wish to attempt anything. Now they are about to retrace their steps towards Prague and now the talk is of the large sum, to wit 8,000 thalers, which they demand for their expenses in coming, and as much for returning.

They report from France that everything is going extremely ill. Those of the Religion are assembled in large numbers at La Rochelle and are preparing to make a move. Some of ours say that they are in the wrong and that they ought not to proceed as they do by force but trust to the queen's word. We have not heard what they say in defence and if you have fuller information I ask you to communicate it.

I have just received yours of the 27th with the pieces of silver and those for M. de Lin, and will communicate your news to his Highness. M. de la Voye has not yet returned but is expected at any moment.

3 pp. *French ; the words in italics deciphered.* xxxiv, 1.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT ROCHESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—In answer to your letter from point to point. First for the pension to that Irish gentleman* the king is content to grant it him during pleasure, that is during life if his service deserve it, and after the first service of mark his patent may be changed into that tenure, but afore it is not fit, only bare expectations are projected. For his pardon the king is contented, but knows not how it can be under the great seal, without a public discovery of the person therein named. But he may have it secretly under the signet, acknowledging his services and reciting the reason why it was not under the great seal. For breaking the whole Irish regiment, it is impossible; their conditions there are so good, and so little to be promised at home. Besides they will do more harm at home than where they are. Therefore never deal upon the whole body, but find out some particular men amongst them discontented out of the reason of their own fortunes, and work upon such to discover the designs of the rest, and to use them to dishearten the rest from any hope of ever recovering their country or from expecting any better conditions if the Spaniard held it, then as now it is. For Mancissedor it is true it were well he were banished, but there is no likelihood, for the worse instrument he is towards us, the better servant he is to the Spaniard. For the matter of cloth and your cipher I will not forget it. And for allowance for your private services, send a note of the service itself and the charges, and I will procure it to be allowed.

Holograph. Seal. Misc. XIV, 185.

H[UGH] PERRY to LIONEL WAKE at Brussels.

[*Undated. ? 1612*].—Adrian Robell carried with him to Bruxelles 12 pl. velvets and I think did lie at that time on the murr [? wall] at the *Three Tuns* or the *Red Tom* right over against the Town House.

The town measurer will tell you how many pl. he measured.

I hear the young and elder Laversons bought some of him and some he sold for money. And with those bills and money he bought certain jewels of one [blank] Vande Bembde a jeweller dwelling in the Steen Straet.

I pray you to enquire how many pl. velvets he sold and to whom and whether he did 'cut' off of one pl. to give one for tan in another as Robell answered me when I told him of at 15 I hear was cut off one of the velvets.

I understand he sold these 8 pl. velvets viz. 7 black, 1 crimson and that he should have bartered the whole 8 pl. which doth amount unto about 500*l.* sterling which I do earnestly entreat you to enquire.

* Fargus Donnel. See note at page 427 above.

I pray enquire of Jan Piens or St Cachopin for a rapier and 2 pistols left with Hans Piens.

If you understand of my matter there worth the writing I pray you to let me hear from you.

Headed: A Remembrance for Mr. Wake.

On the dorse.—To get van Bembde to give a note of his hand of the particulars of all the jewels and their prices which he sold or bartered to A. Robell, and the particular bills and sums which he had in resconter thereof, and afterwards to get it done before notary if possible.

Headed: Mr. Chandler.

1½ pp. Misc. iv, 145.

[? 1612].—The four members of Flanders with the other Estates owe about 100,000*l.* ster. to the queen of England and to certain merchants who furnished the money on her credit.

3 lines. *French.* Misc. iv, 66.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORDS of the COUNCIL.

1612.—In answer to your ll. letters of the 12th of this month I cannot say any more concerning Mr. Richard Throckmorton than is therein expressed. At his being in these parts I was informed by some men well affected to his Maj. and the state that he was a dangerous person as well for the “habillities” of his body and disposition of his mind as for his frequentation with the Jesuits, of whom he has received money to carry him into England and means to defray his expence during his abode in Brussels. Also that he was presently to repair hence into his country by way of Flushing and so return hither again at Christmas or shortly after. Knowing that the Jesuits’ corrupt practice is religion and that they do not part with rewards to any but their creatures and such as are employed by them for some wicked purpose, I supposed Throckmorton might have some of their plots in hand and some letters about him which might discover the truth. Thereupon I wrote to the lieutenant governor of Flushing to apprehend him and to seize his papers, considering that if any matter of practise were found about him, the lieutenant should send him prisoner to England or otherwise treat him as reason should require. More than is above written I have not to prefer against Throckmorton and refer him and his cause to the censure of your ll. grave wisdom.

1 p. Min. II, 2.

EXTRACT from the EDICT of PACIFICATION, at Brussels, 17 Feb., 1577.

[? 1612].—Art. 18. Approving all obligations incurred by the States with every one that has helped them, and especially the queen of England.

Out of the EDICT PERPETUAL, made 13 Sept., 1579.

Art. 23. As the Estates are bound to the queen of England and the duke of Anjou for help, we will send a person of quality to them to perform good offices and the old friendship shall be continued.

Art. 19. Ratification of all obligations incurred by the Estates with all who have helped them, in conformity with Art. 18 of the EDICT PERPETUAL.

1 p. *Copy.* Misc. IV, 143.

List of the plate, gold, silver, grain, silk and other goods of his Maj. and individuals brought by the galleons of the fleet of terra firma in New Spain in the year 1612.*

1½ pp. *Spanish.* v, 51a.

Questions for the new Diet.

What course to take on the questions in respect of which the last diet of Ratisbon was dissolved, the renewal of the pact of the religion; multiplication of votes; change in the revisions; suspension of the affairs of the monasteries, cession of bishoprics and sees usurped by the Protestants, jurisdiction of the Imperial Chamber.

As the Protestants will probably present their grievances in the diet, the Catholics should do the same and present them to the emperor for a final decision so that each side may be sure in what concerns it.

To put down a good sum of money before the diet, and if things drag on and this does not suffice, to try and make up what is lacking.

Need to satisfy those who have paid in advance for the public good.

How to set on foot the embassy to France, the person and his instructions.

How to win some Catholic princes who have not yet entered the Union and League.

How to notify this union to the present emperor, as it was decided to notify it to the late one.

1 p. *Spanish.* XXII, 136.

AUTOPSY OF THE PHYSICIANS ON PRINCE HENRY.†

1612, Nov. 7. Signed by Mr. Marin (Mayerne), Henry Atkyns, John Hamon, Richard Palmer, John Gifford, William Butler.

½ sheet. *Endorsed:* Certificate on Prince Henry's being opened. Misc. IV, 106.

* There is a duplicate of this paper in *S.P. Spain*, Vol. xix, fol. 193.

† Printed in Birch: *Life of Henry, Prince of Wales*, page 359.

Trumbull's Letter Book contains drafts of his despatches to the king, the earl of Salisbury and Sir Thomas Lake, of the following dates for the year 1612 : Jan. 9, 20 ; May 13 ; June 3, 8 ; July 1, 15, 22 ; Aug. 5, 13, 19 ; Sept. 3, 23 ; Oct. 29 ; Nov. 12, 19 ; Dec. 30. The actual despatches are preserved at the Public Record Office, in *State Papers Flanders*, Vol. x. The despatch of Sept. 3, is there dated the 4th.

Min. 1, 111, 112, 113, 118, 120, 123, 124, 125, 127, 130, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 141.

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